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UNIV. OF CALIFORNIA

PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

Lancaster County Historical Society

FRIDAY, JANUARY 7, 1921

"History herself, as seen in her own workshop."

AWAKENING AND EARLY PROGRESS OF THE PEQUEA CONESTOGA AND OTHER SUSQUEHANNA VALLEY SETTLEMENTS.
By David M. Landis

OFFICERS FOR 1921.

OBITUARIES FOR 1920.

TREASURER'S ANNUAL REPORT.

LIBRARIAN'S ANNUAL REPORT.

SECRETARY'S ANNUAL REPORT.

MINUTES OF THE JANUARY MEETING.

VOL. XXV. NO. I.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER COPY

LANCASTER, PA.
1921

"Paper Read"

Historical Papers and Addresses

OF THE

LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

VOLUME XXV

LANCASTER, PA.
1921

NOTE—September pamphlet is mispaged. It should be paged 95 to 105 incl., and is so indexed. The Drumore Celebration Report should be paged and is indexed 107 to 132 incl.

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INDEX TO VOLUME XXV

TITLE AND AUTHOR

The Awakening and Early Progress of The Pequea, Conestoga and other Susquehanna Valley Settlements. By DAVID M. LANDIS 5
Officers of the Society for 1921 17
In Memoriam 18
Treasurer's Annual Report 20
Secretary's Annual Report 22
Minutes of the January Meeting 24
Provincial, Continental and Federal Revenues of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. By C. H. MARTIN 27
Minutes of the February Meeting 39
Items of Local Interest From The Pennsylvania Gazette From 1771 to 1775 Inclusive. By H. FRANK ESHLEMAN 41
A Chinese Soldier in the Civil War. By WILLIAM FREDERIC WORNER 52
Minutes of the March Meeting 56
A Sidelight of The War of the Revolution. By HON. C. I. LANDIS 59
Autobiography of William Michael (Part 1)—A trip Southward. By GEORGE ERISMAN 62
Minutes of the April Meeting 65
Lancaster County Petitions etc., to the Supreme Executive Council 1784–1790. By H. H. SHENK 67
Minutes of the May Meeting 87
Historical Notes From the Records of Augusta County, Virginia. By CHARLES E. KEMPER 89
A Local Jury's Lodging, Meat & Drink in 1805 93
Minutes of the June Meeting 94
Autobiography of William Michael (Part II) A Trip westward—Whiskey Rebellion 99
Excitement in Lancaster Over the Rumored Invasion of a Railroad 108
Minutes of the September Meeting 109
Drumore Celebration 107
Presentation of Monument. By Prof. H. H. BECK 107
Acceptance of Monument. By WARD V. EVANS, PH.D. 108
Dr. David Ramsay. By H. FRANK ESHLEMAN, Esq. 109
Col. Archibald Steele. By D. F. MAGEE, Esq. 115
Archibald Steele, the Minute Man. Poem by WILL F. MCSPARRAN 117
Col. Thomas Porter. By ROBERT B. RISK, Esq. 118
Appendix 120
Porter Genealogy 122
General John Steele. By SUSAN C. FRAZER 125
Brief and Title to the General Jonn Steele Tract near Unicorn in Drumore Township 127
Report of the Celebration Committee. Read by Chairman D. F. MAGEE 128
Resolutions on the Passing of Dr. F. R. Diffenderfer 131
Minutes of the October Meeting 131
The Strasburg Scientific Society. By WILLIAM FREDERIC WORNER 133
Minutes of the November Meeting 146
Historical Notes, Augusta Co., Va. By CHARLES E. KEMPER 147
Minutes of December Meeting 156

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Officers for 1921 17

Obituaries for 1920 18

Treasurer's Annual Report 20

Secretary's Annual Report 24

Minutes of the January Meeting 27

The Awakening and the Early Progress of the Pequea, Conestoga and other Susquehanna Valley Settlements, as Shown by Official Letters, etc., of the Time.

(By DAVID M. LANDIS)

This paper aims at two purposes. It is intended to set forth, (by means of the correspondence connected with the granting and selling of the original tracts of land in our neighborhood) as much of the life and spirit of the first settlements here, as may be brought out and discovered, in that correspondence; to explain the location of the tracts of land to which the letters refer, so that present owners may learn of the problems, conditions and circumstances attending tthe original grants in their line of title, and the true date of the first interest in the same, and the age of such tracts compared with other sections and tracts; to inform such present owners of the kind of person who first took up that land, and the purposes for which it was used and what part of the early community life it contributed; and to clothe, upon the skeleton history of the very earliest days of our splendid valleys, the flesh and blood, and thereby to add the life of that history, and to reveal something more of the character, aims and general community purposes of these earliest localities in our county, than is given in the bare records of title.

The second object of the writer is to transfer to print, as many as possible of those ancient letters, so that their contents shall not be lost in the process of fading into illegibility, now so rapidly going on. Those letters are mounted in folios entitled "Lancaster County Miscellany" and "Taylor Papers", etc., in the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia; but that does not stop the fading out of the ink. It is with the greatest difficulty even now that some of them may be deciphered. Besides this purpose, it seems fitting that these documents relating to our local history, ought to be in convenient form, here in Lancaster, and not only to be found in Philadelphia. These letters are original sources and we ought to have the entire list faithfully copied.

The first purpose to be attained will require certain comments upon, and explanations of the contents of the letters, for otherwise, persons, not careful studens of local history, could not fix the locality of the lands and places referred to, nor determine to whom at the present day such letters would have special or indeed any importance or interest.

The second purpose, preservation, will of course require the copying verbatim of the letters and also a designation of the folio and page therein, where they may be found.

The writer deems this introduction necessary, because there are altogether too many persons who think that entertaining historical essays are the object of our meetings. It is submitted that this view misses the mark. The preservation of the early muniments of the past and the interpreting of early activities are the valuable ends which this Society must strive for just as its master-minds did in the past. This will give our publications dignity and value among the historians of our state and country.

TO JOAN
AUBERLIAC

To lay the ground for the plan just outlined, it is necessary to go back to a date prior to the first settlement in what is now our county. The earliest Scotch-Irish and English immigration here, was from old Chester County; though the first Swiss settlement was begun by people from the old world directly. Thus to explain the appearance of the Scotch-Irish and English, so prominent in the earliest settlement on Conestoga, about 1715, we must go to some old Chester County records; while the Pequea settlement of 1710, stands on its own bottom.

1693

In a provincial tax list of 1693, the names of many persons appear, as living in Chester County at that time, who themselves afterwards moved to Conestoga; and many more whose sons and other descendants later did the same. Thus in Bethel Township we find Robert and Nicholas Pile; in Chester Township were J. Bristow, Caleb Pusey, D. Lloyd, A. and J. Hendrickson, Robert Barber, Francis Worley. Jeremiah Carter and others; in Concord Township, Wm. Cloud, Rich Moore, and Thomas Moore; in Darby, Jos. Wood, John Blunston, Ed. Cartilege and John Bartram; in Haverford, John Beavan, Wm. Howell, Richard Hayes and others; in Middleton Township, Richard Crosby, John Musgrove, John Turner and John Worrall. A generation later a majority of these names are found here in our Conestoga settlement; and some of them in the Pequea settlement.

1701

This year Cornelius Empson and twenty other families chiefly of Chester County took steps to make a settlement on a tract half way between Delaware and Susquehanna, or near the latter, twenty-four miles from New Castle on Octoraro Creek. They applied for 15000 or 20000 acres at eight pounds per hundred acres; and a warrant dated Dec. 25, 1701 was signed for the same.

1710

In the Taylor Papers, under date of Oct. 16, 1710, there is the original order to survey 10000 acres of land on Pequea Creek to Rudolph Bundely and others, on the authority of a warrant dated Oct. 8, same year, which is therein recited. The order is directed by Jacob Taylor to Isaac Taylor, surveyor of Chester County. It is No. 572. A similar order bearing like date reciting a like warrant requests 500 acres to be surveyed adjoining the large tract, to Bundely and company. It is No. 573. These are the orders on which the original Lancaster County settlement at Willow Street, was surveyed. They are in print, and a reference to them is all that is needed.

1711

The progress of the Pequea settlement in its first year is described in No. 2796 of the Taylor Papers, dated July 20, 1711. It is as follows:

"Philadelphia. 20th of 5th mo., 1711,

James Logan, Worthy Friend

I design to take some time in Sept. or October to answer thy desire relating to those purchases of 1681 and 2. There is a great want of commissions to sell the proprietor's lands, for many persons are desirous to go backwards to settle. Six or seven families of Palatines are settled at Pequea and many more desiring to go there next winter.

Jacob Taylor."

The purchase of 1681 and 2 refer to rights sold by Penn to divers persons in England, to take up lands here on Conestoga, etc., not at that time located however. The earliest deeds and patents of parts of Conestoga Township and other sections refer to the dates 1681 and 2, as the foundation of title. (See Recorder's Office, at Lancaster.)

1713

"Philadelphia 15th, 4th mo., 1713.

Loving Friend:

Isaac Taylor—Isaac Lefever has purchased 300 acres of land at ten pounds per hundred, to be laid out adjoining to any of the Palatines settlements or surveys, and the warrant is actually drawn for it dated this day. Thy real friend James Logan" Taylor Papers 2809.

"Philadelphia, June 23, 1713.

Loving Brother:

John Estaught (the preacher) desires me to get two tracts of land, laid out in Chester County for which he promises to pay. I told him there was land to be had backwards in the county about the settlement of the Palatines or that way; but that it was proper for him to see it or be further satisfied about it, before it was surveyed. He replied that he was a stranger to the matter, and requesed that it might be done and he would be satisfied. I told him I would write to thee about it, whether thou think it proper to be at the charge of claiming etc., but I know not how I can advise. Though I am apt to think he will pay well enough. Tracts are 250 acres to John Marlow, warrant dated 12th of 5th mo. 1713 and 250 acres to Elizabeth Pace, warrant same date. I am thy loving brother Jacob Taylor." Taylor Paper No. 2810.

This tract of Elizabeth Pace, also written "Page" was afterwards the Gale tract and its exact location may be found on the map p. 292 in Volume 19 of this Society. It is tract No. 38. The present owner can readily be ascertained therefrom.

1714

The great rapidity in taking up land in the four years intervening from the date of first settlement of the county, may be seen in No. 3323 of Taylor Miscellany where under date of 1714, there is a statement in the document "Lands of Pequea and Conestoga 51937 acres."

"Phil. 24th of the 7th mo. 1714

Isaac Taylor:

The bearer hereof, Christian Schlegel complaining that a certain person hath seated himself near the mill he has lately built, at Conestoga, by whose means the Indians that are hereabout are likely to be very troublesome if not dangerous to him and that the said person so settled hath no other right than what the Indians have given him and also that the lands where he is seated ought to be included in the 300 acres that is yet untaken up of the 1000 acres first granted to him which he says there is but 700 acres laid out; these are to desire thee to order the person so seated to remove off the said land without delay and use thy endeavors to make the man easy, and accommodate him in laying out ye 300 acres, so far as thou can without offending the Indians.

I am with real love and good will

JAMES STEEL.

(Taylor Miscellany 2827.)

Thy brother Jacob is providing to send the warrant to town this week."

"Robert Hodgson and James Hendricks, 1500 acres on Conestoga Creek for 150 pounds in the place aforesaid including in the same those Indian fields on the north of said creek. Dec. 16, 1714."

(Taylor Paper No. 578.)

This is the tract of land embraced in part of the Postlehwaite tract at Rock Hill, the Stehman tract and others.

1715

Phil. 18th of 12th mo. 1714-5

Loving Friend, Isaac Taylor,

Upon application of Robert Hodgson and James Hendricks for a grant of land at Conestoga we have agreed with them for 3500 acres in two tracts; but J. Steele committed a mistake in mentioning the Indian fields in the warrant for 1500 acres when it should have been in ye greater tract and accordingly it is to be surveyed.

But as to those fields, being all of us unwilling to make the grant, we now positively agree as follows, that if the Indians are not freely willing that they shall seat on those old fields on the Creek (which are the only ones that the warrant reaches to) neither those on the river nor the new ones where the Indians are last seated even, though they be willing to leave them, then that part is void.

It is intended that none of Peter Bezilion's improvements be included therein without his consent to the same, which they agreed that he hold as long as he please, according to agreement which it assumed cannot be long. It is agreed that Hodgson and Hendricks shall "seed in" the Indian corn for them without charging them anything for it. If Harry the interpreter can be had when thou go up I wish he could be there at the time. Since our last law of property has been repealed the grant of six acres to each hundred would be void. Thou are very sweet drawn to Philadelphia. Ask the next honest Scott thou meet to explain ye word.

From thy real well wishing frined James Logan."

March being the first month of the year at this time, this letter was written Feb. 18, 1715. This tract of 2000 acres locates one of the old Indian towns or fields in Manor Township, as the same was situated in this tract. However it will be observed that it was an "old" Indian field or town and not the one then occupied by the Indians on Inudiantown run, the one where the massacre occurred in 1763. See location of this tract in map p. 292 of Vol. 19 of our Society proceedings.

1716

Among the manuscripts and documents in possession of Gilbert Cope of West Chester is the following:

Petition of Edward Dougherty for tavern license. Your petitioner being settled in a convenient place for keeping a house of entertainment for travellers who pass to and from Conestga it being about half way between John Minshall's and John Postlethwaits, your yetitioner desires the honorable Bench to grant a recommendation to the Honorable Governor for a license to sell all sorts of liquors by the retail. Edward Dougherty.

The undersigned petitioners recommend his place as suitable:

JOHN WRIGHT
SAMUEL BLUNSTON
EDWARD SMOUT
SAMUEL KENNESON
JAMES HENDRICKS
WILLIAM WILSON

Endorsed; Petition for tavern license on Pequea Creek 1716. John Minshall's property was the starting point of the dividing line between Lancaster and Chester Counties, north of the head branch of the Octoraro Creek; (Rupp. p. 239). It is interesting to note that nothing is said in the survey about the Octoraro Creek itself as being the remainder of the boundary.

"Oct. 18, 1716

Dear Brother:

John Estaugh's warrant is dated Oct. 18, 1716 for 12871 acres of which he desires thee to survey 6871 acres. The warrant positively forbids surveying any lands above Conestoga near Susquehanna.

Thy brother Jacob Taylor" (No. 2847)

1717

"Phil. 2d mo. 1717

Loving Friend, J. Taylor,

I have a warrant and draft left in the office by James Logan to be informed by thee when thou go next to Conestoga and Pequea to survey for those people whose lands are not yet located thereabouts because there are persons in East Jersey desirous to be with thee to choose some tracts for themselves and their neighbors.

If by any means thou canst secure that point of land in Conestoga over against James Hendricks for me I shall take it as a great favor. With kind love to thyself, wife and children,

I remain thy loving friend James Steel." (No. 28533)

This sets forth historical facts concerning our local settlement not generally known, namely that there was a migration from New Jersey into our Conestoga country. We shall see later where these people settled and who they were; and also how they were looked upon.

"Phil. 15th of 2d mo. 1717

Loving Fr. Isaac Taylor,

I received thine of the 12th instant by thy son John. I shall take care to let those persons in East Jersey know the time of going to Conestoga by next post; but as for those new settlers thou speak of they have had no instructions from hence nor liberty given them for any such disorderly practices; for my part I cannot remember that I ever gave any leave for any person to settle in any part of the province, unless they had obtained warrants for said lands; but on the contrary it has been my constant practice to send the persons who have obtained grants to the respective surveyors. I do not see any reason for the taking notice of such settlers but to proceed in the usual manner and way of surveyong without regard to the presumptuous attempts of such fellows or having any regard to them; which may be a means to deter others that might have like designs. I am fully sensible of the evil consequences that must ensue to a neighborhood, or county where such rogues as thou speak of harbor and remain, and therefore have avoided as much as possible making out warrants to any except those we know, or who are recommended by you.

I hope before thou go toward Conestoga to get warrants for the point of land I mentioned to thee, formerly, either in some old rights, or purchase from the commissioners. James Steel." (No. 2854)

"Phil. 28th of 3d mo. 1717

James Steel to Isaac Taylor q

I am glad thou art safe returned from Conestoga and return my thanks for reserving the point of land which I so much desired.

James Steel." (No. 2860)

"Kent ye East Delaware 3d Sep.

To Isaac Taylor,

Dear Isaac, When we parted last and concluded to meet again at Conestoga I had forgot the circumstances at my home. I hope my friends will see that nothing is done to my hurt at the Old Shawanna Town which the commissioners had promised me. Thy loving friend Benthurmer.

P. S. Give my love to James Hendrickson and tell him I have secured

the business he spoke to me about and that he has nothing more to do till I see him, but to observe strict silence."

(No. 2862)

There were more than one "Old Shawanna Town." One is mentioned in Rupp in connection with the early road in eastern Lancaster County: and mention is made of one near Shenk's Ferry, in the old drafts of that section. There may also have been others. The one on Susquehanna River is the one above referred to.

"June 10, 1717

Dear Brother,

Collum McQuaire, late of West Jersey has now got a warrant dated this day for 200 acres of land among the new surveys in Chester County, but I will not send him a copy because I know he intends to go to Conestoga to settle without waiting thy pleasure I think he will not pay for the land. James Steel desires us not to make him a survey nor direct him where to settle until he signs a bond.

Thy brother Jacob Taylor." (No. 2858)

This is an interesting letter to one who is acquainted with the facts connected woth the early settlement of the lands about the neighborhood where the present townships of Pequea and Conestoga and Martic meet. This section was an Irish or Scotch-Irish settlement right in among the Swiss Mennonites. A poorer class of people seem to have taken it up. Turning to the map Vol. 19 p. 292 we see that tract 81 is the McQuaire; that in the same neighborhood were John McDonald, David Priest, Thos. Lindley, Rob't Ellis William Sherrill and others. Some of those names such as Ellis and others were extant in that locality until very recent years. Nearly all of these purchases were characterized by small tracts and indifferent homes, and they exhibited entirely different features and traits from the Mennonite neighbors surrounding them. McQuaire, we have seen was from Jersey and it is likely the others were old friends of his who came here with him or through his influence.

"Oct. 21, 1717

The Proprietor Debtor:

To survey of Conestoga Manor, being with allowances of 6% the amount of 16500 acres and to chaining, marking, accounting and stationery one pound, fourteen shillings and eight pence.

Isaac Taylor." (No. 3349)

1718

Isaac Taylor, Loving Friend:

Yesterday being at James Cloud's on my return from Conestoga, wither M. Cartier's death called me, I was informed that thou designed to be at Joseph's next 2d day. I desire earnestly to see thee, before thou go toward Conestoga about some matters of importance and hope this desire of mine will not interfere with thy resolution.

Thy loving friend James Logan." (No. 2875)

Taylor paper No. 2811 sets forth that Richard Carter desires some land at Conestoga, on or near the said creek. Carter had two tracts of land on the east side of Conestoga Creek just below Rock Hill. The present owners of that land desiring to ascertain the area and other facts about the original taking up, can secure a starting point by referring to the map before mentioned in Vol. 19 of our proceedings. See tracts numbers 40 and 41.

1719

"Phil. 20th fourth mo. 1719

Isaac Taylor, Loving Friend:

I was in hopes to have seen thee before this time and by that means to

have heard what thou hast done at Conestoga. I doubt Peter Bazilian is disaffected about Comb's land and I wish to know what was done about it.

Thy loving friend James Logan." (No. 2919)

"Phil. 21st ye mo. 1719

Isaac Taylor, Loving Friend:

The bearer Jonah Davenport is recommended to me for an honest man. He wants 200 acres of land to be laid out near Moses Combs, lately John Combs where N. Christopher lived. And Ann Letort desires some in the same place. If it can be laid out regularly there with a reasonable proportion of front to the several qualities it may be done but not otherwise. They are all concerned in the Indian trade; but I desire the proprietor's interest may be chiefly considered. One John Robinson desires also 100 acres about one of the points of Pequea Creek still vacant. They say he has his money ready. Pray observe the application. The same terms as the above.

I am told there is a vacant point of good land on this side of Conestoga Creek over against that called Madam's point. They say there is but very little of it. But if there be any such, pray secure a hundred acres for me there including that spot. I should be glad to hear from thee and am

Thy assured loving friend James Logan

I suppose thee understands what I mean by J. Coomb's land from former directions though thou hast not a warrant, for I think I wrote to thee about it. They desire 2 or 300 acres there but ye front must be proportioned to ye quantity. I would have Jonah accommodated. J. L." (No. 2920)

"Phil. 20th of 5th mo. 1719

Loving Friend:

The bearer hereof Everhard Ream or Edward Ream a brother-in-law of Christian Franciscus has agreed for 200 acres of land near Conestoga. Please lay it out and the warrant shall be redy in the office.

I am thy loving friend James Steel." (No. 2952)

August 15, 1719

Dear Brother,

Whereas Robert Baker a smith of this town has bought Colonel French's land on Susquehanna and Pequea he tells me that being minded to build a mill on Pequea for boring logs that he needs an addition of two or three perches of ground on a corner of Pequea next the barrens (as he describes it) which he may be obliged with by paying thee for running the line.

Thy loving brother Jacob Taylor." (No. 2930)

"Phil. 12th Oct. 1719

The bearers Hans Herr and Abram Herr have much importuned me for the grant of about 400 acres of land for their brother Isaac who is lately arrived here, which notwithstanding the unwillingness of the Commissioners to grant any more lands at present, yet I believe I can prevail with them for this. Therefore I desire thee to lay out about that quantity to him and warrant for the same shall be provided.

Thy loving friend James Steel." (No. 2932)

This tract of land was soon afterwards laid out and it extended from the Millersville Pike westward to Little Conestoga Creek. Afterwards it came to the Bausmans; and Frank Bausman's farm and that of David H. Bausman's estate are parts of it.

"Phil. 4th of 9 br. 1719

Isaac Taylor, Loving Friend:

Thou wilt receive from Peter Bazilion, himself the warrant or orders for surveying a thousand acres of land to his wife and her brother, in execution of which I doubt it will be difficult to reconcile his and An Letorts expectations; but I request thee to use thy endeavors. Peter will talk high but generally harken to reason. However his and Coomb's desires are principally

to be regarded. Though on the other hand I am very desirous the old gentlewoman should have some land that she may be seised and leave something for her grandchilden. Pray see that it is laid out of sufficient depth, I think a mile and a half or a quarter at least is little enough; but this is left to thee, and thou art by no means to produce or mention this letter. J. Letort is also to have 500 acres laid out in the same manner. Keep this wholly to thyself.

Thy loving friend J. Logan." (No. 2931)

1720

"Phil. 12th of 12th mo. 1719

Isaac Taylor, Loving Friend:

Samuel Kirk and his brother press me for 500 acres which Ezra Steel points out to them on some branches of Pequea. I can say no more than that if they settle, I shall be willing to have them secured; but at present we would not sell there. I wish we had one hour conference to settle some of these matters. I am puzzled about thy meeting Colonel French.

James Logan." (No. 2941)

Reference to the map aforesaid will show that Col. French originally secured tracts 48 and 56. This originally was one large tract and extended from the Susquehanna River about Shenk's Ferry, eastward to Martic Forge.

"February ye 17th, 1721-22

Isaac Taylor:

Esteemed friend, These inform thee yt there is come into this Province from New England a gentleman named Jno. McNeall and hath been with me and have viewed the iron oar (ore) and matter yt wee laid out (dug out). I suppose yt he will apply to thee, as I have advised him, to know ye most easy way to come at ye land, if we conclude to go on with ye business; for if any old rights can be had I incline most to make a purchase yt way, however thy opinion in yt matter is what is desired by me, and a line or two from thy hand of advice till an opportunity present of conversing and consulting ye best measure further about ye same. Which is all at present.

Respect from thy true and loving friend John Cartledge. No. 2975.)

This is one of the earliest references to iron ore in Conestoga of which there is any record. The Indians rumored that ore was to be found there however in 1707. (See Susquehanna Indians p. 192). Then too under date of May 31, 1723 (Paper No. 2987) in a letter from John Churchman and Arthur Barrett there is mention made of valuable mines in the barrens.

1723

In a letter dated Sept. 3, 1723, it is stated that Stephan Atkinson desires a piece of land among the "barrens" beyond his present plantation with conveyance of water for a "fulling mill." No. 2991).

1724

"Phil. Feb. 23, 1724

Loving Friend, Isaac Taylor,

Look into Jonah Davenport to whom thou once showed more friendship in locating his land than I could approve.....He is now severely held by his neighbors; but I think that Justice Mitchell is more accountable for the servant being bound to the Indian that he is. As to him and others taking out licenses for Indian trade they must answer for it. James Letort ought to be entirely excused for it, because he has been in the branches of the Mississippi for these two winters past and trading far up Susquehanna. (No. 3000; Taylor Miscellany)

"Conestoga Sept. ye 2, 1724

Sir, In a day or two I shall go to meet my people and help them home

and shall make all ye haste I can to get ye peltry to town in time for shipping. Count Trum (?) is come to your town, for to see he get goods from you. He has been at me to join partners with him but I have given him no result till I hear from you. I believe he may put off a considerable quantity of goods for he intends to remain in the woods till next June. If you trust him and I like on it I'll join with him. I'd also have you not forget to intervene for me at your next Court for a recommendation for a lycense. In hopes of coming shortly to town, I shall call. No more at present; but I am yours

Edm. Cartledge." (Lanc. Co. Miscellany)

1727

"Phil. 26th of 2d mo. 1727

Loving Friend, Isaac Taylor,

Upon the application of sundry persons who are settled about Octoraro, to Secretary Logan, for 100 acres of land for a meeting house he has ordained me to write to thee that such a grant may be secured for that purpose.

I am thy loving friend James Steel." (No. 3030)

"Phil. Nov. 2, 1727

Isaac Taylor, Loving Friend.

Joseph Staman (Alias Stone) of Conestoga having bought 200 acres of Francis Worleys tract on which he says there is very little timber left, is therefore desirous to take up some of the adjoining vacant land, but both he and Joseph Higginbotham are apprehensive of that free-booter Thos. Perrin setting down there to prevent which I wish thou would order a line or two to be run that may take in about 200 acres for the trouble of which, Staman must make satisfaction since it is to prevent the intrusion of a neighbor that may disappoint him of future conveniency.

I am thy loving friend James Logan." (No. 3039)

1728

"August 27th, 1728

Whereas about 2 years ago liberty was granted by some of us to Stephen Atkinson, clothier, to settle and build a fulling mill on a certain neck of land, vacant, situated between a tract surveyed to Edmund Cartledge and Conestoga Creek and also to raise a dam which he erected and he now requests the same may be surveyed and that he may have a piece of land on the side of Conestoga Creek too, so now there may be added ten or twelve acres of the same.' (James Logan et al No. 588 Lanc. Co. Papers)

The fact that Atkinson was a clothier (with a business likely in Philadelphia) indicates why the kind of mill he was interested in was a fulling mill. That he found it profitable to erect it here on Conestoga Creek as early as 1728, indicates that sheep raising must have been an industry here even then.

Friend Isaac Taylor,

Some time in Sept. 1718 Robert Wilkins obtained a warrant for 150 acres of land near Conestoga as it was called; and he paid ten pounds of the purchase money some time after and was allowed to add fifty cres. Now Robert Wilkins sold his right to James Anderson the Presbytarian minister of those parts who finding the survey begun but not finished he desires the same completed and if there be vacancy adjoining that, he may be accommodated. I desire thee to send return. I intend to bring the patent with me.

James Steel." (No. 3040)

"August 24th, 1728

My Good Cousin,

I suppose you know much better than I how far your dear father proposed to accommodate John Baker the gunsmith on Conestoga and Samuel Taylor in the manner of locating land for him. Baker and Samuel complain of delays. Ja. Taylor." (No. 3041)

In the map before referred to it will be seen that tract No. 28 is marked Kaleb Baker. It is lower down than the mouth of Conestoga Creek.

1729

"Phil. Sept. 23, 1729

John Taylor,

I have written in behalf of an honest man Isaac Jackson and for several more friends who represent that several friends being seated near the place called the "Gap" in ancaster county they have in a little while established a meeting place there and want some vacant land on which to settle. (See No. 3055 Taylor Papers)

1733

"My loving friend,

From some consultation I had last night among some of our friends I thought it expeditious thou shouldst without delay go up and make surveys about Donegal and Hempfield for it has been lately reported to the proprietor by certain persons dwelling that way (one of whom has offered his services) that people are very desirous to have it done and therefore I gave them this intention to prevent anything interfering.

Nicholas Scull is appointed not only surveyor of Philadelphia but of Bucks also. They have taken pains to have him established.

Thou will see in Bradford's Mercury the most malicious and violent performance ever levelled against our persons written as "The Farmer." The author is unknown. James ..... meeting Hamilton two days after, near the Court House spent a cane about his thick skull without penetration. James is bound over to next Court. This paper and scuffle has been that talk of town ever since. "Michael Plowman" and "Hans Timberman" have just come to town. I shall want thy assistance about settling the Wilkins survey.

James Steel." (No. 3162)

"June 22, 1733

Friend, Thos. Penn:

I received thine through Jos. Minshall, with the agreeable account of thy intention of a visit this way, last week, a season of the year well chosen for such a journey, when the affairs of the farmers afford some leisure, and their minds were full of hopes, to see one of their proprietors, amongst them. I am altogether a stranger to the cause of thy disappointment, but I am sorry it happened for the near approach of harvest has left little expectation of seeing thee till it is over. The unhappy disposition of our neighboring proprietor, and the various reports by some, industriously spread in his favor seem to render a speedy settlement of the land affairs very necessary.

Sa. Blunston.

P. S. My neighbor John Wright desires to be kindly remembered to thee. At the moment I was closing this letter six or eight of ye Shawnese Indians called here, in their way from Peshtank (Paxtan) to ye Conestoga town with a little Catawba Indian boy prisoner which they were carrying for a present having lately taken a woman and four boys more in their last ex-

(See Lanc. Misc.)

1735

"Nov. 26, 1735

Friend Isaac Taylor—

No more land may be given to Michael Baughman of Conestoga, as thereabout until the time for the present lottery has gone by.

James Steel." (No. 3180)

This same year under date of Feb. 23, in a letter dated Donegal, Martha Bailey writes to Ewd. Shippen and she states that 70 gallons of rum are needed in that section and that her husband requests it be sent from Philadelphia by Andrew Boggs. (Lanc. Co. Misc.)

1736

"Chester, May 27, 1736

John Taylor:

I came down on purpose here thinking to have seen you, but being disappointed I take this opportunity to let you know that last week I was going to take patents for some 100 acres of land at Pequea in Lancaster County, that you surveyed for John Farra, (Forry?) where the mill stands, and also a hundred acres of Collum McQuaerey, where Samuel Taylor lives, also for 100 acres surveyed for John McDonell all of which were sold to Samuel Taylor as appears by bills of same, drawn by you, but the surveyor general told me it was impossible to have a patent for want of return by you, there being but one return in his office for McQuaery and that imperfect. I have levied an execution on all of those tracts and they will be exposed to sale about the middle of next month. Dear John pray be as expeditious as possible and send up returns that I may have patents.

Yours Septimus Robinson" (No. 3191)

This again concerns the Irish tract on Pequea. Septimus Robinson was an early sheriff and owned a large tract of land in the county among them a big tract where Marticville now stands extending in a widening triangle to the Pequea Creek. It was at one time the Albertus Hendricks tract No. 88 on the map. John Robinson owned a tract at mouth of Pequea. See 51 on the map.

Under date of Lanc. Oct. 4, 1736, there is an interesting letter from William Willis who owned a tract near Rock Hill in which he requests 35 pounds of good to be sent by Messrs. Logan and Shippen to him for his business etc.

1737

Phila., Jan. 15., 1736-7

To————:

By last accounts from Lancaster we hear that nothing can prevail with John Hendrick's wife to leave the plantation. There is constant correspondence between her and Higginbotham going on. There is a good deal in this but they make much more out of tne story. I acquainted the proprietor with your evidence and endeavored to remove this plague. I have wrote to Worley also who I presume will accompany you. When I saw you last we concluded on a way to remove her but it is now a rigorous season to turn a family out of doors. I would be glad if she could be prevailed upon to go some place of her own accord and choosing and save her goods. If that cannot be brought about it will be necessary to levy the execution on the effects and this would create a charge of being cruel. I cannot instruct you how to deal with this woman Roger Hunt or some other ordinary keeper has bill of sale for John Hendrick's effects, but you know there can be no sale of goods, while the owner continues in possession and uses them as his own. This will bar execution. I will take her own recognizance if she cannot get any one to be the bond. The people at Lancaster say we can do no harm. I have sent a line to Blunston to discharge Hendrick's goods.

A Hamilton" (No. 3206)

"Phil. 16th of 2d mo. 1737.

John Taylor:

The proprietor has come to a resolution to settle about ten thousand acres of Conestogoe Manor and would like to speak with you about it and get directions about laying out of the same into lots for the settlement and if any good people will purchase.

J. Steel (No. 3110)

25th ye 2d mo. 1737

Under this date J. Steel writes that Peter Leaman is allowed a price of land in Conestoga Manor where "he now lives" (No. 3213). This tract is No. 19 on the map and lies on Taylor's run at the upper end of Safe Harbor.

Lanc., May 26, 1737

To the propretor:

I have this day divided Conestoga Manor into lots according to thy directions and on my return will make a plot thereof and will wait on thee. The good part of said Manor is made choice of by a lot of industrious and civil men who have money at command and will soon bring it to the receiver. And several other good people are now going to review the remainder. I desire that a surveyor be appointed for Lancaster County, the business there being so much more and always attended with contest, so that I cannot possibly do it. If thou continue me in Chester I shall be pleased.

John Taylor" (No. 3218)

And now this paper is concluded. The writer feels that the above material will furnish information and interest to many persons who now are and hereafter shall happen to be the present-owners of the lands in the immediate neighborhood which is connected with the correspondence just set out and read to you. These manuscripts are a part of the great mass of material making up the record of Lancaster County's history.

Officers of the Society for 1921.

President,
HON. CHARLES I. LANDIS.

First Vice-President,
F. R. DIFFENDERFER, Litt.D.

Second Vice-President,
H. FRANK ESHLEMAN, Esq.

Recording Secretary,
MISS ADALINE B. SPINDLER.

Assistant Recording Secretary,
JOHN L. SUMMY.

Corresponding Secretary.
MISS ADALINE B. SPINDLER.

Treasurer,
A. K. HOSTETTER.

Librarian.
HARRY L. STEHMAN, Jr.

Executtve Committee.

L. B. HERR,

D. F. MAGEE, Esq.,

MRS. SARAH D. CARPENTER,

MISS VIRGINIA B. CLARK,

MISS DAISY E. B. GRUBB,

D. B. LANDIS,

PROF. H. H. BECK,

GEO. F. K. ERISMAN,

I. C. ARNOLD, Esq.

WILLIAM FREDERIC WORNER.

In Memoriam.

MISS ELIZABETH G. ARMSTRONG

Miss Elizabeth G. Armstrong, a member of the Lancaster County Historical Society, died at her residence 406 North Duke street, Lancaster, Pa., on October 14, 1920. She was a daughter of Arthur Armstrong, a well known portrait painter and artist. Her interest in the Society's work was manifested by a liberal bequest of money to help promote historical research in this county.

ELMER E. BILLINGFELT

Elmer E. Billingfelt of Adamstown, Pa., died on Saturday, April 10, 1920. He was a member of the Society for many years.

DR. ROBERT K. BUEHRLE

Dr. Robert K. Buehrle, first city superintendent of public schools in Lancaster, Pa., was born September 24, 1840, in Germany, and his decease occurred on June 18, 1920, at Lancaster, Pa.

MISS MARTHA BLADEN CLARK

Miss Martha Bladen Clark, daughter of James Brice Bladen Clark, was born in Donegal township, Lancaster county, Pa.

Miss Clark took great interest in historical and genealogical research. Her brain was a veritable storehouse of such data, from which treasures, great and small, were constantly produced for the enlightenment of her hearers, and to their great enjoyment. She prepared a score and more of the most interesting and valuable historical papers which were read before the Lancaster County Historical Society at its meetings and published in its proceedings.

She was actively identified with all the work of the Society, and it was mostly due to her indefatigable efforts that the outings of the Society were held annually with much success.

Because of her intense interest in matters pertaining to local history, it was but natural that she should be one of the charter members of the Lancaster County Historical Society. Her efforts to advance its great work were untiring. She was elected corresponding secretary in 1898, in which capacity she served with untiring fidelity and great ability to the day of her death.

Her familiar and genial face was rarely absent from any meeting of the Society. It will be greatly missed now that she has been called to her everlasting reward.

Her decease occurred on August 5, 1920, at Lancaster, Pa.

HENRY P. EICHLER

Henry P. Eichler, who was born at Lititz, Pa., died on November 17, 1920, at Lancaster, Pa.

MISS JOSEPHINE FRANKLIN

Miss Josephine Franklin was born at Lancaster, Pa., and removed to Pittsburgh, Pa., a short while bfeore her death, which occurred November 15, 1920.

HON. HORACE L. HALDEMAN

Senator Horace L. Haldeman was born at Locust Grove, Conoy township, Lancaster county, Pa., on September 16, 1847, and died at Marietta, Pa., on October 27, 1920.

ABRAM E. LANE

Abram Erb Lane was born in Manheim township, Lancaster county, Pa., on January 28, 1864, and his death occurred on November 28, 1920, at Lancaster, Pa.

JAMES A. MYERS

James A. Myers was born at Lititz, Pa., September 10, 1841, and died at Columbia, Pa., on November 4, 1920.

MRS. MARY NAUMAN ROBINSON

Mrs. Mary Nauman Robinson was born at Holton, Maine, April 13, 1839. She was actively interested in the work of the Lancaster County Historical Society, and served on the executive committee with great ability. She contributed a large number of papers on local history. Her death occurred November 18, 1920, at Lancaster, Pa.

JAMES SHAND

James Shand was born November 11, 1849, at Lesmahagow, Scotland, and died May 8, 1920, at Lancaster, Pa.

GEORGE STEINMAN

George Steinman, son of the late George and Elizabeth Meyers Steinman, was born in Lancaster, Pa., February 17, 1847. He was educated at Beck's Academy at Lititz, Pa. He helped to organize the Lancaster County Historical Society, and served as its first president from 1896 to 1917.

He died at Lancaster, Pa., on March 31, 1920.

FRANKLIN WILLIAMSON

Franklin Williamson was born at Morrisville, Pa., and died at Lancaster, Pa., on December 18, 1920.

Treasurer's Annual Report.

January 6, 1921.

To the Officers and Members
Lancaster County Historical Society.

The Treasurer's Annual report for the year ending Dec. 31, 1920, is as follows:

Jan. 1, 1920, Balance on hand	$ 216.96
Received for dues and fees	377.00
Received for pamphlets	4.75
Received from County Treasurer	200.00
Received from Geo. Steinman's Estate	1,000.00
Received from Int. on Certs. of Deposit	53.90
Received from Certificates of Deposit	810.87
Total Receipts	$2,663.48

EXPENSES

Rent to Oct. 1, 1920	$ 35.00
State Federation Dues	2.00
New Era-Examiner (printing and mailing pamphlets)	454.80
L. B. Herr & Son printing	11.50
Officers—postage	25.00
Bookbinding	3.00
Song-leader	5.00
House-cleaning	5.00
$2,200. Fourth Liberty Loan 4¼% Bonds	1,892.81
Jan. 1, 1921, Balance on hand	229.37
	$2,663.48

The bonds above referred to represent all of the society's interest bearing funds, and are registered in the name of the Society, dated Oct. 24, 1918, maturing Oct. 15th 1938, with interest payable semi-annually, on April 15th, and October 15th, of each year.

They are numbered as follows:

290858 for $1,000.00
290859 for $1,000.00
1361181 for $100.00
1361182 for $100.00

Respectfully submitted,
A. K. HOSTETTER, Treasurer.

Lancaster, Pa., Jan. 5, 1921.

We, the undersigned auditors appointed to examine the accounts of A. K. Hostetter Treasurer of the Lancaster County Historical Society do hereby certify that we have duly audited said accounts and find them correct as stated therein, showing the balance on hand at the beginning of the year to have been $216.96. The receipts for the year were $2,446.52, and the expen-

ditures, for which orders were regularly drawn, amounted to $2,434.11, thus leaving a balance in the Treasury January 1st, of $229.37.

The certificates of deposit included in last years audit, aggregating ($810.87, with interest of $53.90, to Nov. 20th, 1920, making a total of $864.-77, also a $1,000.00 bequest from George Steinman's Estate are included in the above receipts, and used in part payment for $2,200.00 of U. S. Fourth Liberty Loan 4¼% bonds costing $1,892.81, the registered certificates for same having been submitted to us by the Treasurer and remaining in his custody.

Respectfully submitted,

L. B. HERR

I. C. ARNOLD

J. L. SUMMY

Auditing
Committee

Annual Report of Secretary

In reviewing the records of the year 1920 the Lancaster County Historical Society has every reason to be proud of itself and its achievements. It is steadily progressing in prestige and membership. While the year has taken its toll—an unusually heavy and important toll of prominent members—lost to us by translation to the Great Beyond, we have gained in new membership the largest acquisition in many years.

The Society has met statedly at its regular appointed time—the first Friday of every month except vacation months July and August. Each month saw a carefully prepared paper, sometimes two, read before the Society, all of which are either already published or to be published as soon as the Publishing Company that has the work in charge can get them issued. Even our misfortunes in this respect have had their compensations. We have considered it a misfortune that our pamphlets, which we were promised should be regularly issued on time, did not appear in accordance with our hopes and expectations—but are still delaying, yet these delays unfortunate as they are were the means by which was made known to us how much and how widely they are sought for. Many letters from various parts of the country have come inquiring if they had been sent and miscarried or why they had not appeared. One letter from a Pacific Coast city and one from Boston an Atlantic Coast city making the same inquiry were handed to me in the same mail, in each appeared an indication as to the valuation placed upon them.

There have been many requests for purchases of our periodicals by individuals and institutions; in one instance a definite statement that any amount of money would be paid that the Society wished to ask if the pamphlet could be procured. Several letters from near and far have been received requesting information about persons and places and articles of historic significance concerning this wonderful county of ours—this Garden Spot of the World. It is a privilege to dig for its riches and share their worth as we are doing annually in our ten installments.

The Society held two celebrations both of which were great successes from every standpoint.

Our indoor Social at the Iris Club was a feature that was talked about favorably for a long time afterwards and was one of wich we can reasonably be proud. The speakers on this occasion, Mr. Alfred Cooke Myers and Hon. Frederick A. Godcharles made the evening a memorable one by their most excellent papers. Our President, Judge Charles I. Landis on this occasion in his excellent opening address gave the scope and the hope of our future which meets the desire of every member. These appear in our pamphlet for April.

A Pilgrimage to Judge Emmanuel Carpenter's grave in the old Churchyard near Talmage was immensely pleasurable and profitable. We heard some rare papers on a rare old man who did great things for this our town and county and State and Country who was the peer of his contemporaries which included some of the builders and makers of our country in its making.

Your Secretary can not let this occasion pass without most earnestly calling attention to the great privilege which it is ours to accomplish. We

have valuable books some of which and not the least valuable of which we have made ourselves some of which have been rare gifts. We have many and varied articles of historic interest and intrinsic worth and many more and of as great or even greater value promised to us and ready to be handed over. A Library without a building. A museum without a shelter. They are crying to us to give them a home. Don't let those promised gifts slip through our fingers to go to other towns because of our lack of interest and energy. "We do not gain by withholding" when we ought to give. I leave this suggestion for the consideration of the members.

Minutes of January Meeting.

Lancaster, Pa., 7 Jan., 1921.

The Lancaster County Historical Society held its stated meeting this evening at the regular hour, 7:30 in their auditorium in the A. Herr Smith Memorial Building. The President Judge, C. I. Landis officated. After the reading of the minutes of the December meeting which were approved, the monthly report of the Treasurer was presented and approved. The report of the Librarian Mr. Harry Stehman showed the following donations and exchanges:

I. The Glories of Ireland from the Sons of Irish Freedom, Washington, D. C.

II. Home Ballads and Metrical Versons by A. H. S. D.

III. Fifty-Fourth Annual Encampment of the Department of Pennsylvania G. A. R. 1920.

IV. Bureau of American Ethnology No. 67 from the Smithsonian Institution.

V. Program of the 35th Annual Meeting of the American Historical Association, December 1920.

VI. Proceedings of the Fourteenth Annual Conference of Historical Societies in Philadelphia.

VII. Records of the American Catholic Historical Society of Philadelphia September 1920.

VIII. The Wisconsin Magazine of History, December 1920.

IX. Annual Report of the American Historical Association, 1917.

X. Massachusetts Historical Society Proceedings, 1919, 1920.

XI. Report of the Librarian of Congress 1920.

XII. American Philosophical Society Proceedings, Nos. 5 and 6, 1920.

XIII. An Old Hotel Swinging Sign-board, designated "Tounbain Inn." The donor is Henry L. Shenk.

Harry Stehman, Jr., Librarian.

These reports were all received and the secretary was instructed to enter them on the minutes.

The Annual Reports of the Librarian, the Treasurer and the Secretary were then read, all of which were approved and ordered inserted in the Society's journal for January.

There were two new applicants for membership. Miss Agnes Shand and Miss Katharine Sharp. Under the rules, action on these names was deferred until the next regular meeting.

The applicants presented at the December meeting were elected to membership. Mr. Howard M. Hoffman, Nw Holland, Pa. Rev. R. H. Brennecke Jr., City. Miss Marguerite Albright, Maytown, Pa. Mr. Edgar L. Matterer, City.

The Auditors report was then presented. It certified that the accounts of A. K. Hostetter had been duly audited by them and found to be correct.

The Society next proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year. The Secretary was instructed to cast the ballot which was as follows:

President, Charles I. Landis.

Vice Presidents, F. R. Diffenderffer, Litt. D., H. Frank Eshleman.

Recording Secretary, Miss Adaline B. Spindler.
Assistant Recording Secretary, Mr. John L. Summy.
Corresponding Secretary, Miss Adaline B. Spindler.
Treasurer, Mr. A. K. Hostetter.
Librarian, Mr. Harry Stehman.

A resolution was presented by Mr. Hostetter as follows:

Resolved that until such time as the Society shall determine otherwise an associate Librarian shall be selected to act with the Librarian in the performance of his duties.

This resolution was adopted and Miss Helen Myers was selected as Associate Librarian.

The following Executive Committee was elected:

L. B. Herr, D. F. Magee, Mrs. Sarah D. Carpenter, Miss Virginia Clark, Miss Daisy E. B. Grubb, D. B. Landis, Prof. Herbert H. Beck, George F. K. Erisman, I. C. Arnold, Wm. F. Worner.

The Librrian, Mr. Stehman suggested that an addtional number of twenty-five copies of the pamphlet be published monthly because of the small number now left over from each time as surplus for future demands. It was decided to find out, as the Librarian was not present to report, how many copies above what are used for members and exchanges are now printed before ordering an additional number.

The Treasurer presented a bill from the Examiner-New Era Company which was ordered paid. The question of insurance came up as the time had expired for which insurance had been paid. A resolution was passed to place the matter in the hands of the President and the Treasurer for action.

The paper for the evening was then announced. "The Awakening and Early Progress of Pequea and Conestoga Settlements as Shown by Early Letters, etc." It was prepared and read by Mr. David Landis, of Pequea.

The paper showed considerable original data and evident careful research .A discussion followed in which Judge Landis, H. Frank Eshleman, A. K. Hostetter, D. F. Magee and Wm. F. Worner took part. A unanimous vote of thanks was extended to the writer. The meeting then adjourned.

ADALINE B. SPINDLER, Sec'y.

PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

Lancaster County Historical Society

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY, 1921

"History herself, as seen in her own workshop."

PROVINCIAL, CONTINENTAL AND FEDERAL REVENUES OF LANCASTER COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.
By H. C. Martin
MINUTES OF THE FEBRUARY MEETING.

VOL. XXV. NO. 2.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER COPY

LANCASTER, PA.
1921

Provincial, Continental and Federal Revenues of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania.

(By C. H. MARTIN)

The first reference found to Provincial taxes after the formation of Lancaster Co. in 1729, in which the county figured conspicuously, was in 1736 at which time many Palatines had settled west of the Susquehanna in hat 's now York Co., under Pa. titles, bu ih ord r to avo'd payment of the taxes imposed by the Province, accepted titles from Maryland, but thinking this might later prejudice their interests they formally renounced their allegiance to Md. and sought protection from Pa. This irritated the Md. authorities and the sheriff of Baltimore Co. and 300 men marched to eject the Palatines from their possessions. Sheriff Sam. Smith of Lancaster Co. got a posse to protect them and induced the Md. party to return. Later Thos. Cresap desired to drive them out and divide their lands, promising 200 acres to each one of his party. This affair resulted in the killing of one, Knowles, who resisted them. Cresap was wounded, made prisoner and jailed. The matter was then presented to the King for settlement. (Mombert p. 142.)

As early as 1732 some trouble was had at one Lowe's plantation across the Susquehanna. As evidence to what extent settlements had already been made in that section and year I might quote the following from Vol. 3 Col. Rec. "Lowe's house was within the boundaries of Penna. About 400 people lived more south than Lowe's house who paid taxes in Lancaster Co., and had always acknowledged themselves inhabitants of Penna." These matters however refer to taxes for local purposes, none of which accrued to the benefit of the king and I will not make more than an introductory reference to the same.

The following quotation is taken from the Chronic Ephratense:

Die jahre 1751 und 1752 sind so fruchtbar an weitzen und andern Fruechten gewesen, dasz die Menschen in ihrer leichtsinnigkeit aus muthwillen haben gesucht, deisen vorrath zu verschwenden: dann sie haben mit dem edlen weitzen, von welchem viele arme haetten leben koennen, die schweine gemaestet, welche sie hernach in ihrer wohllust verzehret haben Danaben hat man allenthalben Brenn-kessel angeschaft, und aus diesem Segen starke getraenke gebrannt, welches grosse un ordnung hat verursachets.

Translation.

The year 1751 and 1752 were so productive in wheat and other fruit that people in their thoughtlessness tried, out of mere wantonness to waste this supply, for they fattened their pigs, which in their luxury they afterwards ate, with this precious wheat, on which many poor might have lived. Moreover distilling vessels were everywhere purchased and strong drinks distalled out of this blessed gift, which created great disorder.

From this it will be seen that the years 1751 and 1752 were fruitful in wheat and other grains in Lancaster County and that much of this great blessing was turned into strong drihk which gave rise to much disorder.

Distilleries were erected everywhere. I make note of this to show at what early date distillation of whisky, which in later years required the registration of the stills and was the source of a great amount of Provincial and Federal Revenues, began in Lancaster County.

Mombert, in his history of Lancaster County, states that the friendly relations between England and the Colonies would doubtless have continued had the former not seen fit to pursue a new policy towards the latter with respect to revenue taxation (p. 196). He states the first Act of Parliament aiming at drawing a revenue from the Colonies was passed Sept. 29, 1764. Prior to this date the Colonies taxed themselves. The preamble of this Act read—Whereas it is just and necessary that a Revenue be raised in America for defraying the expenses of defending, protecting and securing the same. We the Commons etc.—This Act imposed a duty on Clayed sugar, indigo, coffee, etc., being the produce of a colony not under the dominion of His Majesty.

This statement of Mombert that the first Act to tax the Colonies was passed Sept. 29, 1764, does not appear to be correct as will be seen from the following notice referring to an Act passed eight years earlier—

(Notice)

An Act passed in 1756 and since continued, for striking the sum of 30,000 pounds in bills of credit and giving the same to the King's use and providing a fund to sink the bills so to be emitted, by laying an excise upon wine, rum, brandy and other spirits—it is enacted that there shall be throughout this Province raised, levied, collected and paid for all wine, brandy and other spirits sold, drawn or bartered by any person or persons by any quantity under 70 gals. and for all wine sold, drawn or bartered under quantity of one hogshead and to be delivered at one time and to one person, at the rate or sum of 4d. per gal., 15 percent allowed for leakage and wastage and that every retailer of all or any of the said liquors, before he shall draw, sell or barter any of the said liquors, shall enter his or her name and place of abode with the Collector of the respective counties, or their deputies and shall take or have from said Collector or Deputy a permit for drawing or selling such liquors. Penalties will be inforced for non-compliance.

(Signed) John Stretch, Collector.

(Pa. Chron. Jan. 29, 1770)

Philadelphia.

I have been unable to determine whether Collector Stretch personally supervised these matters in Lancaster Co. or through a Deputy, and through a Deputy, have been unable to determine who he was. None of the historians of Lancaster County make any reference to this Act and for this reason I have quoted Collector Stretch's notice in full.

In the year 1765 the famous Stamp Act was passed, and repeated in May, 1766. In 1767 a bill passed Parliament imposing duties on tea, glass, paper, etc., imported into the Colonies from Great Britain. Associations were formed to prevent the importation of British goods. By 1770 all these Acts were repealed excepting 3d. a pound on tea. This resulted in the Boston Tea Party and the closing of the Port of Boston. The following action was taken in Lancaster in view of these happenings, June 19, 1770. and since the historians of Lancaster Co. make no reference to this protest meeting I quote the proceedings in toto.

Lancaster, June 19, 1770.

We, the inhabitants of Lancaster as well as Merchants and Traders, as others, sensible of the great blessings and peculiar privileges we and the other inhabitants of this Province have enjoyed under our Charter, and desirous that we should contribute our mite to transmit the same pure to posterity, cannot sit unmoved at the attempts made to deprive us of the Liberty we and our ancestors have so highly esteemed and gloried in. The cloud that once hung over our heads, by the ever detestable Stamp Act, being dispelled by its repeal, filled us with love and gratitude for our mother country and we fondly hoped that the motive for the repeal was founded in the free spirit of Englishmen. But alas—we have reason to fear from the

late Revenue Acts passed in England, that the principles of freedom and justice had no part or share in that repeal.

The same reasons which prompted the Merchants and Traders in British America to cease from importing the goods and manufactures of Britain, when laboring under the odious Stamp Act, subsists, if possible, more strongly at present, and plainly dictates the necessity of preserving in the same noble resolutions at this juncture, of sacrificing our immediate gains or profits to the public good. We should deem ourselves unworthy of the blessings of freedom, could we tamely view our situation as calm spectators when we are threatened with the loss of freedom and property. And therefore, in support of the same, we do unanimously enter into the following Declarations and Resolutions, the whole people of this county fully concurring with us—

We do declare and profess the most sincere loyalty and affection for our lawful and rightful Sovereign King George 3rd and his most illustrious house—

And we further declare, we look on all Constitutional Acts of the British Legislature as binding on us.

But we conceive that the Acts of Parliament made to tax us, or any other of our fellow subjects in America for the purpose of raising a Revenue, to be unconstitutional and oppressive and therefore ought to use all lawful and justifiable ways and means for procuring a repeal of such unconstitutional Acts.

We apprehend it a duty we owe to the sacred shrine of freedom in this time of danger (though we inhabit no seaport town) to testify our approbation of the measures taken by the Colonies for procuring a repeal of those Acts so destructive to that glorious liberty handed down to them and us by our ancestors and which as freemen and descendents of Britons we have a right to and cannot lawfully be disfranchised of, but with our own or the consent of our legal representatives—

We sincerely and heartily approve of the conduct of the worthy patriotic inhabitants and merchants of the city of Phila. for their firm and steady adherence to their Non-Importation agreement, and fully rely on their perseverance.

And we do deciare and are resolved that should any inhabitants of this borough or county, attempt to purchase and bring into the same any British goods, wares or merchandise (that cannot consistent with the Non-Importation Agreement of the Merchants of Phila. be brought into that Port) from any other port, Province or Government, we will take care to store the same, until a general importation shall be made into the port of Phila.

And we further declare and resolve, that if any person or persons among us, shall be so inimical to the freedom of America, as to purchase and bring any such goods, wares or merchandise into this borough county for sale, we shall detest and abhor him and them as traitors to the true interests of this country and never have any fellowship or correspondence with them or any of them, and will publish his or their names to the world, to remain as a lasting monument of Infamy.

Signed by the committee, by order of the inhabitants—

GEO. ROSS
GEO. ROSS
ROBT. BOYD
J. YEATES
LUD. LAUMAN
WM. HENRY

To John Cox Jr., John Gibson, Alex. Huston, Chas. Thompson, Daniel Benezet, Wm. Fisher, Geo. Roberts, Samuel Howell, Thos. Mease and others, Gentlemen and Merchants—the Comm ttee of Merchants of Ph la.

(Pa. Chron. also Pa. Gazette.)

A meeting of the inhabitants of the borough of Lancaster was held at the Court House on Wed. June 15, 1774. At this meeting it was agreed

that to Preserve the Constituted rights of the inhabitants of America, it is incumbent on every colony to unite and use the most effectual means to procure a repeal of the late Act of Parliament against the town of Boston. At this meeting Edw. Shippen, Geo. Ross, Jasper Yeates, Matthias Slough, James Webb, Wm. Atlee, Wm. Henry, Lud Lauman, Wm. Bausman and Chas. Hall were appointed a committee to correspond with the general committee of Phila. and to forward sentiments expressed at this meeting. The Committee accordingly forwarded a letter to the committee of Phila. dated June 15, 1774 giving account of Lancaster meeting and the sentiment of the community. This letter can be found in full in Mombert's History of Lancaster Co. Later meetings were held in sympathy of Boston, notably the Committee meeting of July 2, 1774 at which Edw. Shippen was chosen chairman, and a notice was prepared for a public meeting for the citizens of Lancaster County Sat. July 9, 1774, at the Lancaster Court House. At this meeting a committee was appointed to meet committees of other counties at Phila. July 15, 1774. Subscriptions were taken for the relief of Boston brethren. On Sept. 9, 1774 the committee reported the collections of the borough of Lancaster amounted 153 pounds 15 S. and 2 d.

As a result of the action taken at the Lancaster meeting regarding non-importation of articles upon which import duty has been imposed by Britain developed the account given by several historians of Lancaster Co. but none of them refer other than to 'the Committee' making no mention when the committee was appointed nor the purpose, the account of which I gave in full as taken from an original reference. The case referred to is the information given the committee that Joshua and Robt. Lockharts of the borough of Lancaster, shopkeepers, had received a quantity of tea that had duty paid under the act of Parliament. Investigation was made of their shop and with difficulty found a chest of Bohea Tea, 349 lbs. net, which they bought from a Phila. merchant. The tea was removed from the case and markings of the case taken and the committee in Phila. notified. It developed however that this tea was part of a lot seized by the Custom House, no duty having been paid, and was purchased by Lockharts at a public sale. The Lockharts were acquitted. (Mombert p. 211).

The period from 1776 the year of the Declaration of Independence to 1789, the year of Washington's inauguration were years of unrest and instability. No central or supreme government existed neither were financial affairs in any better shape as will be seen from the following opinions expressed by Lancastrians pertaining to Continental taxes, Revenues, and the funding of the public debt.

Col. Atlee in a letter dated July 1, 1780 addressed to Wm. Henry quotes Jos. Reed's reference to the "deficiencies of Lancaster county taxes as a most serious consideration. A melancholy situation presents itself knowing that only three townships of Lancaster county paid off certain taxes while other counties which were invaded and plundered have paid off theirs." Mr. Reed was president of the Executive Council. Wm. Henry in reply to Mr. Reed explains that the whole of the First Tax for 1779 except a balance in the hands of three collectors (who are sued) is paid into my hands, and I have paid at sundry times about 163,000 pounds to the Treasurer and have orders of Congress for more than the amount of the First Tax. At the time I wrote to the State Treasurer there were but three townships who had made their first payments on the Second Tax for 1779, since which time three others have made each a small payment but there lays an order of the Treasurer in favor of Col. Blaine for 150,000 pounds in the hands of Mr. Slough, 30,000 pounds of which I have discharged. He further states I beg leave to observe that there seems to be more expected from Lancaster County than was in our power to perform. To my knowledge the Commissioners began to lay the tax by the Act published in the newspaper and as they received instructions from Council, which differed from the method they had pursued, were obliged to order the returns to be made over again. Weather set in so severe that there was no traveling till April. The taxes were laid as soon as the returns

could be got in, and the appeals were held in May and Collectors appointed.

(Signed) Wm. Henry.

On Feb. 1, 1781 the Council of Penna. fixed the rate of Continental money at $75.00 for one dollar specie, and on May 15, 1781 ordered that after June 1st, next following, only specie or its equivalent should be received for taxes. In the years 1776 to 1789 Continental taxes were in effect and the foregoing Act of Council and following letter are striking indications of the financial conditions at this time.

Lancaster, Pa., May 26, 1781.

To Pres. Reed—

Dear Sir: It is paying me a greater compliment than my poor abilities have any claim to, to ask my opinion on the present intricate state of our affairs. I will however give it without further apology. The principal reasons why our paper money is in so little repute with the people seems to be the following—Government has not specie to circulate with the paper, nor can they at any time exchange a considerable part of it for specie. The natural basis of all paper credit is specie, and the value we put on paper is in proportion to the quantity of specie it will purchase. Therefore some method should be taken to procure at least part of the revenue in specie: this is not impracticable. Why cannot tavern licenses, marriage licenses and licenses for distilling grain be paid in specie? The petitioner has one whole year to provide the money and his private interest will stimulate him to it. It is true as the law now stands no man is obliged to take a license for distilling grain, but would it not be good policy to enact such a law and thereby oblige the owners of stills above a certain size, to have them registered in the counties where they live? This would enable the government to form an estimation of the amount of this part of the revenue, which I am persuaded they cannot at present. Under the late government the excise on spirituous liquors was said to be worth 6,000 pounds per annum. If licenses aforesaid were raised 50 percent this would bring in a handsome revenue without distressing the subjects and would be attended with good consequences to the people at large in preventing a number of dram shops being kept, which at present are a nuisance, and would be ample security to any gentleman at home or abroad for the payment of a sum of money to answer the present exigencies of government. Might not all fines and forfeitures in courts of justice be paid in specie, and the duties on foreign imports might be paid in specie, or merchandise suitable for the support of the army.

The Government have put paper into the hands of people and ought to receive it from them again in taxes, though not at a depreciated value. To prevent this the taxes ought to be laid in specie made payable in wheat at a certain value in proportion to the distance from the market or the value in paper to be ascertained by Council weekly, and, to prevent fraud in collectors etc., they ought to give printed receipts to the people and deliver in to the Commissioners of the Tax an account of all monies by them received and the time when, which would enable the Commissioners often to detect the Collectors, and the same method would be of use in collecting Militia Fines and prevent numerous abuses which have happened. Collectors of taxes and Militia monies ought to be punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, for extorting more money from the people than the law requires, which there is every reason to believe is practised, especially among the Germans. When I wrote in favor of the Tender Law as it is called, I meant such a one as would in some degree have been adequate to the purpose, which the present is not. It is too tedious in its operation to be of any use. At present the best calculated would not answer any good purpose, therefore it ought to be repealed, for it is big with a number of evils, the money being so much depreciated. The fees of the Commissioners of the taxes, Collectors, Township assessors, Appraisers etc., should be set by the Assembly in specie value for they are all again disarranged by the depreciation. If the Tender Act is repealed Government may then receive the monies out standing for unpatented lands at specie value which they

ought, and it will not be necessary to leave these monies as a fund for the 500,000 pounds for that will depreciate to very little before it can be collected in taxes. But I have perhaps said more than enough.

I have the honor to be,

I have the honor to be,

Sir, your real friend and very humble servant, Wm. Henry.

(Mombert 290)

The foregoing letter is the most comprehensive explanation of Revenue conditions in Lancaster County at that period that has come to my attention. Mr. Henry's suggestion that Government taxes may also be paid in wheat, was carried out to some extent as certificates were given to certain people for wheat delivered for that purpose.

Congress in the Act of Dec. 16, 1782 says that by the Confederation, it has absolute discretion in determining the quantum of Revenue requisite for the national expenditure. No state can dispute the obligation to pay the sum demanded without a breach of the Confederation, and when the money comes into the Treasury, the appropriation is the exclusive province of the Federal Government. It was the intention of Congress to levy duties in the U. S. for a period of 25 years on imports. There was great variance in the laws of the various states as compared with the system planned by Congress. Five points were cited in which the Penna. laws on Revenue matters during these years differed with that planned by Congress, yet the Resolutions of Congress were not to take effect until every one of the thirteen States had enacted laws conformably to these Resolutions. (See Independent Gazette Apr. 18, 1783.)

That the Continental taxes or Revenues of Lancaster County were felt to be heavy, in addition to what I have already referred to in this respect, is shown by the lengthy petition and remonstrance of the Freeholders and other inhabitants of Lancaster County, addresed to the public protesting the proposed division of Lancaster County and setting forth among other things—that the present state of the country at large, when the public demands occasions the levying of heavy taxes, it would be grevious to many that new assessments should be laid. This petition appeared Jan. 24th. 1784. (Supplement to Ind. Gazette Jan. 24, 1784.)

During the years 1782 to 1784 J. Swanwick of Phila. was Receiver of Continental Taxes for Penna. On Apr. 1, 1784 he filed a statement of Penna.'s quota of Continental Taxes amounting to and received as follows—

Received in	March	1784	for	1782	$14,962.00
"	"	1784	"	1783	5,720.00
"	June	1784	"	1782	6,012.00
"	July	1784	"	1782	2,733.00

While I have been unable to determine what part of these receipts were from Lancaster Co. the figures and facts are nevertheless interesting. (Pa Gazette.)

Resolutions of Congress dated Sept. 27, 1785 showed the necessity of $3,000,000. being paid into the Common Treasury on or before May 1, 1786 and Penna. was called upon to pay a quota of $410,378.00. In order for Penna. to meet its quota as required by Congress proportions were assigned to the various counties. The proportion for Lancaster County was placed at 10,953 pounds 9 S. and 7 d. This included that section of Lancaster County which was erected as Dauphin Co. as the county of Dauphin was not separated from Lancaster County until this year (1785) but not as early in the year as the time this quota was laid. Lancaster County's quota was to be liquidated and apportioned by the Commissioners of the county in proportion to the assessments made in the year 1783 and was to be paid yearly for so long a time as necessary for the purposes declared and the first payment for 1785 was to be made by June 1st and the second payment by Dec. 1st of that year. (Ind. Gazette Oct. 6, 1784 & Pa. Gazette March 29, 1785.)

Following the inauguration of Washington in 1789, on advice of Alexander Hamilton, Sec. of the Treasury, Congress agreed to assume the debts

contracted by the States during the Revolution and to pay the National debt in full, including the Continental money, which was very greatly depreciated. To provide funds taxes were levied on Imports and the distillation of spirits, thereby putting the credit of the U. S. on a firm basis. (Barnes History.)

The Act under which this tax on whisky was levied was approved by President Washington Mar. 3, 1791. Early editions of newspapers show this bill was debated pro and con prior to passage but with its becoming law, authority was given to collect an excise on spirits distilled within the U. S. On each gallon more than 10 percent below proof according to Dicas' hydrometer the amount of tax was 9c. This portion of the Act was to become effective June 30, 1791 and was the first act levying an excise on spirits produced in the U. S. under authority of the Federal Government. In Dunlap's American Daily Advertiser of Sept. 2, 1791 appears a lengthy notice for the attention of distillers within the counties of Delaware, Chester, Lancaster, Dauphin, York, Cumberland, Franklin, Huntingdon and Mifflin, which counties comprised the 3rd Survey District of Pa.—of certain information so that parties concerned may not be ignorant of penalties in certain cases imposed by this Act of Congress. Sections of the Act are inserted so that those interested may be aware as to their requirements. In conclusion of the notice the Inspector states— In justice to the characters who are the objects of this publication, the Inspector thinks it his duty to declare, that of the many distillers he has conversed with, he has not found one unwilling to comply with the law, although few, if any, appear to understand it, for this reason, he thus publicly assures them that so long as they continue to evince the same laudable disposition, no pains shall be spared either by himself of the officers who act under his directions to enable them to carry on their business with the greatest possible convenience to themselves without prejudice to the revenues of the United States.

(Signed) Edw. Hand, Inspector of Revenue
for 3rd Survey in the Dist. of Penna.

(Dunlaps Amer. Daily Adv.)

President Washington sent a communication to the House of Representatives Oct., 1791, as to the arrangements of Survey Districts of the various states. Penna. was divided into four surveys. Lancaster with Delaware, Chester, York, Dauphin, Cumberland, Franklin, Mifflin and Huntingdon counties constituted Survey No. 3. Edw. Hand was appointed Inspector; allowance being a salary of $450.00 and a commission of 1 percent, commission being computed upon net product of the duties on spirits distilled within jurisdiction of the officer to whom it is allowed. Officers appointed under the 18th Section of the Act of Mar. 3, 1791, were denominated Collectors of the Revenue. This communication and arrangement of the President was published by Alex. Hamilton, Sec. of the Treas. Oct. 31, 1791.

From the foregoing it will be seen that the distillers of Lancaster county were willing to comply with the Whisky tax. In Mr. Hand's notice he refers to the fact that he has not found one unwilling to comply with the law. This is quite a comparison with the attitude of the distillers of the western part of the State of Pa., some references to which trouble, so far as Lancaster County is concerned, are given later.

One signing himself "Sydney" wrote a series of articles which appear in the American Daily Advertiser in Apr. 1792, opposing the Whisky tax and finding fault with the Secretary of the Treasury in his statement in vindication of the Excise Law, stating conditions in various parts of Pennsylvania. Quoting from these articles I find the following of interest to Lancaster—"In old counties contiguous to the Susquehanna, storekeepers generally purchased whisky from 1s 10d to 2s 4d per gal., delivered by the owner at the store and not paid till the money could be made of it, and, even then part payable in goods. Some distillers claiming that in some parts of Pennsylvania they did not annually receive as much per gallon on

the quantity distilled as the 9c. per gallon tax thereon.' These later conditions existed mostly in western Pennsylvania. Lancaster county however, being one of the counties 'contiguous' to the Susquehanna was one in which the first named conditions and prices prevailed. The writer of these articles traveled from Philadelphia to Pittsburg and reported conditions of the trouble brought about by the imposition of the excise tax, as he found them along the route.

Great opposition arose especially in Western Penna., to the tax on whisky resulting in an insurrection. The following is taken from the diary of one citizen William Michael of Lancaster who volunteered to help quell the insurrection which rose after the revenue tax had been placed on whisky and I have made as a part of this paper, his diary entries, jotted down until the company left the borders of Lancaster County.

"In 1794 an insurrection broke out in the western counties of the state an open resistance against the excise laws. Gen. Washington called on the eastern counties for to furnish a certain quota of militia. The spirit of volunteering became prevalent in Lancaster, a great spirit existed and a great number volunteered for the defense of the laws. I joined them and on the first of Oct. 1794 marched to the westward." In another entry appears the following—"In accordance with the call of the President for volunteers, numbers of the most respectable characters turned out voluntarily, to the number of 44 from this town, to defend the Republican Constitution. After being handsomely equipped and in uniform on Oct. 1, 1794 our company marched from this town (Lancaster) on our way to the westward. It was a truly melancholy time in town upon the occasion as at that time we expected to have a dangerous enemy to contend with. We left Lancaster about 9 o'clock in the morning, the air cold, and traveled to a small town called Maytown about 15 miles. In the evening it began to rain but by morning it cleared up again. This was the first time I lay upon the floor, wrapped in my blanket, however I slept well and was very hearty in the morning. Oct. 2—left Maytown and proceeded to Falmouth and from thence to Middletown." It might be interrsting to make mention of the fact that this company met President Washington at Harrisburg and he accompanied the troops as far as Carlisle at which place all the troops congregated there marched in review before the President. I have not been able to ascertain who the other volunteers were that made up the Lancaster company of 44 men but another Lancastrian who served in the Whisky Insurrection was Gen. H. Miller. He served in the capacity of Quarter-master. Later he was a supervisor of Revenue for Penna. of which I shall make mention later. (Rupp 298).

President Washington's proclamation above referred to was issued Aug. 7, 1794, citing conditions existing in Western Penna. and calling out the militia. Gov. Mifflin of Penna. issued a proclamation the same day, citing certain breaches committed in Western Penna. and declaring that whatever requisitions the President of the U. S. shall make, or what duty he shall impose for executing the laws of the U. S. will on his part, be promptly undertaken and faithfully discharged. Pres. Washington accordingly requisitioned 5,200 non-commissioned officers and privates, and due proportion of commissioned officers, from Penna. The quota of Lancaster County was 568 men, 60 of which were cavalry and 30 artillerymen. (Dunlop & Crawford Weekly Adv. Aug. 11 & Sept. 2, 1794.) Lancaster County's qhuot exceeded the quota of every county in Penna. even Philadelphia. This constituted the First Brigade of the Fourth Division. Later consolidation was made and the Lancaster troops were assigned to the Third Brigade under Brigg. Gen. James Chambers—Maj. Gen. Wm. Irvine commanding. The Phila. and Chester county troops enroute to the westward camped at Lancaster and on Sept. 27, 1794 Josiah Harmer, Adj. Gen. issued General Orders and praised the Lancaster Militia for the spirit and alacrity with which they prepare to engage in a service so honorable and so interesting o every Freeman. (Do Oct. 2, 1794.) On Sept. 26, 1794 Gov. Mifflin ddressed the Militia and citizens of Lancaster County at Lancaster, in

a masterful manner, on the Revenue Act imposing a tax on whisky and the conditions in Western Penna. and impressed them with the necessity of obeying the laws even if irksome to some. On Sunday morning Sept. 28th 1794 Gov. Mifflin, Gen. James Ross, and Mr. Dallas, the Governor's secretary, left for York, Harrisburg and Carlisle. (Do. Sept. 27, 1794.) The Lancaster troops were under the command of Gen. Hand and left Sept. 29th. On Oct. 1st 1794 a company of volunteer infantry under command of Capt. Mother followed, elegantly equipped and in high spirits. This was the company, one of whose diary I quoted in preceeding paragraphs. The Lancaster borough and county quota was filled. At the request of Pres. Washington Judge Yeates of Lancaster proceeded to Carlisle to make an investigation into two homicides, lately happened. One case of these seemed to be accidental but the other appeared just fiable, being occasioned in a struggle between the deceased and one of the Jersey Militiamen, who was opposed by him in the regular exercise of his duties. Judge Yeates thought proper to bind them for appearance in court where their cases would be regularly tried and discharged. (Do. Oct. 24, 1794.) Judge Yeates returned to Lancaster Oct. 13, 1794 from this trip. He makes no further reference to these cases but the "justifiable case" is evidently the one the account of which I found in a letter written by a member of the Jersey Militia, which on account of its happening in Myerstown, then a part of Lancaster County I quote in full. I could not determine to whom the letter was addressed however.

Carlisle Oct. 4, 1794.

We arrived at this place after a fatiguing march of 18 miles and generally speaking I cannot but say we have experienced a friendly disposition from the inhabitants of most of the towns on our march, though some places which we passed through appeared to be more hostile to the present expidition than others. One man at a little Dutch village called Myer's Town, between Lebanon and Reading behaved so imprudently in a tavern where some of our officers had stopped, as to huzzas for the Whisky Boys, and utter other indecent and seditious expressions. Our officers desired him to go about his business, but he still persisted, till he was ordered to be taken under guard. He swore that he would not leave the room till he had drunk his liquors. The guard insisted, and one of them seized him and attempted to bring him forward but the fellow instantly caught hold of the soldier's bayonet and used every effort to wrest it from him. A contest ensued in which one soldier stabbed him in such a manner that he expired in the course of half an hour. This circumstance as you may suppose soon created the greatest consternation in the town. A villian immediately dispatched a message into the country, with what view we did not know, but, apprehending that his intention was to give information to others of the same sentiment, and that an attack might possibly ensue the Colonel determined to secure him, and for that purpose had him immediately put under guard and we marched him on with us. A flanking party of 16 men was forthwith ordered out and we being without ammunition, were directed to be prepared for an instantaneous charge in case of an attack. The inhabitants were extremely anxious that the soldier should be delivered up to the civil authority and even sent on constables to Harrisburg for that purpose but I believe under the circumstances of the case, our regiment would have died to a man rather than that should have taken place. (Do Oct. 17, 1794.)

The above letter notwithstanding the fact that the writer and addressee of the letter have not been found, is highly interesting to Lancaster, wh ch with other references shows what excitement occurred in Lancaster county through the Revenue tax being placed on whisky and the quelling of the trouble which broke out therefrom. All of the Eastern troops passed through Lancaster county on their march to the westward either going through the borough of Lancaster or through Lebanon which then was a part of Lancaster county.

After these tribulations were over the financial business of the Govern-

ment became more settled and other Acts were passed by Congress for raising revenue one of which was in 1794. John Ewing was appointed Collector of the Revenue for Lancaster County. He published notice to the public July 29, 1795—that attendance will be given during the whole of the month of Sept. next, at the office of inspection in Lancaster, for the purpose of receiving entries on carriages and of the payment of duties im posed by the Act, being duties on carriages used for conveying persons an tea rates were as follows, annually—

Every coach	$10.]
" chariot	8.
" phaeton and coachee	6.
" other four wheel and every 2-wheel top carriage	2.
" other two wheel carriage	1.

(Lanc. Journal July 29, 1795.)

On Sept. 9, 1795 Collector Ewing advised citizens of Lancaster County of the Act concerning duties on spirits distilled within the U. S., notifying retailers of wines etc. to secure licenses, and advising that spirits distilled in stills not previously entered at some office of Inspection was subject to seizure together with the stills. Colonel Ewing on Sept. 16, 1795 called attention to the Act of June 9, 1794 levying a duty on property sold at auction and called the attention of the auctioneers of the county in particular, to its requirements. The rate of this revenue or duty being one-fourth dollar per $100.00 sale price of lands etc. and one-half dollar per $100.00 on sale price of goods, chattels etc. (Do)

In the issue of the Lancaster Journal of Oct. 21, 1796 appears the following— The subscriber being appointed Collector of the Revenue for the 2nd Div. of the 3rd survey in the District of Penna. which comprehends the county of Lancaster thinks it necessary in this public manner to inform the possessors of stills in said county thereof, and to call on such of them as have not already entered their stills for the current year agreeably to law, to come forward immediately for that purpose—also notifying persons owning carriages, and, retailers of wine and foreign spirits to comply with the law—at his office in S. Queen St., Lancaster—Jacob Graeff Collector. It will be recalled that at this time Lancaster county comprised in addition to its present area the greater part of present Lebanon county. Mr. Graeff was a Revolutionary soldier and the account of his services and death appears in this paper some few years after this year—1796.

In the issue of Mar. 24, 1798 appears the account of the amount of revenue arising in each district after deducting the expenses of collection, arising from the following sources—

Stills
Domestic distilled spirits
Sales at Auction
Snuff mills and machinery
Snuff
Domestic refined sugar
Carriages and licenses

for the entire U. S. for the years 1795 and 1796. The amount collected by Pennsylvania being $105,208.88, being exceeded only by the State of Massachusetts.

Under date of June 11, 1800 a "notice was served upon all concerned living within the First Dist. of Lancaster Co.," through the press, "who had not called at the office of the subscriber in King St., opposite the Market House in the borough of Lancaster, to make returns of the following prop erty. (Lanc. Intel. & Weekly Adv.)

All new houses returned by the Assessors unfinished from Oct. 1, 1798 and since completed and occupied—

All dwlg. houses built since that period and occupied
All lands, lots and houses disposed of since Oct. 1, 1798—
All slaves that have been disposed of and to whom—

The public were also notified that in the future with respect to the Direct Tax, assessments are not required. Congress opened offices in all the counties within the state at which the sale of property is to be entered so the sellers may be credited and the purchasers charged.

As the fair is near at hand such as are concerned and come to town will please call at my office.

Paul Zantzinger, Surveyor of Revenue for Direct Tax

This District consisted of all of Lancaster county north and west of the city as the notice following explains what townships of the county are included with the Second Dist. of the county. Paul Zantzinger was prominent in the life of Lancaster during the years 1781 to 1783 and some correpondence is on record, with him, concerning conditions of the times of those years. (Mombert & also Harris.)

Under date of Aug. 13, 1800 David Montgomery Jr., Collector of the 17th Collection District of Pennsylvania, consisting of the Townships of Strasburg, Martic, Bart, Colerain, Drumore, Little Britain, Earl, Salisbury, Caernarvon, Brecknock, Cocalico, Leacock and Sadsbury, Lancaster county notified the residents of these townships as to the houses, and dates he will be in these townships to receive tax assessed on dwellings, lands and slaves, as listed by the Surveyor. Patterson Bell was surveyor of the Revenue for this District, the 2nd Dist. of Lancaster county, and he advised the public under date of Aug. 13, 1800, to make entries of dwellings, lands and slaves at his office in Colerain Twp. This Mr. Bell settled a number of decedent's estates and did other business during these years. He was a prominent man in his community. I have recently been advised there is a road known as Bell's road in Colerain Twp. and it evidently was named because of his residence on the same. (Lancaster Journal.)

John Bausman was appointed Collector for the 2nd Div., 3rd Survey of Pennsylvania (Lancaster County) in 1802 and advised the public to this effect. He succeeded Jacob Graeff, Es5. His office was on N. Queen St., and he requested the distillers who had not yet entered their stills to do so and urged auctioneers, etc., to secure theis licenses speedily. (Lanc. Journal.)

In July, 1p01 President Jefferson appointed Peter Muhlenberg Supervisor of Revenue for the District of Penna., including of course, Lancaster County. I make mention of this fact on account of the prominence some of the Muhlenberg family in the life of Lancaster; and because of criticism aroused by the appointment. An account appeared in one of the eastern papers (Eastern Federal Prints, Boston?) as follows— We understand that Gen. Henry Miller has been removed from the office of Supervisor of Revenue of the District of Pennsylvania and one Muhlenberg, a Dutchman, apuointed in his place." This was answered by the editor of the Aurora as follows— "The blunders of the Boston Tory papers, are eternally plunging them and their friends into difficulties and confusion. The attack upon Gen. Muhlenberg and the objection to him as a Dutchman, while it is true, is in the spirit of Gen. Hamilton's hatred, of Pennsylvania, which contains so many frank Dutchman. But how much more must this objection appear when it is known that Henry Miller himself is a Dutchman. It was his knowledge of the Dutch language which enabled him to spread delusion in York Co." As reply to this an article appeared over the title "A Dutchman" referring to the deplorable circumstances of the Federalists and it cites Alex. Hamilton's statement that the state of Penna. chiefly peopled by Germans, is the most ignorant state in the union. The Boston papers further criticised the removal of Miller and the appointment of Muhlenberg by alleging that he is unfit for office because forsooth, he is a Dutchman. Numerous papers published the fact that Muhlenberg has the Germans in his favor, a numerous body, but ignorant, unsuspecting and credulous to a proverb. This however smoothed over as Pres. Jefferson re-appointed Mr. Muhlenberg in Aug. 1802. (Lanc. Journal Sept. 30, 1801.)

Some differences arose, concerning the collections for the various years which is shown by the notice Jacob Graeff made public, as follows: "After

consulting friends in particular Gen. Miller, late Supervisor of the 2nd Div. 3rd Survey Dist. of Pennsylvania, I agreed with Gen. Peter Muhlenberg, that I should collect all the outstanding duties to Jan. 1, 1802. I did collect till July 1802 and paid over to him $12,991.01 and afterwards paid to Tench Coxe, his successor in office, the sum of $2,760.00, being charged with outstanding duties prior to Dec. 31, 1801. I am determined strictly to adhere to the contract with Muhlenberg. Those in arrears are requested to pay at once." (Lanc. Journal July 13, 1803.)

Tench Coxe, Supervisor of U. S. for Dist. of Penna. notified the public of Lancaster County that arrearages are to be paid to John Bausman and to him only, as he was commissioned Jan. 1802 as sole Collector in and for said county by Mr. Muhlenberg and remains in office. Also, that citizens were informed that Mr. Graeff, late Collector has been required to discontinue all collections because, not being in office, cannot give valid receipt and discharge for any money due. To this Mr. Graeff later made an explanation to the public in defense of his position and attitude. (Lanc. Journal July 7 & Aug. 20, 1803.)

The matt.r of Int rnal R venues or taxes must have been considered pretty onerous at this time and numerous citizens were hoping and looking for their repeal. (Do Sept. 9, 1806.) A Lancastrian who kept a keen eye for such proceedings was informed that Senator Ross of Penna. voted for the repeal of the Direct tax law. It was found however, by referring to the Journal of the Senate that Mr. Ross cast his vote in the negative Mar. 31. 1802. This party made reference to the taxes in effect at this time being as follows—

Sales at Auction	Loaf Sugar
Stamps	Licenses to Retailers
Stills and whisky	Carriages

The most obnoxious of these being considered that on stamps as the experiences of 1776 were still fresh on the memory of many persons. Another opinion expressed in a rather vitriolic manner appeared in the Lancaster Journal of Feb. 15th, 1812, on Gallatin's suggestions to increase the internal taxes. Albert Gallatin's plan was brought about and advanced following President Madison's address to Congress on the threatened war with Great Britain, calling attention to the fact that the imports had fallen off and that funds had to be provided from other sources.

A public meeting was held in Lancaster opposing war and its resultant increased taxation and a petition to this end was drawn up, signed by between 800 and 1,000 citizens. This petition was presented t Congress by Mr. Milnor. Reference was made to the fact that in Georgia estates of 500 persons were advertised for sale through failure to pay their proportions of the old Direct Tax of the U. S. and yet the representatives from the state which is 9 years behind in paying the U. S. taxes, voted for war! (Lanc. Journal July 24, 1812.)

Facing an outbreak of the second war with Great Britain and concurrent expenses which had to be met by Internal Revenues, as the duties on imports had fallen off, I will close my first paper on this subject.

Minutes of Meeting, 4 February, 1921.

The Lancaster County Historical Society held its stated monthly meeting in the auditorium of the A. Herr Smith Memorial Building this evening a the regular hour, Mr. H. Frank Eshleman, Vice-President, presiding.

The minutes of the January meeting were read and approved.

Mr. A. K. Hostetter, Treasurer, presented the financial report.

The Librarian, Mr. Harry Stehman, Jr., reported the following gifts and exchanges:

Report of the Pennsylvnia Department of mines; Vetoes By the Governor of Pennsylvania, of Bills Passed by the Legislature During te Session of 1919; Wyoming Historial Socity Proceedings of 1919; Annals of Iowa, October, 1920; Washington University State Historical Society Quarterly; Western Pennsylvania Historical Magazine.

These Reports received favorable action and the Secretary was instructed to incoirporate them in the minutes.

New applicants for membership include:

Mr. H. S. Witmer, Goodville, Lncaster County; Mr. Harry Baughey, Neffsville; Mr. Isaac S. Fuld, Mrs. Isaac S. Fuld, 426 Chestnut Street, Columbia, Pa.; Mr. Clayton H. Hertzler, 222 Clay St., City.

According to the Society's by-lws, these applications were laid over for final action, until the next regular meeting. Miss Agnes Shand and Miss Katharine Sharp were elected to active membership.

The executive committee held short meeting to consider the subject of a home for the society and also to discuss an indoor social to be held soon.

Mr. H. Frank Eshleman gave an interesting report of the meeting of the Federation of Societies at Harrisburg on 20 January, of which Association Hon. Charles I. Landis, President of our local Society, was elected, First Vice-President.

At the close of the business session the paper for the evening was announced, entitled "Provincial, Constitutional and Federal Revenues of Lancaster County" prepared and read by Mr. C. H. Martin.

This was one of the most valuable papers the Society has had presented before it. A vote of thanks was extended the wrter, who promised a apaper which should be a continuaton of the subject up to date, in the near future.

On motion the Society adjourned, the Executive Committee remaining for an extended business meeting.

Adaline B. Spindler, Secretary.

PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

Lancaster County Historical Society

FRIDAY, MARCH, 4, 1921

"History herself, as seen in her own workshop."

ITEMS OF LOCAL INTEREST FROM THE PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE FROM 1771 TO 1775 INCLUSIVE.
By H. Frank Eshleman
A CHINESE SOLDIER IN THE CIVIL WAR.
By William Frederic Worner
MINUTES OF THE MARCH MEETING

VOL. XXV. NO. 3.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER COPY

LANCASTER, PA.
1921

Items of Local Interest From the Pennsylvania Gazette From 1771 to 1775 Inclusive.

(By H. FRANK ESHLEMAN)

In our pamphlet of January 1920 may be found the last installment of these "items" copied from the Gazette bringing the series down to 1770.

1771

Lancaster, Pa., Dec. 24, 1770.

Yesterday we had the pleasure of hearing for the first time the new organ in the High Dutch Reformed church of this place, accompanied with a variety of vocal music composed for the occasion, which I may venture to say, not only proved my own experience; but the approbation of all present was never equalled in any place of worship in the province, or perhaps on the Continent. The organ was made by David Tanneberg of Lititz, a Moravian town not far from this place, and I dare venture to assert, is much superior in workmanship and sweetness of sound to any made by the late celebrated Mr. Feyering, who was so generally taken notice of for his ingenuity. It does great honor to the maker, and is worth the attention and notice of the curios who may happen to pass this way. It will undoubtedly recommend him to all who are desirous of having work of that nature. Issue of Jan. 10, 1771. (Not signed)

A committee of grievance was appointed by the assembly of the Province among whom were John Jacobs and Thomas Minshall, of our county. Issue Jan. 24, 1771.

Fred Stone, the sheriff of Lancaster county advertised the Gillespie property, where Robert Fulton's father formerly lived, for sale. (Issue April 4, 1771)

The rotation of the circuit courts of Pennsylvania, is set out in the issue of May 16 as follows: Reading, beginning May 17. Lancaster beginning June 17 and Newtown (Bucks County) beginning the 24th.

The following interesting Lancaster item on the efficiency of hand manufacture in this town is given.

"Lancaster, Pa., May 12, 1771

A gold medal to be given to the person who produces the best piece of woven cloth sufficient for a suit of clothes of wool raised and spun in Lancaster county—the cloth to be left with Henry Small in Lancaster before the 25th of March next when the judges will attend and the medal be given away. It is hoped that it will be agreeable to the public to know that in consequence of last year's medal, a number of valuable pieces of cloth were produced and it must give every lover of this country sincere pleasure to see how attentive persons of every denomination are not only to the woolen, but to other manufacturers that we stand most in need of from foreign countries, and by the yearly increase of the quantities in this country—and the advantages every family finds in manufacturing. There is sufficient reason to conclude we shall persist in them until we arrive at much of real perfection, especially as it is an understood fact that we can and do increase our sheep and that our method of manufacturing does not interfere with agriculture. The last medal contained an ounce of gold neatly finished. On one side the bust of the Pennsylvania farmer with this motto, "Take away the wicked from before the King and his throne shall be established in righteousness." The reverse, a woman spinning on a big wheel the motto, "Frugality and industry make mankind rich, free and happy." Issue of May 30, 1771

Evidently home industry has been an ideal of our country from the day of its infancy. The following item further illustrates this:

"Eight hundred weight of cocoons of good quality have been brought for sale to the public filature in this city (Philadelphia) and are now reeling off by skillful persons the silk produced from them, it being of great beauty." (Issue July 4, 1771).

Emanuel Carpenter in an item in the Gazette informs the people of Lancaster county that on account of his age and the cold weather in winter, making it too hard for him to travel to Philadelphia he cannot longer serve them in assembly and he respectfully asks them not to nominate and elect him to the office any longer.

(Issue of Sept. 12, 1771).

Liberty was ever a dear subject in early days. The Gazette in its issue of Sept. 26, 1771 notices an article in the Pennsylvania Chronicle No. 245 signed "A Friend of Liberty," which contained a reflection on Jos. Galloway, speaker of assembly and that the writer was lodged in jail by the assembly for the same. An article of like important dated Germantown, was also censured.

John Ashbridge of Lancaster county sets forth in an article in the issue of October 3, why he is entitled to one of the prizes for producing good silk.

The Lancaster county election returns appears in the issue of October 17.

The noted hotel "Crown and Boat" on Queen street in Lancaster is to be sold and so it is announced by Henry Helm, apparently the owner. It is stated as being a few doors "below" the Court House. (Issue of Nov. 21, 1771)

The Hopewell Forge in Lancaster County advertises for a clerk who can be recommended as a bookkeepper in the Italian method and one of experience. The call is made by Peter Grubb of Hopewell Forge. (Issue of Dec. 26, 1771).

1772

Henry Funk of Manor township, sent his wagon with flour to Newport and gave the wagoner an order to bring 50 pounds of the price in cash back with him, a neighbor Jacob Genter also gave him an order to bring a hundred pounds cash from a Philadelphia banking house for him. He received the cash but bought a horse at Newport, left the wagon at Newport and absconded. He was a 30 year old Dutch servant named Philip Jacobs. (Issue Jan. 2, 1772.)

Michael Bertges advertises that he will sell his tan yard in the borough of Lancaster. It is on the west side of Queen street adjoining the tan yard of Henry Zanck. It is improved by a mill, bark houses etc.—(Same Issue.)

The poverty and hardship of poor German immigrants is shown in the following article in the issue of January 23.

"Philadelphia, Jan. 20, 1772.

"There still remain several German families on board the ship Tyger. Geo. Johnson, Master, lying in the Bird in Hand wharf whose freight are to be paid to Willing and Morris. These families are willing to serve a reasonable time for their freight money and credit will be given to those that want it on giving bonds bearing interest.

An item in the issue of Jan. 30 states that Adam Hubey, the merchant, married Polly Evans of Philadelphia on Tuesday, Jan. 21, 1772.

In the issue of February 20, there is an article entitled "Observations Upon the Improvement of Public Roads" occasioned by a petition for a turnpike from Philadelphia to Wrightstown on the Susquehanna, signed "Clericus."

He says among other things "a petition has been promoted in Lancaster county setting forth the grievances arising from bad roads. Turnpikes are novel things in this country. There are many who think that the Chinese Wall or the pyramids of Egypt were not more arduous than a turnpike to Wrights Ferry would be. To disprove this we lay before the public the remarks of Mr. Homer, a commissioner of turnpike roads in England and the remarks of a few sensible neighbors. (Then follow two columns of discussion, etc.)

In the issue of March 5 various statistics of the proposed road project are given. The length to Wrights Ferry is 76 miles and the Great Roman Road is 350 miles long, 28 miles through swamps and the whole built of square free stone so well laid as to be good after 1800 years.

The cost of the Pike will be less than 50,000 pounds. The country is so well stored with materials that none need be hauled over half a mile. The materials will cost only 322 pounds currency per mile; the labor, 2 shillings and 3 pence a yard or 98 pounds a mile, a total of 520 pounds a mile or a total of 36,440 pounds. The road from Pequea to the Ship and through Radnor will not need gravelling. Only 30 miles is low ground and if gravel is scarce, wood may be had in the swamps and will last for ages.

The products of three of the western counties of Pennsylvania are already of more value than those of all the other counties put together. Nine thousand bushels of wheat have been brought down to Philadelphia this fall from the settlements of Juniata above Harris Ferry. The "new purchase" is crowding with inhabitants.

Let inland navigation be opened between Susquehanna and Schuylkill by means of Swatara and Tulpehocken, which has lately been surveyed. Let a road be made from Peach Bottom to Christiana creek. Let the Conestoga Road be repaired to the extent of at least 5,000 pounds and let a sum be used in opening and clearing the new road leading through Strasburg. Two roads will divide travel and make the taxern keepers on both emulate each other to the benefit of the public." "Clericus."

Dr. Jos. Warren will give an oration on the dangers of standing armies in commemoration of the Boston Massacre. (Issue March 12, 1772. He was killed in the Battle of Bunker Hill.)

Five hundred dollars reward for the arrest of Isaac Jacobs and Emmanuel Lyons, peddlers who left Philadelphia largely indebted to merchants there and took wagon loads of their goods with them to Lancaster to defeat creditors. (Issue July 29, 1772.)

Joseph Swift advertises the Gillespie place where Robert Fulton lived, for sale. (Same issue.)

Emanuel Carpenter again requests in the paper as he did last year that the people do not re-elect him to assembly and hopes that they choose some one else. (Issue Sept. 9, 1772.)

In the issue of Sept. 30, 1772 appears this interesting advertisement:

"Lancaster, Sept. 17, 1772.

Francis Bailey has just published and sells at his printing office in King street the Lancaster Almanac for 1773 containing besides the common astronomical calculations, 'The Atheists' Mistake,' 'Ode on the Morning,' 'On Woman and Wine,' 'The Looking Glass which Flatters Not,' 'An Effective Method of Destroying Wild Garlic,' 'Method of Preventing Flies from Damaging Turnips, Cabbage etc., 'Apothegenus,' 'Prudential Maxims,' 'Tide Tables,' Interest at 6 per cent and 7 per cent, courts, roads, meetings, fairs, etc.

Our future first congressman's father is given notice in the issue of October 14th when it is stated that "Mr. Thomas Kittera of Lancaster was pleased to present his premiums. the first to be given to a boy who should show the best acquaintance with Latin Grammar and the second to the best student in English grammar.

The complimentary address by the corporation of Lancaster to Emanuel Carpenter for his faithful service in Assembly is published in the issue of Oct. 14, 1772. The text of this address appears in full in the paper on the career of Carpenter in the Pennsylvania Assembly, read at the Emanuel Carpenter memorial exercises of the society in June last.

Carpenter replied as follows:

"To the Burgesses etc. of Lancaster:

The approbation you express of my conduct both as a representative and magistrate for this county gives me great satisfaction. I hope to continue to deserve your good opinion by endeavoring to discharge any trust reposed in me with impartiality and fidelity.

Emanuel Carpenter."

In the same issue appears a complimentary address to George Ross as follows:

"To George Ross Esq., late one of the representatives in assembly for Lancaster County—Sir:

At a meeting of the Burgesses, assistants etc. of the borough of Lancaster, at the request of many of the reputable inhabitants of this borough, it was resolved that the thanks of this corporation should be tendered to you for your services as one of the representatives of this county in the General Assembly of this Province, particularly for your late spirited behavior in opposition to the unreasonable demands and artful attempts of the representatives of the city of Philadelphia for an additional number of members to represent them in the House of Assembly.

I am authorized to say that the inhabitants of this borough intended to have shown their sense of your services and behavior by re-electing you but as by the unexpected action of a part of the county whose deputies had agreed with them is fixing in the late ticket (and thereby rendered themselves less active in supporting you) that hath been prevented; they therefore take this method of testifying their approbation of your conduct as one of their representatives in assembly, and I am directed Sir, in this public manner to communicate it to you with their thanks.

By order of Burgesses and Assistants,
Casper Shaffner, Jr.,
Town Clerk.

Lancaster, Oct. 3, 1772.

To which Mr. Ross answered:

"To the Burgesses and Assistants of the Borough of Lancaster:

Gentlemen: Accept my thanks for your kind and public approbation of my conduct while I had the honor of representing you in Assembly. Permit me also, with great sincerity to assure you that my actions while I had that honor was altogether governed by what I conceived in conscience would tend to increase the advantages and happiness of the Province—the trade whereof I have always had in view and endeavored to promote. The same principles and motives induced me to oppose the unreasonable request made for additional members of representatives for the city of Philadelphia; as I conceive a just balance in representation necessary for preserving the liberties of the whole government, and that the city of Philadelphia is now fully represented in Assembly.

I shall at all times when it is in my power render every acceptable service to the borough and county of Lancaster and shall always retain a proper sense of this kind address being sincerely yours and my country's friend.

Oct. 3. 1772

Nelson's Ferry later known as White's Ferry, now McCall's Ferry is advertised for sale in the same issue, together with boat landings on both sides of the River. There are on the West side a large square log dwelling house. two stories high, a store house and orchard and 20 acres of ground. On the east side is a store house and 20 acres of land. Sale to be held at the Ferry house.

Sale of part of the Hat Tavern, late estate of Andrew Caldwell by order of Orphan's Court of Lancaster County in Leacock township being 130 acres, part of 285 acres is advertised in the issue of December 16, 1772.

1773

A quarterly meeting of the members of the Juliana Library is called to examine the affairs, books and effects of the company. It is also stated that applications of memberships are numerous and those who are in arrear are warned that if dropped they cannot be reinstated as the applications for admission keep the membership up to the full number allowed and provided for. The item is signed by William Atlee, secretary—(Issue Jan. 6, 1773.)

An item mentions that a new fowling piece nearly six feet long with a barrel four feet and two inches long was stolen from a wagon containing a load of hops hauled from the Susquehanna River to Philadelphia. It was a gun made by John Newcomer the gun maker. Direction is given that it may be returned to James Vandergrift of the Cross Keys Hotel, Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa., or to Caleb Way of the Sign of theh Wagon Tavern, Philadelphia, or to Matthias Slough of the Sign of the Swan Tavern in Lancaster or to James Wright of Hempfield near Susquehanna. (Issue of Jan. 6, 1773.)

The information that hops were grown on the Susquehanna and shipped to Philadelphia by wagon loads, that guns of the description mentioned were made by John Newcomer and the names and ownership of the taverns mentioned are facts of historical value in this item.

The interests in silk culture locally is shown by an item stating that "the managers of the contributions for promotion of silk culture have determined the premiums offered for the greatest number of cocoons and for reeling the best silk for 1772 announce as follows:

Widow Stoner, Lancaster county, 72,800 cocoons, 15 pounds; James Millhouse, Chester county, 41,820 cocoons, 10 pounds; William Hill, Philadelphia county, 34,850 cocoons, 6 pounds; Phoebe Trimble, Chester county, 31,330 cocoons, 3 pounds; Lewis Valeret, Philadelphia county, 25,000 cocoons, 3 pounds; Mary Parker, Chester county, 22,700 cocoons, 3 pounds; Catharine Steiner, Lancaster county, 21,800, 3 pounds; May Bishop, Chester county, 21,479 cocoons, a silk reel; Lucia Huston, Bucks county, 20,000 cocoons, a silk reel; James Wright, Lancaster county, 176,000 cocoons, a silk reel; Caleb Harrison, Chester county, 16,500 cocoons, a silk reel; Rebecca Park, Lancaster county, the best sample of reeled silk, 3 pounds; Joseph Feree, Lancaster county, second best sample, 2 pounds; Phoebe Corithwaite, Bucks county, third best sample, 1 pound.

A list of the premiums with prices proposed for cocoons for 1773 will soon be given." (Issue of March 17, 1773.)

Note: Lancaster county's standing in the general list is easily ascertained from the above.

Information on the state of Baron Stiegel's operations and on the glass industry is given in the following: "The proprietor of the American Flint Glass Manufactory of Manheim, Lancaster county with the advice of many gentlemen of this (Phila.) city has offered a scheme of lottery to the patronage of the public to enable him to carry on a manufactory of public advantage and to raise a sum of money for that and other beneficient purposes in the scheme mentioned." (Issue of March 7, 1773.)

The proposed lottery was held as intended, for a list of prizes which is given in the issue of Sept. 22. The Manheim glass was on sale in Philadelphia, as appears from an advertisement in the Gazette of March 24, informing the public that "an elegant assortment of Henry William Stiegel Flint Glass it to be had at William Smith Beaker's.

The firm of Swan and Patrick of Lancaster announce their dissolution. (Issue of March 31, 1773.)

Transportation was a live subject in early days as well as in our times. A writer styling himself "A Friend of Liberty" says: "There are many anonymous hand bills of great complaints about the badness of Lancaster road by reason of which we lose the Western trade. The inhabitants of Lancaster, York and Cumberland counties carry a great part of their produce to the landings on Christiana creek, Elk River and Baltimore. Christiana creek has always been a safe way to transport the produce of the counties of Chester and Lancaster to the markets of Philadelphia, and always will be. This route was early encouraged by some of the oldest and best merchants of the Province. The people who are most alert in keeping good roads to Christiana landing deserve the hearty thanks of the public.

You will find that there is but one main road from the back counties to Baltimore and thereby the inhabitants are able to keep it in good repair. The new road ordered laid out by the governor and council from Lancaster to Philadelphia will not be of great advantage. This new road is laid out in sight of the old one and very erroneously by those who wish to improve their estates to sell. It is laid out on the worst and swampiest ground all the way to the Ship Tavern.

Our predecessors formerly judged very right in laying out the public roads to Lancaster. They looked for the highest and best ground and made it central to the inhabitants whose interest it is to go to the landings and on to Conestoga and Tulpehocken settlements. Let us repair the old road. It will cost only one tenth as much as to make a new one.

(Issue of April 7, 1773)

Under the date of April 14, 1773, Lancaster county Red Clover seed of "last year's growth" is advertised to be sold by Benj. Poultney at the Sign on the Crown and Anvil in Market street above Fourth street and opposite the Sign of the Conestoga Wagon. It will thus appear that Lancaster County had a market for its clover seed among the lot owners and farmers in and about Philadelphia. Why this should be so when several agricultural counties were much closer to Philadelphia than Lancaster county, is hard to understand, unless Lancaster county seeds and grains, the same as Susquehanna hemp were a superior article raised with the Philadelphia trade in view. The southern part of Lancaster county is especially adopted to production of clover seeds and produces a crop of the same, year after year while, in the northern section in the majority of seasons, it fails.

The death of Ann Ross, is noticed in the following eulogy: On Friday 28th ult. (May) died at Lancaster in the 40th year of her age, Ann Ross, wife of George Ross, attorney at law, and one of the members of Assembly for that county. She possessed the virtues that adorn human nature. (Then follows a long narration of her good qualities). Her aged and infirm parents survive her. Her remains were attended by the clergymen and the largest number of people ever known on such an occasion to St. James church where a sermon was preached by Rev. Barton, on the text "Though I walk Through the Valley" etc. Almost everyone wept over "one of the best women that could have died." (Issue June 9, 1773.)

Fred Hubley's business and location are announced as follows: "Fred Hubley, coppersmith in the borough of Lancaster makes all sorts of copper and brass work in the neatest and best manner as his father, Bernard Hubley's house next door to Christian Wertz in Queen street, Lancaster, viz: stills, brewers' heaters, mash and fruit kettles and bake pans which he is determined to sell in Philadelphia, Lancaster or elsewhere."

(Issue of July 14, 1773.)

Dr. David Ramsey (one of the great figures in Revolutionary War Times and the first great American historian, a native of Lancaster county, in whom we shall always be proud and will always claim as one of our son's though he moved to South Carolina in early life and attained his chief fame

there) writes a humorous piece on the "Extravagant Pretensions of Emyrics to cure Disease." (Issue July 28, 1773.)

It would appear that vagrancy was a problem locally in early days. A notice from the Lancaster County Jailor, George Eberly states that John Edwards and Thomas Hutchison calling themselves silversmiths and Edwards having a horse and a woman and a several weeks' old child with him; and also Benj. Smith, Peter Grant and Elizabeth Grant and Margaret McDonald are all held in said jail as suspicious persons and vagrants. All persons having any claim on any of them shall give notice to any justice of the county. (Issue of Sept. 1, 1773)

The influx of indigent Germans which began about 50 years before 1773 was still going on and many of them who reached Philadelphia joined their kinsmen in Lancaster county. An advertisement (Issue of Sept. 22) announces that "German passengers are just arrived in the ship Britannia, James Peters, master healthy chiefly young people whose freight are to be paid to Joshua Fisher and Sons, or to the master on board the ship lying off the drawbridge. Persons interested in paying for any of the same are to take notice of their presence. The passenger list of this ship may be found page 508 of Volume 17 second series of Penna. Archives. It contains many familiar local names.

The issue of Sept. 22, 1773 also contains an advertisement of Francis Bailey's Almanac for 1774 at his printing place in King street, Lancaster borough. It also contains instructions to make butter, how to fatten hogs, etc.

The election returns of our county from the election of 1773 are announced in the issue of October 6. For sheriff were returned John Ferree and George Hoofnagle; for coroner, Samuel Boyd and Paul Zantzinger; for commissioner, Alexander Martin; for assessors, John Shearer, Val Brenisen, Michael Withers, Everhart Michael, Thomas Clark and James Cunningham; for assembly, Jos. Forrie, James Webb, George Ross and Mathias Slough.

The lottery was of such universal use in early times, that it was ever resorted to in order to create and build towns. An advertisement in the Gazette (Dec. 22, 1773) informs us that the town of Port Royal was laid out and lots sold by lottery tickets bought mainly by Lancaster county and Berks county people.

1774

The firm of Hamilton and Moore of Lancaster Borough is referred to and a notice of their dissolution also appears and sets forth that Charles Hamilton will settle with all debtors and creditors of the firm. (Issue Feb. 2, 1774).

Eulogistic notice is taken of the death of another prominent woman of the county in the issue of March 9, 1774.

"On Wednesday 23rd ult. at Hopewell Forge in Lancaster County in the 21st year of her age, Mrs. Mary Shippen Grubb, wife of Peter Grubb died. Trained up in the paths of virtue, her conduct daily evinced the effects of a good education. She was blessed with a large share of good sense which she improved by the proper attention to books. The poor have lost in her a sincere and liberal friend. Envy itself could not detect from her character. Her remains were decently interred in St. James Church Yard at Lancaster by a large concourse of people of all denominations." (Here follows a eulogist poem on her virtues.)

The Boston Port bill closing up the port on June 1, 1774 is denounced in many items appearing in the Gazette from all quarters. Many meetings to protest are announced, from this date onward. On the Thursday follow-

ing June 1, over 1200 merchants and citizens of Philadelphia met at the State House to hear letters and reports from other towns on the subject and to discuss means to help Boston.

Notice is taken (issue of June 29, 1774) of the death of a third prominent woman of our county. "Early on Saturday morning the 18th, died at Lancaster in the 43rd year of her age Mrs. Esther Barton, wife of Rev. Thomas Barton of that place and sister to Mr. David Rittenhouse of Philadelphia. It is not easy to do justice to the character of this amiable and excellent woman without incurring the suspicion of flattery, among those who did not know her. Blessed with a superior understanding, a sound judgment, a peculiar sweetness of temper she always knew what was proper conduct on any occasion and how to be agreeable in every company. But she considered it to be her highest honor, as it was her chief desire to shine in her own family as a dutifull wift and tender mother; setting an example of virtue and economy to her children,' and preferring the calm walk of domestic happiness to all those fantastic and adventitious joys in the presence of which too many waste their precious time.

On Sunday evening her remains were interred in the chancel of St. James church, her pall having been supported to the grave by six magistrates. All denominations of people seemed to follow as mourners and at the head of these as a true picture of distress and sorrow were a bereaved husband and eight weeping children. A pathetic discourse well suited to the occasion was delivered by Rev. Mr. Helmuth, minister of the German Lutheran church of the place."

"A meeting of the inhabitants of the Borough of Lancaster was held at the Court House on Wednesday evening, June 15, 1774, and it was agreed that to preserve the Constitutional rights of the inhabitants of America, it is incumbent on every colony to UNITE and use more effective means to procure a repeal of the late Act of Parliament against the town of Boston; that the Act of Parliament for blocking up the harbor and port of Boston is an invasion of the rights of the inhabitants of the said town as subjects of the Crown of Great Britain; that it is the opinion of this meeting that the most proper and effective means to be used to obtain a repeal of the said Act will be to put an immediate stop to all imports and exports to and from Great Britain until the Act is repealed; that the trades and inhabitants of this town will join and concur with the patriotic merchants, manufacturers, traders and freeholders of the City and County of Philadelphia and other parts of the Province in an association or solemn agreement to this purpose if the same shall be by them thought necessary; that Edward Shippen, George Ross, Jasper Yeates, Mathias Slaugh, James Webb, William Atlee, William Henry, Ludwig Lauman, William Bausman and Charles Hull be a committee to correspond with the General Committee at Philadelphia."

Signed by Order of the Committee.

Eberhard Michael, Clerk.

(Issue of June 29, 1774.)

"Delegates from the County and City of Lancaster, together with those from most of the other counties of the Province on Friday, July 15, 1774, met to protest against the closing up of Boston and also to frame an address to the Assembly of Pennsylvania for their action upon the same." (See issue of July 20, 1774.)

The same issue contains an account of the meeting held in Lancaster, Saturday, July 9, at which George Ross presided and eleven resolutions were passed and a collection taken up for town of Boston.

An interesting item is that setting forth the action of the Assembly of

Pennsylvania on July 22, 1774, appointing the delegates of the Province to attend and be members of the First Continental Congress. They were Joseph Galloway, Samuel Rhoads, Thomas Mifflin, Charles Humphreys, John Martin, Edward Biddle and George Ross. (Issue of July 27, 1774.) George Ross was as we all know from our county.

Another interesting article is one of considerable length found in a supplement or Post Script to No. 2379 (July 27) describing the Provincial meeting of the Deputies chosen by the several counties of the Province, held in Philadelphia, July 15, and continued from day to day. From this article it appears that Philadelphia City and County had 34 delegates present, Bucks County 6, Chester County 3, York County 3, Cumberland County 3, Berks County 5, Northampton County 4, Northumberland County 2, Bedford County 1, Westmoreland County 2, and Lancaster County 8. The Lancaster County delegates were George Ross. James Webb, Joseph Ferree, Mathias Slaugh, William Atlee, Alexander Lowry, Moses and Emanuel Carpenter. They differed considerably in personnel from the Committee on Correspondence selected by the Lancaster Borough meeting of July 9, to correspond with the Central Committee of Philadelphia on the subject of this general meeting or convention of the Province. Thomas Welling was chairman and Charles Thompson, secretary. He was also secretary of the Continental Congress. This meeting of July 15th passes sixteen patriotic and business resolutions.

At the meeting of the 16th resolution ordered that a list of instructions be drawn up and presented to the General Assembly which was to meet the following week. The Committee consisted of eleven members and William Atlee of Lancaster County was one of the number. The instructions drawn up and presented to the Assembly of the Province cover three columns in the paper.

"The sheriff's sale of Wm. Henry Stiegel's real estate, being one-third of Elizabeth Furnace, and of two tracts of land containing 500 acres and about thirty other tracts is advertised by John Ferree, Sheriff of Lancaster County, sale to be held Sept. 16, 1774."
(Issue of August 24, 1774.)

"On Friday. Sept. 15, 1774, the leading gentlemen of Philadelphia gave a dinner to the members of Continental Congress. They met at Smith's New City Tavern, near Fourth and Market Streets and then proceeded to the State where they were received by over 500 of the citizens and such gentell strangers as were in the city. After dinner 32 toasts were drunk. Great acclamation attended several of the toasts and the Congress received much encouragement. This event concerns our County, only by reason of George Ross being a member of the Congress." (Issue of Sept. 21, 1774.)

"Incidentally, I may add that several of the members of the Continental Congress brought their families with them to Philadelphia. There was quite a social side connected with the Congress. We learn that Christopher Gadsden and Thomas Lynch, delegates from South Carolina, and with them the lady and daughters of Mr. Lynch, arrived in Philadelphia on the Brig, Sea Nymph, Captain More, Master, and that Edward Rutledge, also of South Carolina with his family, are coming by way of New York, whither they went by ship." (Issue of August 24, 1774.)

"Francis Bailey at his printing house on East King street, Lancaster, has published and sold in 1774 a speech intended to have been spoken by the Bishop of St. Asaph on the bill for altering the Charter of Massachusetts Bay. The announcement states that this excellent piece has so approved itself that in three weeks it has gone through five editions besides several in England, where it sold at six shillings." (Issue of Sept. 28, 1774.) (It is a matter of pride to us that from Lancaster went out this and other patriotic publications to help in our struggle for Independence)

"The Lancaster County election returns from the elections in the fall of 1774 were: For Sheriff, John Ferree and George Haofnagle; for Coroner,

Samuel Boyd and Andrew Graeff; for Commissioners, Thos. Clark; for Assessors, Michael Withers, Val Breneisen, Edward Michael, Jos. Shearer, James Coningham and Thomas Partner. Also returned for Assembly: James Webb, Joseph Ferree, Mathias Slaugh and George Ross."
(Issue of Oct. 5, 1774.)

"On Thursday, Oct. 19, 1774, an elegant entertainment was given by the Assembly of Pennsylvania at the New City Tavern (Smith's) to the gentlemen of the Continental Congress. Caesar Rodney, of New Castle, was the speaker to return the thanks of Congress." (Issue of Oct. 26, 1774.)

George Ross was a member of the Assembly and of the Congress at this time. This dinner was given just a week before the First Continental Congress, adjourned, which occurred on Oct. 26.

The delegates appointed by the Assembly to attend the Second Continental Congress, May 10, 1775, are announced in the issue of Dec. 28, 1774, as follows: Edward Biddle, John Dickinson, Thomas Mifflin, Jos. Galloway, Charles Humphreys, John Martin, and George Ross. It is announced that the Assembly ordered that these appointees or any four of them do meet with said Congress, unless our grievances be remedied before that time.

The Act passed to relieve Henry Wm. Stiegel from imprisonment for debt in Lancaster County jail is published in the issue of Dec. 28, 1774.

The death of Deborah Franklin, wife of Benjamin Franklin, on Monday, Dec. 19, 1774, at an advanced age and her burial the following Thursday in Christ Church yard, is also noted in the issue of Dec. 28, 1774.

1775

"Adam Simon Kuhns, James Clemson, Peter Grubb, Sebastian Graeff, David Jenkins and Bertram Galbraith were present as members for Lancaster County in the convention of the Province held at the State House from Jan. 23-28, 1775, for the furtherance of the general American cause. The convention consisted of 110 members." (Issue of Feb. 1, 1775.)

An interesting view of the events which provoked the Battle of Lexxington and Concord Bridge is given in a series of affidavits of observers of the same. This is valuable to the critical student of history and is contained in the issue of May 17, 1775.

Equally interesting is the item describing Washington setting out to Cambridge to take charge of the American Army, in the issue of June 28, 1775.

"The farming outfit of Joseph Ferree in Strasburg Township is advertised for sale. As we have seen above, he is a very able and valuable public servant of the Province from our country." (Issue of Aug. 2, 1775.

"Francis Bailey in King street, Lancaster, published and sold a sermon preached on the day of the Continential fast at Feidfryn, Chester County, before Captain Dewees and part of several other companies met on the occasion, on Nehemiah IV-14. "Be ye not afraid of them, etc" by the Rev. David Jones, A. M. The title of the sermon was "Defensive War in a Just Cause, Sinless." It was published by request. (Issue of Aug. 16, 1775.)

"It appears that our Joseph Ferree after selling out as above noticed, moved to Germantown, for in a letter from that place dated Sept. 11, 1775, addressed to the freeholders of Lancaster County he informs them: "As you have been pleased to choose me for several years past to be one of your representatives in General Assembly of the Province in which station I have served you; but as I have moved out of that county and therefore can serve you no longer, permit me to return to you my unfeigned thanks, with my best wishes for the good esteem and honor you have conferred on your most respectful friend and servant." Joseph Ferree.

(Issue of Sept. 13, 1775.)

"The kind of apple trees grown for sale by Lancaster County nurserymen in 1775 are set forth in a letter from George Nailor, nurseryman, living on Charleston Road, Manor township, Lancaster County, to Rudolph and Jacob Haines in Chester County, saying in answer to their inquiry as to the kinds of apple trees he can furnish, that he has Romanites, Hoops, Ramboes, Newton Pippin, English Russets, Hay Apple, English Golden, Tart Early, Clamphonites, Justa-bites and Spitzenberg. He says that he can deliver from 200 to 500, not over 40 miles for 9 pence per tree." (Issue of Sept. 27, 1775.) (Note: No mention is made of the now-famous "Smokehouse" apple.)

"The persons who for some years have been elected assessors of Lancaster County join in a letter saying they are sensible that the electing of themselves has proceeded from friendly regard for them and good opinion; but that they have certain reasons against serving in the future which appear weighty and they request that others be elected in their stead at the coming election. It is signed by John Porter, Eberhard Michael, James Cunningham, Michael Withers and Joseph Shearer." (Issue of Sept 27, 1775.)

"The election returns of the County for 1775 set out: Returned for Sheriff, John Ferree and Adam Reigart; for Coroner, Samuel Boyd and Jacob King; for Commissioner, William Bausman; for Accessors, Thomas Whiteside, Michael Withers, Val Berneisen, John Backentose, Matthew Henderson and Jonothan Rowland. For Assembly are returned: George Ross, James Webb, Mathas Slaugh and Curtis Grubb." (Issue of Oct. 11, 1775.)

Note is made that John Rowan, of Lancaster County, a minister of the Gospel died on Tuesday, Oct. 3, 1775; that he was buried in the Presbyterian burying ground of Derry Congregation where a sermon fit for the occasion was delivered by Rev. John Woodhull, of Lancaster and Leacock Presbyterian churches, from Rev. 21st Chapter and 7th Verse, in the issue of Oct. 18, 1775.

'Francis Bailey of Lancaster, announces the publication of his almanac for the year 1776, containing motions of the sun, moon, eclipse, high water at Philadelphia, method of calculating 6 per cent, and 7 per cent. interest, etc., Quaker early meetings, new method of making hay, excellent maps, remedies for human diseases, etc. Also at same place may be had German calendars, blanks, primers, catechisms, etc." (Issue of Oct. 18, 1775.)

The death of Payton Randolph, of Virginia, president of the First Continental Congress, is announced in the same issue of Oct. 25, 1775.

THE END.

A CHINESE SOLDIER IN THE CIVIL WAR

BY WILLIAM FREDERIC WORNER

In these days when the restriction of immigration is a much-mooted question, it is pleasing to record that some sixty odd years ago there came to this country a poor Chinese youth who lived in our city for nine years, during which time he acquired considerable knowledge of our habits, customs and language. On his return to his native land, he entered the ministry, rose to a position of distinction in the Church and became widely known and honored by Christians and non-Christians alike. My only apology for presenting a brief sketch of his life, especially that part spent in Lancaster, Pa., is to correct the erroneous impressions prevalent concerning this remarkable foreigner.

Hong Neok Woo was born August 7, 1834, in a little hamlet called Antowtson, five miles outside the south gate of the city of Changchow, in the district of Yanghuhsien, China. His people though poor were industrious and independent farmers. His father frequently visited Shanghai for the purpose of selling farm products. On one of these visits he heard of the boys' school, opened in 1845, by Bishop William J. Boone, of the American Church Mission, and he determined to send his son to it to prepare him for working in a foreign "hong". He entered the Mission School at the age of thirteen. Two years later, he was baptized by Bishop Boone in the school chapel and thus belonged to the first generation of Christians in China. The following year he was confirmed by the same prelate.

When Commodore Perry made his expedition to Japan in 1852–1854, for the purpose of concluding a treaty of commerce with that country, several of his ships came in 1854 to Shanghai. One of the ships in the expedition was the frigate "Susquehanna", another was the "Powhatan". During their stay in port the officers were in the habit of visiting the Mission and attending the Sunday services there, it being the only American Mission in Shanghai at that time.

From these officers young Woo learned of the Perry expedition and of its speedy return to America. He formed a strong desire to visit that country by working his way across the ocean aboard one of the ships. The Rev. Mr. Points, an American missionary, negotiated with the officers of the frigate "Susquehana" for Woo to be taken on board as cabin boy. He was assigned to wait on Dr. John S. Messersmith, the surgeon of the ship. After a voyage of eight months, during which time the ship touched at all the important ports enroute, he landed in March, 1855, at the Philadelphia Navy Yard. A few days were spent in a hotel and then he proceeded, by train, to Dr. Messersmith's home in Lancaster, Penna.

Lancaster at that time contained about 20,000 inhabitants. Woo lived with Dr. Messersmith at 40 North Lime street until the marriage of the latter.

During the nine years Woo lived in Lancaster (1855-1864) it was his custom on Sunday to attend the morning service in St. James' Episcopal Church, of which the Rev. Samuel Bowman was then rector, and to spend the afternoon calling on friends or taking walks in the country. Occasionally, he attended the afternoon service. St. James' Church at that time had a mixed choir of men and women and they sang from an upper

gallery at the back of the church, above the two entrances. In the evening, he visited the other churches in the city and some of the meeting-houses. In his autobiography he says of the latter: (1)

"Sometimes Dr. Messersmith took me to one of those places just to see how people would behave themselves in the name of Divine Worship. One day we visited such a place. The people made lots of noise and did much crying over their sins and confessions. They prayed in a loud voice and sang lustily. Sometimes one would fall down on the floor and do other things which would be described as indecent in any other place. We felt very curious worshipping God not reverently".

Woo was invited to attend the parochial school founded and conducted by Bishop Bowman. He declined, explaining that he was a poor student at the Shanghai Mission School, that he forgot his lessons when the time for recitation came, and that his desire was to become a mechanic. He applied at the Lancaster Locomotive Works for a job, but owing to the depression in business, he was not employed.

Mr. Joseph Clarkson, a neighbor of Dr. Messersmith and organist of St. James' Church for many years, strongly advised Woo to learn the trade of printer, stating that it would be useful wherever he went and would give him a practical opportunity of learning the English language. He accepted the advice and became an apprentice in the office of the "Lancaster Examiner and Herald", where he worked for seven years, four as apprentice and three as journeyman. Later, he was employed in the office of the "Daily Express", as pressman. While oiling a machine in the latter office his right hand caught in a cogwheel and the flesh, skin and nail were torn from the middle finger. He consulted Dr. Henry Carpenter, who instead of amputating the finger advised him to let nature heal it. This course, fortunately, was successful and the finger was saved. Referring to this experience in his autobiography he says:

"Long afterward when I was engaged in hospital work in Shanghai, dressing wounds and caring for the injured, the sight of a wound or injury never failed to remind me of this incident and I was all the more happy relieving others".

On September 22, 1860, he was naturalized as an American citizen in the local court.(2) He was the only Chinese naturalized in Lancaster county and was one of the few admitted to citizenship in this country.(3)

During the Civil War, when Pennsylvania was invaded by the Confederate army under General Lee, he responded to the call for 50,000 volunteers issued by Governor Curtin for protecting the State and strengthening the Northern Army. (4) In his autobiography he refers to his enlistment in these words:

"I volunteered on June 29th, 1863, in spite of the advice of my Lancaster friends against it, for I had felt that the North was right in opposing slavery. My friends thought I should not join the militia and risk my lfe in war, for my own people and family were in China and I had neither property nor family in America whose defense might serve as an excuse for my volunteering."

Hong Neok Woo, however, did not participate in any fighting. He was enrolled as a private at Lancaster Pa., on June 29, 1863, in Company I, 50th Regiment Infantry, Pennsylvania Volunteer Emergency Militia, commanded by Captain John H. Druckemiller, which was immediately sent to Safe Harbor where it camped on a hill at the mouth of the Conestoga creek. The people of Lancaster county at that time feared the invasion of the Confederate forces, and volunteers were stationed at various points along the Susquehanna river. On July 2, 1863, Woo returned to Lancaster city and was mustered into the service of the State. The Company was sent to Harrisburg, where it was equipped. From thi

place it was transported by train through the Cumberland valley to Chambersburg. After a short stay in the latter town it marched on through Hagerstown to Williamsport, Maryland, and was stationed at Dam No. 5, about five miles above that place, on the Potomac river, where it did picket duty. (5)

Concerning his experience as a soldier there was nothing ususual. His military duty consisted of taking turns at cooking, doing sentinel work, practicing target shooting, etc., etc. "There was one march", Woo says in his autobiography, "which impressed itself on my memory deeply. For one afternoon and night we marched. It happened to be a very warm summer day and I was so tired I could not go any further, and I had to lie on the roadside and rest my sore feet." The Company subsequently returned to Camp Curtin, Harrisburg, Pa., and Private Woo was mustered out of the service at Lancaster, Pa., on August 15, 1863. So far as could be learned he was the only Chinaman who served in the Civil War. (6)

The nine years spent in Lancaster, Pa., were uneventful, on the whole. Among his friends he counted Dr. Messersmith and his sister Miss Harriet, Bishop Bowman and Mr. Joseph Clarkson, the Rev. J. Isidor Mombert, Mr. Edmond Kline, one of the editors and proprietors of the "Examiner and Herald Weekly", Mr. Michael O. Kline, connected with the Lancaster Cotton Mills, and Mr. George M. Kline, the lawyer.

In February of 1864, he decided to return to his native land. He sailed from New York city on board the "Kiukiang", one of the Oliphant Company's new boats built in New York for special service between Hankow and Shanghai, on the Yangtse river. He worked on board ship to earn his passage money, and reached Shanghai in May 1864. One of the first acts on landing was to register his name in the American Consulate.

Shortly after his arrival in Shanghai, he was offered the position of catechist in the American Mission, but he was obliged to decline the offer as his nine years' residence in America had nearly robbed him of much of his knowledge of the Chinese language. For eight months he was practically like a foreigner in learning to speak his native dialect fluently. He subsequently became Archdeacon Thomson's assistant; and in 1866, during the first period of his work, he helped in establishing the first dispensary of the Mission. Out of it eventually developed the present Saint Luke's Hospital, Shanghai.

On May 1, 1867, he was ordained Deacon by Bishop Williams in the Church of Our Savior, Shanghai; and on May 24, 1880, he was advanced to the priesthood by Bishop Schereschewsky in St. John's Chapel, Jessfield. The Rev. Dr. Mombert, who had been Woo's rector in Lancaster, Pa., sent him Dr. Henry's Commentaries and some theological books.

To describe in detail the many activities in which Woo was engaged or to enumerate the humanitarian enterprises which he founded and helped to support, would tax your patience and extend beyond the scope of this article. He served successively as catechist, hospital assistant, physician and chaplain; organizer of and teacher in boys' schools, and general missionary of the diocese. At the age of 72 he began a vigorous campaign for raising money for the establishment of an Industrial Home for poor widows. He was able to secure a large sum with which land was purchased and buildings erected. This Home, which now accommodates more than one hundred women, was the crowning achievement of his life and will ever stand as a memorial of his philanthropy. (7)

He died on August 18, 1919, and was buried in Westgate Cemetery, the oldest Christian burying ground in Shanghai.

REFERENCES.

1. "Autobiography of the Rev. H. N. Woo," published in Chinese and transliterated into English, but not published, by the Rev. Andrew Yu Yue Tsu, Ph. D., of St. John's University, Shanghai.

2. His name appears on record in the Prothonotary's Office in Lancaster, Pa., as "W. Hoong Neok." He wrote it in this way for the reason that in Chinese the family name comes first. While in Lancaster, Pa., he was known as Hong Neok, pronounced "Hun Yock."

3. The Chinese anti-naturalization law (sec. 14, chap. 126) passed May 6, 1882, prohibited the naturalization of Chinese in America.

4. In the Adjutant General's Office in Harrisburg, Pa., his name is recorded: "Ung Hong Neok". The family name Woo is "Ung." More properly it should have been spelled "Ng" without the vowel "U", for it then would be a correct trans-literation of the Chinese character in pronunciation. The change in spelling made the pronunciation easier.

5. Ellis and Evans' History, page 193.

6. On the certificate of his military record his age is given as 24. This is incorrect. He was 28 years old.

7. Vol. 6, No. 2, "Shanghai News Letter," edited by Dr. Pott.

Minutes

Lancaster, Pa.,
4 March, 1921.

The regular monthly meeting of the Lancaster County Historical Society was held in their auditorium in the A. Herr Smith Memorial Building at the regular hour this evening.

The minutes of the February meeting were read and approved.

The Treasurer's report showed a

Balance on hand February 4, of	$207.86
Receipts	20.00
	227.86
Expenses	37.00
Balance Mar. 4,	$190.86

(Signed) A. K. Hostetter, Treasurer.

The Librarians report included the following exchanges and donations:

I. A list of Geographical Atlases in the Library of Congress.
II. The Wyoming Historical Society Proceedings.
III. The Western Pennsylvania Historical Magazine.
IV. The Washington Historical Society Quarterly.
V. Iowa Historical Society Annals.
VI. Wisconsin Historical Society Magazine.
VII. Smithsonian Institution Bulletin.
VIII. American Catholic Historical Society Records.
IX. American Philosophical Society Proceedings.
X. Massachusetts Historical Society Proceedings.
XI. A photograph of Spangler's Mill Dam in East Earl Township, where fifty Mormon Converts were baptized before emigrating to the Middle West, presented by J. Watson Ellmaker.
XII. A manuscript history of Donegal Chapter, D. A. R., which was prepared and read by Miss Susan C. Frazer at the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the Society, in 1917. It was organized April 21, 1892, ranks as the fourth Chapter in Pennsylvania and the fifteenth in the United States. Presented by Miss Susan C. Frazer.
XIII. Report of the New York Public Library.
XVI. Reprt of the Carnegie Library at Pittsburgh.
XV. Report of the Grand Rapids Public Library.

(Signed) Harry Stehman Jr., Librarian.

There were two other interesting and vluable donations, one a book entitled "Extempore on a Wagon" A metrical Narrative of a Journey from Bethlhem, Pennsylvania to the Indian Town of Goshen, Ohio in the Autumn of 1803, by George Henry Loskiel, translated into verse by J. Max Hark—presented by Mr. A. K. Hostetter.

A covered glass jar with stem on which is etched "Michael Zahm Moravian Minister, Lititz, 1754 to Judge Emanuel Carpenter."

This piece of glassware was handed down from family to family of descendants of Emanuel Carpenter to the family of Benjamin Z. Shreiner whose widow Mary Steven Carpenter Shreiner presented it to the Lancaster County Historical Society. The jar has a crack in it of considerable length which does not detract from its historical interest.

A unanimous vote of appreciation and thanks was given to all donors.

There was one new applicant for membership—Mr. W. C. Allwine, 410 John Street, City.

New members elected are:

Mr. Harry Baughey

Mr. H. S. Witmer.

Mr. Isaac A. Field.

Mrs. Isaac A. Field.

Mr. Clayton H. Hertzler.

The Committee appointed for the Indoor Social to be held at the Iris Club early in May reported that an interestng and attractive program will be offered to the Historical Society and its friends followed by supper and a social hour.

The Treasurer, presented three bills from the New Era Publishing Company for $143.56. These bills were approved and ordered paid.

Mr. Magee outlied a most interesting itinerary for the Society's Summer Outig which he suggested should be to the Southern end of the county in Drumore Township. Three of the most important of Lancaster County's eminent sons lived here, Dr. David R. Ramsay, General John F. Steele and the father of John C. Calhoun if not that famous statesman himself. A motion was made to have a marker placed along the highway at some convenient place. A partial committee was appointed with Mr. Magee as Chairman. Mr. A. K. Hostetter, Mr. I. C. Arnold, Professor Herbert H. Beck, and Miss Daisy Grubb were mentioned as the nucelus of this committee. It was decided to leave the matter with the Executive Committee for further action.

Mr. Hostetter read a clipping from a Lebanon. Evening paper giving an interesting account of the Lebanon Historical Society's Annual Meeting, of February 23.

There were two papers for the Society's consideration and entertainment "A Chinese Soldier in the Civil War" by Mr. W. F. Worner and "Items of Local Interest From the Pennsylvania Gazette 1770 to 1775 by Mr. H. Frank Eshleman.

Both papers were most interesting and much appreciated by those present. A meeting of the Executive Committee was called after the regular meeting adjourned.

ADALINE B. SPINDLER, Secretary.

PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

Lancaster County Historical Society

FRIDAY, APRIL, 1, 1921

"History herself, as seen in her own workshop."

A SIDELIGHT OF THE WAR OF THE REVOLUTION.
By Hon. C. I. Landis
AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF WILLIAM MICHAEL (PART I.)
By George Erisman
MINUTES OF THE APRIL MEETING

VOL. XXV. NO. 4.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER COPY

LANCASTER, PA.
1921

A Sidelight of the War of the Revolution.*

(By HON. C. I. LANDIS)

"With singular regret and concern we are compelled to address you. The good order of the Borough and the very being of its government must depend on the wise and prudent deliberations of the Congress upon an incident of the most alarming nature which lately happened here. We beg leave to offer you a candid and faithful narrative of the facts on which your sentiments will be absolutely necessary.

On the 29th ulto. the late committee of this Borough met on a complaint made to them that a Company formed in Rapho and Manheim Townships had been insulted by a few persons. They thought proper on this application to express their abhorrence of such conduct, and wrote to the members of the Committeee of those two Townships to appear at the next mustering of the Company, express their and our disapprobation of such improper proceedings and behavior, and conciliate harmony and friendship. We send you hereby a copy of our letter.

Just before the Committee broke up, they received a second application from two of the chief persons of the Mennonists, complaining that violence and threats had been used by some people to members of that society, because they did not form themselves into military associations, and that some of that religious persuasion had desisted from their usual work by reason thereof; that their members would cheerfully co-operate in the Common Cause except in such Acts as were repugnant to their consciences, and praying the protection of the Committee from any further outrage. We observed to those Appliers probably such conduct had partly arose from abusive or opprobrious language bestowed by some of their denomination against Bodies of people under arms and warmly pressed them to discontinue any such expressions; that while they looked to us for security, we should expect they would take an active part in prevention of future bickerings and animosities. They pledged themselves to the Committee for the performance of those duties, disclaimed such wanton and rude terms, and further went so far as to declare that they objected not to any of their society taking uy arms, whose consciences were free in this particular. Upon mature deliberation, it was unanimously resolved by the committee that a number of Hand bills both in English and German (one of which we now inclose to you) should be struck off and dispersed through the county.

We flatter ourselves, Gentlemen, we need use no arguments in vindication of the measure adopted. Our most excellent Charter of Privileges in the very first paragraph was a plain directory for the conduct of the committee. "No one shall be molested or prejudiced because of his conscientious persuasion or practice, nor be compelled to do or suffer anything contrary to his religious persuasion." The act of 2 and 13 Gul. 3 confirmed a doctrine so highly agreeable to the spirit of Christianity. When one of the chief grounds of our opposition to the late arbitrary Statutes was the impious destruction of the Charter of Massachusetts Bay, could we sit tamely spectators of equal violence to our own countrymen? Or in the glorious struggle for Freedom, could we deny to others their liberty of conscience?

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* (Letter sent by the Committee of Safety in Lancaster to Continental Congress, June 1775.)

But whilst we thought it just and reasonable to discourage licentiousness, we judge it equally right and proper to guard and protect those reputable inhabitants, who nobly appeared in arms in defense of America from scoffs and insult. The bringing such imprudent persons to a proper sense of their misconduct evidently pointed to the Directions of the last Congress with respect to the violators of the Association.

We cheerfully submit the step we have taken to the Hon'ble Congress for their re-examination and opinion. Conscious of having discharged the duties of our fidelity and care, so far as our judgments or understandings directed us, we shall rest satisfied and contented with their determination.

On the afternoon of the 5th Instant when the five companies in this town were assembling, the printer called on a member of the committee with the hand bills. He said an officer had threatened to take them from out of his house with a body of men by force. In a few minutes after another officer came in, who informed the same member that the Companies were greatly dissatisfied with the committee's proceedings and would not muster if any people whatever were excused from bearing arms and associating. He was sincerely sorry for what had happened, and desired to know what could be done to remove the public discontent. The member proposed to him that these persons who excepted against the hand bill should meet together peacebly and appoint a dozen of their body to confer with the committee. If on such conference the committee were convinced of their error, or that the publication of the hand bill would injure the common cause, they would deem it honorable to recede, and perhaps on a free communication of sentiments all matters might be set right. The officer took his leave, having behaved throughout the whole interview with the greatest politeness and good manners.

Five minutes had not elapsed when one of the companies marched towards the Court House. When they had arrived thither, the commanding officer ordered them to halt, but the soldier cried out, "March on! March on!" The officer then left them and with their firelocks in their hands they called at the house of another of the committee, grossly insulted him and demanded that the hand bills should be delivered up to them. The member answered he had them not in his possession. He received for reply that the company would have them at all events. The first mentioned member then came up and avowed his having the papers. The Soldiers, who by this time were joined by many more, insisted repeatedly that they would have the hand bills. They were answered that they should not be delivered up to a body of armed men, who demanded them in that manner that if one of their officers required a copy, it would be delivered to him with pleasure. One of the officers came into the house, and having received a hand bill upon his request went out and delivered it to his men, who immediately affixed it to the whipping post, and then several—of the soldiers fired guns at and consumed it. By this time the town was in great ferment, and this commotion was increased by some persons who either wickedly or ignorantly took pains to mislead the people. No hand bills had been distributed by our committee and very few persons had seen any of them. The tumult after a time subsided somewhat, and the companies proceeded to their exercises, though they mustered but thinly. Some other violence happened on their return after being dismissed by their officers, but these things we hope to be spared the mortifying task of repeating. It gives us exceeding pain to be under the neceessity of being thus far particular. Many threats were thrown out against the committee, that burning and some acts of outrage were apprehended. A second smaller party met before the same house where the soldiers had assembled about 10 o'clock at night and insulted the owner, and the door of his house was found tarred and feathered next morning. Yesterday we fondly hoped the popular clamour would have abated and reason resumed her seat in the minds of many. We most ardently wished for this event, but we found on the most minute inquiry that it was in vain to bear up any longer against the torrent.

As we had unfortunately lost the public confidence and would no longer be useful as a committee, we judged it most eligible and prudent to resign the Trust delegated to us, and to request a new election. We accordingly met and after serious consideration signed a paper, which was affixed to the court house door, the copy of which follows:

"The members of the committee having taken into consideration their situation with respect to many of the inhabitants of the Borough of Lancaster and that their well-meant endeavors to serve the public interests have not proved satisfactory to divers people resident in the said borough, and that should they continue to act any longer as a committee their proceedings may be productive of dis-union and destroy that Peace and good order which they ardently wish to cultivate and maintain, do unanimously resign the trust formerly reposed in them by the worthy inhabitants of the Borough and decline serving as a committee for the future. And it is recommended to the inhabitants of the Borough that they proceed to the election of a new committee in their stead and room."

(Signed)

Edw. Shippen, Adam Simon Kuhn, J. Yeates, Will Atlee, William Bowman, Sebastian Graff, Chas Hall, Christian Voght, Cas. Shaffner, Adam Reigart, Eberhart Michael.

In consequence of the above advertisement we have the pleasure of informing you that a new committee of the Borough has been elected this afternoon. We flatter ourselves the minds of those inhabitants who have been so strongly irritated will now be made easy. Our chiefest views, gentlemen, in now addressing you are, by your salutary counsels, to prevent any future disturbance of the Peace of this opulent town, to strengthen and support the hands of the new committee, and to avoid misconstruction of our conduct. We profess ourselves warmly attached to the true interests of our country, but we deprecate the fatal consequences of public anarchy and confusion. We wish never to see the day when the patriotic spirit of our countrymen shall be the source of our greatest misfortune, when the vigor of government shall be relaxed, and the arms put into the hands of people shall be preverted to instruments of ruin. Your aid and weight in the Continental Congress we are confident will not be wanting in securing to each individual his liberty of conscience and in promoting peace, harmony and good order, so essentially necessary to the well being of the community.

We are, Gentlemen, with the greatest respect, your most obed't and very humble serv'ts.

EDW. SHIPPEN
ADAM SIMON KUHN
J. YEATES
WILL ATLEE
CHAS. HALL
SEBASTIAN GRAFF
CHRISTIAN VOGHT
CAS. SHAFFNER
ADAM REIGART
EBERHART MICHAEL

Late members of the committee for the Borough of Lancaster.

The controversy which caused all the trouble was, under the management of the new committee, evidently satisfactorily solved. One of the old members, insulted by the mob, as above stated, may have been Mr. Yeates. It will be observed that, in the communication, care was taken not to mention the names of any of the parties involved. The high state of feeling arising out of the battle of Lexington gave rise no doubt to this dispute.

Autobiography of William Michael (Part I.)

(By GEORGE ERISMAN)

I was born in Lancaster, State of Pennsylvania, in April 1768. My father was an European, my mother was a native American. In the struggle for Independence he bore a part,—he entered the American Army in the rank of Captain, pay-master to the German Regiment. At that period the payment to the Continental Army was made in paper money, and always came considerable reduced into the hands of the soldiery. Having a family which he left behind and his pay and emolument, not being sufficient to support him and his family, induced him to relinquish a soldier's life and return to his family. He had been but a short time at home when he was attacked with the nervous fever which in a few days deprived him of his life. The property he left to sustain his family was altogether in cash, which he had put on interest. Payments were made to my mother at a great depreciation, and on the ending of the estate, a reduction of more than half was ascertained, out of which the children were to be supported. I was put as an apprentice to the hatting business, when I was not quite twelve years old. On the day of the expiration of my apprenticeship. I had not a single dollar in my possession, neither had I any claim on my person. The wide world was before me. The day after I was free I entered as a journeyman. I worked hard for six months and was careful of my earnings. My leisure hours were devoted to reading the best authors. I had now laid by about one hundred dollars. The idea of travel entered my head. To see the various parts of the United States was desirable, and a person of my profession will find it not very difficult. My old master had a stepson who at that time was and had been at his house for some time. He had been a rambling unsteady being; he had travelled, not only through the United States, but partly through the world. With him I agreed to go. Powell my fellow traveler had always been accustomed to play "least in sight" whenever he had coin. The day was fixed, preparations made for starting. My money that I had laid by was all in double-looms; I put it on interest; put two guinies and silver pieces in my pocket, determined that should start me. The evening before we started, my knapsack was filled, with a good luncheon of bread and beef We started in the morning of 23rd of Nov. 1789 about 4 o'clock. The first day of our journey passed tolerably well little occured worth noticing. In the evening it began to rain. The windows in our room, was much broken, the rain was blown in over our clothes and bedding; in the morning when we took our clothes they were wringing wet. We felt very uncomfortable. I felt a sort of regret leaving home; but I felt ashamed to intimate it.

(Here follow 3 or 4 pages of experiences of William Michael's farther progress in this trip to Baltimore. He started home but retracing his steps to Baltimore to secure the extraction of a cancer. He then proceeds as follows):

The next day I called to see my worthy kinsman Gen. Sticher. The kindness of attention I received from him and Mrs. Sticher is in accord with the exalted opinion I ever had of him. During my stay at his house and by his request and under his arrangement, the opportunity for the extrac-

tion of my cancer was performed. After my consent, he consulted his family physician, Dr. Reuben Gilden, who under the direction of eight of the principal physicians of Baltimore, performed a complete cure, all which time Mrs. Sticher attended me as a mother. Contrary to Mrs. Sticher's wish, I took boarding at Mrs. Philips, a pious sensible lady. I began to work journey-work with Jno and Samuel Gray in which shop there were about 40 hands chiefly Methodists. I continued about 6 months in Baltimore. I then took passage on one of the Packets for Philadelphia; had many passengers and had a very agreeable passage. As we were sailing up the Delaware the Captain observed the vessels in the harbor in mourning. We were informed of the death of Dr. Franklin. About 3 o'clock he was buried. I continued about two weeks in Philadelphia, when I concluded going to New York. I engaged my passage, but that very night I took very sick and was laid up for ten or twelve days. The expenses being heavy, as soon as I was able to stand the fatigue, took my passage for Lancaster. It was in the month of May. I shall never forget the invigorating effect the scenery had on my mind. The next day I arrived in my old place of my nativity. I soon recovered and joined journey-work. In order to be enabled to get into business for myself, I worked hard and saved my earnings carefully. Two weeks after this. I went to Sunbury to visit my relations. Being there three days I returned to Lancaster.

About midsummer 1790 I began to make arrangements to commence business for myself. I gathered in all I had earned by journey-work, went to Philadelphia and bought furs. I laid out nearly all my money. I shall never forget the melancholy I was seized with on my return to Lancaster. We stopped a considerable time at one of the stages. I laid myself down on the grass under the shade of a tree. The most disagreeable ideas entered my mind. My hard earnings laid out; the uncertainty of my succeeding in business, that when the stage was going to start I was in a height of delirium. I soon got better and in the evening arrived in Lancaster. My shop was fitted up in a few days. I took boarding with Mrs. Henry. After a month I changed my boarding place to A. Weaver's house. I did this with a view of becoming acquainted with the farmers. I soon became acquainted with A. Weaver's daughter Susan. An attachment took place. In about two years after she became my wife. During the greater part of the time I boarded at Mrs. Weaver's, I had my shop next door, at B. Hubley's. He had a daughter named Barbara, who had taken into her head to court me. Every attention was paid to me by her parents; when they found that my liking was not on her they done me much injury. The workshop was back. When a customer would come in they would tell them I was out, so that it was thought I was almost always out. I was sustaining a heavy loss as well as reputation. A friend told me of it, on which I immediately determined to give up the shop. The old man and I quarreled about it and were on the eve of having a law suit. His son was a apprentice. His indentures were given up. So we separated. I now enlarged my stock in my new stand: took several apprentices and did very well. In October 1793, I got married. The following year 1794 an insurrection broke out in the western Counties of the State-an open resistence against the excise laws. General Washington called on the eastern Counties for to furnish a certain quota of militia. The spirit of volunteering became prevalent in Lancaster; a great spirit existed, a great number of men volunteered for the defence of the laws. I joined them and on the 1st of October 1794 marched to the westward.

When the Pennsylvania army arrived at Bedford and when we halted a Captain Gamble of the United States Army came into our camp and called on Captain Mosher my Captain, to know if a certain William Michael was in his company and whether I was in camp. Mosher told him I was. Captain Gamble told him he had an order from Colonel Alex Hamilton, to take me, if I were willing to a post for the forwarding and issuing of Clothing and military stores for the four armies. Mosher opposed my going; however his authority (C. Gamble's) was not to be resisted. I was called and asked if I was willing. As the duties of the camp became tiresome, many of men sick made the duty harder on the rest, and made me readily accept. Then I was raised without application or solicitation from a private to a deputy issuing commissary. There are four men at all times to wait on me, a liberal compensation, and a good

warm bed to sleep in every night. Who it was that recommended me to Col. Hamilton I have never been able to learn.

On the 27th of Nov. I returned home to Lancaster. In two or three days after, I returned to my business—I obtained from the apprentices what they had been doing—examined my stock. About two weeks afterwards Captain Gamble the Conductor General arrived in town and paid me $60 per month for my services. In Jan. 1795 a daughter was born in 1797 she died. My father-in-law suggested to me, the advantage of moving to his tavern house near town. I accepted his offer. I also erected a distillery by which I made very little profit.

In 1799 a great contest arose between the Federalists and Democrats respecting the election of Governor. I took part with the Democrats. My friends generally were on the other side. I became prosecuted. In the year 1808 the Democrats elected Simon Snyder Governor, Mr. George Bryan Auditor General. He appointed me his chief clerk. I kept the books of the office for twelve years, the greater part of the time I received $1100 per annum. In 1810 the Governor's Secretary took lodgings with me. The compensation for boarding etc, was screwed down, so low that I lost about $400 this year by them. I quit keeping a boarding house from that day. The Governor showed a churlishness towards me. As soon as I perceived it I showed an indifference to him; every time we met, a greater coolness was practiced until neither spoke. What the real cause was many attempted to ascertain; but all failed. Mr. Snyder and I never had an explanation on the subject. By an act of the Legislation the government moved to Harrisburg. I removed my family also in which place I lived with my family nine years, during which period myself and family were much regarded and lived very agreeable. The citizens of Harrisburg at least such as we associated with, were intelligent and hospitable.

The election of 1820 caused a change of government. Joseph Heister was elected. Although a general change was looked for, as far as regards myself none expected it would effect me. I opposed the election of Heister because I was a Democrat and knew him. Findley was misrepresented, Jos. Duncan was appointed Auditor General. Duncan told me there were gentlemen from every part of the State writing in my favor. I observed it was unsolicited. He answered yes. Duncan's character was represented to me that he was a testy disposition. I therefore gave him notice of my declining uniting in his office. The people of Harrisburg could not believe it.

The gentlemen of the town assembled at my house some with saws, some with hatchets, gimlets etc., to cut boards and make up boxes for packing my furniture, a greater evidence of attention never was shown to any person.

On the day of leaving it crowds gathered to take leave of us and one and all crying out, "You must come back in three years."

I moved my family off to Lancaster to a small farm I had bought, formerly the property of my father-in-law, and turned farmer. My brother-in-law, I. H., had the management of it from the year 1820. I soon found that it was high time that it was taken out of his hands.

The summer of 1821 passed heavily on my hands. Having been accustomed to a business life and now having nothing to do, heavy expenses and not earning, made me feel very uncomfortable.

I advertised offering my services adjusting different accounts. None applied to me, but to this I did not feel disappointed—so many persons out of business, others failing, in those trying times, who were hunting and picking up all business that was doing and me being somewhat a stranger, that truly I could not expect to fall into business as soon or as early as might be supposed.

To save an inroad on my purse, I went little into company and seldom to town, unless business of the family called me there. All the work that could be done by son and self did it.

In the fall of 1821 the Democratic principle prevailed. A Democratic treasurer was chosen. Before his election I addressed a letter to him, offering my services This letter was not handed to him until the day before the election, although it wa written three months before. Of course he had to make his arrangements and I was disappointed. My principal desire to get that situation was more to thwart the new Auditor General Duncan than otherwise. Being so well acquainted in settlement of the public accounts of that department I presumed that there could be no doubt respecting me. Mr. Clark provided for some of his friends who perhaps requested it more than I did.

Minutes of Meeting, Friday, April 1 1921.

The April meeting of the Lancaster County Historical Society was held this evening in their room in the A. Herr Smith Memorial Library Building.

The reports of the officers included the reading of the minutes by the Secretary, the financial statement by the Treasurer, and the Librarian's report, all of which were approved.

The Librarian reported the following gifts and exchanges: Bulletin of the Grand Rapids Library, February, 1921; Transactions of the Western Reserve Historical Society, October, 1920; National Catholic Welfare Council Bulletin, March, 1921; Publications of the Kansas State Historical Society. 1920; Wisconsin Magazine of History, March, 1921; Reports of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company, 1911 to 1920; North Carolina Historical Society Proceedings, 1920; Annals of Iowa, January, 1921.

The thanks of the Society to all donors was expressed by vote.

There were five new applicants for membership, whose names under the by-laws lay over for action until the next stated meeting.

Mr. W. C. Allwein, 410 John Street, City, was elected to membership

Professor Herbert H. Beck, Chairman of the Committee for the Indoor Social at the Iris Club, reported that all plans for the program were completed, the date to be May sixth, the evening of the regular monthly meeting.

D. F. Magee, Esq., Chairman of the Committee for the Drumore Celebration, reported progress.

The President, in view of the fact that the Treasurer's work, in addition to his new duties, is too onerous, presented a resolution that the assistant Recording Secretary, Mr. John L. Summy, include in his office the work of Financial Secretary.

There were two papers read. "A Sidelight of the War of the Revolution" being a letter sent by the Committee of Safety in Lancaster to the Continental Congress in June 1775. Edited and read by Hon. C. I. Landis.

The second was entitled "Autobiography of William Michael," (Part 1.) read by Mr. George Erisman.

Upon the reminder that the Librarian had requested an additional book-case, the Chair suggested that the book-case be secured. A vote favorable to this suggestion was passed.

Adaline S. Spindler, Secretary.

PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

Lancaster County Historical Society

FRIDAY, MAY 6, 1921

"History herself, as seen in her own workshop."

LANCASTER COUNTY PETITIONS ETC., TO THE SUPREME EXECUTIVE COUNCIL 1784–1790.
H. H. SHENK
MINUTES OF THE MAY MEETING

VOL. XXV. NO. 5.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER COPY

LANCASTER, PA.
1921

(Lancaster County Petitions etc, to the Supreme Executive Council-1784 1790)

By H. H. SHENK, State Library, Harrisburg Pa.

It is not my purpose to entertain you this evening with anecdotes or with interesting stories intended to please the ear for a moment, only to be forgotten. It is my purpose rather to present a monograph that will be worth publishing and that will form a permanent contribution to your very valuable publications. I have selected petitions and a few letters that I think fairly well illustrate the varied activities of citizens of Lancaster County during the period covered.

The period is an interesting one in our history, as you well know Mr. Fisk saw fit to name it the Critical Period of American History. The period is marked by many of the characteristics that follow in the wake of every war. Added to this was the uncertainty as to the future of our national government or perhaps better of the confederacy. In Pennsylvania we were operating under the constitution of 1776 and one of the leading features of our government was that of a single assembly instead of the senate and house as provided for by the constitution of 1790. I have endeavored to select documents that throw light not only upon different sections of the county and that bring out prominent names but also such as will enable the student of history to get an insight into the problems that faced the citizen of Lancaster County during this period.

It might be in order to mention here that Lancaster county was represented in the first general assembly which met at Philadelphia November 28th, 1776 by William Brown, Josiah Crawford, William Henry, Alexander Lowrie, Philip Marsteller and Joseph Miller. That in the second assembly which was held at Lancaster November 20th, 1777 the County was represented by James Anderson, William Brown, Ludwig Lauman, Alexander Lowrey, John McMillan and Philip Marsteller and that in the assembly which met at Philadelphia in 1778 Lancaster County was represented by James Anderson, William Brown, John Gillchreest, Curtis Grubb, Alexander Lowrey, and John Smiley. October 25th 1779 by James Anderson, William Brown Junior, Emanuel Carpenter Junior James Cunningham, John Gillchreest, James Jacks, Christopher Kucher, William Porter, John Smiley and John Whitehill. 1780—James Anderson, Emanuel Carpenter, Jacob Cook, James Cowden, Philip Greenwalt, James Jacks, Christopher Kucher, Alexander Lowrey, Adam Reigart, Mathias Slough and John Whitehill. 1781—James Anderson, Emanuel Carpenter, Jacob Cook, James Cowden, Philip Greenwalt, James Hacks, Christopher Kucher, Alexander Lowrey, Adam Reigart, Mathias Slough and John Whitehill. On November 12, 1784 the following were declared elected from Lancaster County—Samuel Boyd, William Brown, Emanuel Carpenter, Robert Clark, John Craig, Robert Craig, Andrew Graff, Peter Grubb Junior, John Hopkins, David Jenkins, Alexander Lowrey, James Mercer, Joseph Montgomery, James Morrison, Adam Orth, William Parr, James Porter, George Ross, Abraham Scott, William Stoey and Joseph Work. October 27th, 1785, Dauphin having now been separated from Lancaster the Lancaster representatives were Samuel John Atlee, Emanuel Carpenter, Edward Hand, Adam Hubley, Alexander Lowrey, Abraham Scott, Joseph Work, March 3rd 1786 William Parr took the place of Edward Hand resigned. The members for Dauphin for this session were Daniel Bradley, Robert Clark,

David Krouse, Adam Orth. October 26, 1786 Samuel J. Atlee; who died November 1786, Emanuel Carpenter, Adam Hubley, George Ross and Joseph Work. November 1, 1788, James Clanson, James Cunningham, Henry Dering, Jacob Erb, John Hopkins, Alexander Lowrey. November 2nd, 1789 James Clanson, James Cunningham, Henry Dering, Jacob Erb, John Hopkins, John Miller.

During this period the state was governed by the Supreme Executive Council a prominent member of which was Samuel J. Atlee who was also a commissioner to the Indian Tribes of New York as the minutes of the Council as well as a letter written by him will show. Among the petitions there is one or more referring to contested election cases in which it was charged that men who were not qualified were permitted to vote. Under the constitution of 1776 and the laws enacted in conformity therewith each district selected two men to be justices of the peace only one of whom was commissioned by the Supreme Executive Council. Bitter disputes arose at these elections where only freeholders were permitted to vote and these contests were frequently referred to the council.

With reference to the work of Samuel J. Atlee as one of the commissioners to treat with the New York Indians at Fort Stanwix the writer respectfully suggests that it will be quite worth while for some member of the Historical Society to prepare a paper on this subject more particularly of course in so far as it relates to the work of Mr. Atlee.

(Letter from Col. Hubley in Favour of Capt. Zeigler to His Excellency John Dickenson Esq., President of Pennsylvania.)

Lancaster, June 22nd, 1784.

Sir:

We are informed that a body of Troops are shortly to be raised, by the United States, and that Pennsya. will have to furnish a part of them.

Permit me to solicite your Excellency's Interest in favour of Capt. David Zeigler (late of the Penna. Line) for one of the Companies. He is a Gentleman of an excellent character, and one whose zeal in our late glorious struggle has been very conspicuous, he early entered the service, and Continued to the end of the War, in which he distinguished himself as an attentive, brave and intelligent officer, and his general conduct has been uniformly deserving of applause; any attention paid him will be most respectfully acknowledged by

Your Excellenys most obt. and
very hum. Servt.
Adm. Hubley jr.

(To the Supreme Executive Council)

Lancaster August, 16th, 1784.

Sir:

The Council having appointed me to the Care of the Barracks, Public store house and Powder magazine in this Town, I beg leave to inform them that one of the Gable Ends has lately been broke down by the fall of a Chimney from that part of the Barracks which was lately sold. This accident has laid open some of the rooms and will receive much injury by the weather indeed the whole of the Barracks are in a ruinous situation and unless a new roof is put on the whole Barracks will be destroyed in a short time.

I am Sir your
Hble. Servt.
X John Shriber.

In vol. 14, p. 186 of the Colonial Records under date of Aug. 28, 1784, there appears a very interesting minute of the proceedings in council, in which the above named Samuel J. Atlee and others were given a large quantity of goods with which to make peace with the Indians. The powers and duties of the said Atlee et al as commissioners also appear in the said minute, as the whole is already in print in the Colonial Records, reference to it here is all that is necessary.

(Petition of Thomas Whiteside and others)

Sept. 10th., 1784.

To his Excellency the president and Council of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania The Petition and Remonstrance of a number of the Inhabitants of the Townships of Bart and Colerain in the lower end of Lancaster County humbly sheweth that on the 28th. Ult., a Petition was presented to his Excellency the President representing an election held on the eighth of June last in sd. district in order to choose two fit persons for the office of magistrate, when by fraudulent and collusive means in admitting a number of persons to a vote who were not entitled to that privilege by law together with mean and undue influence previous to sd. election, Joseph Miller was first upon the return to support which complaint we can produce the testimony of Paul Ralston, John Baird, John Anderson and others. And whereas the prayer of said petition was rejected and a legal investigation of the proceedings respecting said election refused we would once more request your honorable body to grant us the privilege to which as Freeholders and Freemen of the Commonwealth we are entitled by law as the subversion of said election will not only redress a greivance which must otherwise be borne by your petitioners with much reluctance but will also give a check to rising corruption which if cherished may soon become so prevalent as to pervert the very design of Elections and destroy the privilege of elective power.

Thomas Whiteside
John Paxton
Alex Lewis
Andrew Work
Jacob Boilstone

(Petition of Christian Wirtz and Son)

Sept. 23rd., 1784

To the Supreme Executive Council, of the State of Pennsylvania, the petition of Christian Wirtz and Son, respectfully sheweth that they have imported eight pieces of superfine Broadcloths and two pieces of Coatings in the Ship Commerce Captain Thomas Truxton from London, which are considerably damaged, they therefore request of council an order of Survey, to the wardens of the port, that the same may be examined, and the necessary measures forwarded for sale of said goods, for the benefit of the insurers, as they are now in a very perishable state.

(Letter from the Honorable S. Atlee)

Pequea, Lancaster County, Nov. 18th., 1784

Sir:

I take the first opportunity to inform council of my arrival last evening at my own house, to take a few days rest and refreshment, after the most fatiguing piece of business I ever undertook.

I have the great pleasure of reporting that, that part of our mission which respected the Northern Tribes has been concluded to our utmost wish, and I trust will be fully satisfactory to the State. The consequences we must leave.

Col. Johnston has begged a few days to see his family, when we shall sell off the remaining part of our tract which I fear will be much more

disagreeable than the former, by reason of the advanced season of year, I mean our western duty, we hope however, should we return safe to be able to report upon that business with equal satisfaction to ourselves and constituents.

The deed from the six nations for its greater security we thought proper Col. Johnston should take with him, but upon second consideration, I thought best to have it with us and have apprised him thereof. Should council be desirous of seeing it, he will have the pleasure of laying it before them for their perusal.

Until my arrival I heard little of the contents subsisting respecting the late election, particularly of this county, my unfortunate absence upon publick business in October last prevented my declaring against an election of Councillers for this County, which had I been present I think should have done, judging myself fully entitled to a seat in the Executive for three years, from the preceding election. This, I think I have full authority for, from the 19th. section of the form of government which says "for the present (that is the year 1777) the supreme Executive Council shall consist of twelve persons chosen in the following manner, and after the first choice in 1777. The successive Councillers shall be chosen for three years and no longer.

By this clause, I think myself entitled for two years longer to a seat in the Council. Nothing but the important public duty assigned me (could prevent my attendance and demanding my seat but trusting in the wisdom and impartial Justice of Council and determining shortly to proceed to the westward must defer it, until our return to make our final report.

Granting a right of election for a Councillor, the last October which I by no means do) I think any pretensions strengthened (if possible) by a great majority of my Constituents having declared for me which I trust will be found (if the matter shall be thought worthy of cool and full investigation.)

The election of the district of Paxton returning about eight hundred votes, I understand has been held without the Judges, etc., being legally qualified, and that not more than one hundred and fifty or at most two hundred voters present.

Complaints are likewise made against the exorbitant numbers returned from the district of Lebanon, the disproportion of the voters present being nearly similar to that of Paxton.

Mere making of right and not of choice has induced me thus fully to write to your Excellency and Council for be assured Sir, I find more real enjoyment and satisfaction in one weeks residence with my Family and Friends, than I have experienced in all the nine or ten years attendance upon the Duties of the public.

I have the Honour to be Sir
your Excellencys and the Councils most
obedient and most Hble. Servt.
Saml. J. Atlee.

His Excellency Jno. Dickinson Esqr. Presidt.

It will be interesting to note that the services of Mr. Atlee and his fellow commissioners were altogether successful in their efforts to negotiate with the six nations at Fort Stanwix, as a message from President Dickinson and the Supreme Executive Council to the General Assembly February 26, 1785 indicates. This message is published on page 159, of the Votes of Assembly of Pennsylvania of the years 1784-1785 and also in the Messages etc. of the Governors in the Fourth Series of Pennsylvania Archives.

"Petitions Against Extending Market On High Street, Phila."

The following petitions from the inhabitants of the county of Lancaster

praying that the market house in High street within the city of Philadelphia may not be extended farther westward are I believe the most valuable documents of the kind in existence. They indicate the extent to which Lancaster County farmers were interested in the Philadelphia markets and the lists of names of signers including as they do those of residents of what are now the counties of Lebanon and Dauphin constitute an unusually valuable contribution to the history of Lancaster County. After the publication of this paper by the Historical Society the writer predicts that descendants of Lancaster countians from all over the United States will express a desire to see the original lists in the Division of Public Records in the State Library of Harrisburg. These petitions are without date but in the Votes of Assembly of Pennsylvania 1784-1785 there appears this minute. "Petitions from a considerable number of the inhabitants of the county of Lancaster, were read, praying the Market-house in High street, within the city of Philadelphia, may not be further extended westward. Ordered to lie on the table."

It is needless to say that many of the names are difficult to trans-literate but it is believed that as reasonable a degree of accuracy as is possible under such circumstances has been attained.

(Petition Against Extending Market on High St.)

Read April 1, 1785.

To the General Assembly of Representatives of the Freemen of Pennsylvania The Memorial and Petition of divers Freeman of the County of Lancaster Respectfully sheweth,

That your memorialists stand informed, that repeated applications have been made to the honourable House, for a law to extend the Market House on High Street, still farther westward.

That it is of great importance to the Farmer to have a ready access with his wagon into the heart of the city; The price of his produce, and the readiness of sale, greatly depend upon it; There he can most easily purchase such goods as he may have occasion for, and best inform himself of the lowest price at which they are sold. While, on the contrary, if he be obliged to remain at the outskirts of the city, there are fewer purchasers for his produce, he is at greater difficulty to obtain what he wants to purchase, and more liable to be imposed on by the few traders who may reside there.

That High Street, from its great width, is well calculated for accomodating wagons, while they remain in the city; but the other streets are too narrow as to be extremely inconvenient—That even that street, wide as it is, has lately often been much crowded, and that increase of wagons is so great, as must soon render a want of room for them a distressing circumstance—That the farmer who brings his produce from a great distance, in wagons, may as reasonably expect accomodations, while he remains in the city, as those who bring their produce a smaller distance on horseback—That while there is no other suitable place than High Street, yet provided for the reception of great number of wagons, there are many other convenient places for those who bring their produce on horseback, and which may be extended to any degree of conveniency.

Your petitioners therefore pray, that until some large open square, near the centre of the trading part of the city, can be obtained for the reception of wagons, the entrance into the heart of the city by High Street, may not be any further interrupted, or prevented, by any means whatever.

And your petitioners as in duty bound, will etc.

Petition Number One

Those marked * signed their names in German.

Paul Zantzinger
John Offner
Charles Boyd
John Longanecre
Hannes Lieb*
John Pfautz*
George Schwartz*
Robert Moore
Thomas Turner
Joseph Schenck
Jacob Shlofft*
Hannss Witmer*
Michael Zartman*
Jacob Zartman
Alexander Zartman*
Emanuel artman*
Bentik Eschleman
John Hamaker
Johannes Koeller*
Christian Kauffman
John Pflieger
Johannes Langenecker*
Henrich Miller
Philib Rank*
Michael Rautz*
Andreas Herschey*
Jacob Herschy*
Christian Meyer*
Jost Brand*
Ulrich Weltmer*
Jacob Graeff*
Johannes Nichlaus*
Manuel Herr*
Daniel Lehman*
Peter Hege*
Christian Herr*
Philip Hess*
Abraham Gisch
William Huggins
Andreas Kauffman*
Andrew Shober
his
Marks X Nagel
merk
Christian Stauffer*
Johannesh War*
John Leaman
George Bard
Hans Frey*
Abraham Stauffer*
Jacob Kindrick
Abraham Doner*
George Webb
Gerg Illig*

Philip Beyer*
Christian Kagey* .. ..
John Brand
Abraham Mayer*
Martin Bar
Jacob Wihelm
Jaco Schneider*
Jacob Hostetter
Johannes Schwar*
Abraham Brubacher
John Kauffman
Peter Miller*
Christian ( )*
Christian Merckel*
Georg Rub*
Friedrich Schob*
Peter Maurer*
Johannes Lang*
Joseph Martin*
Haness Frantz*
Georg Dut* (Gut?)
John Shenk
Abraham Dohner*
Adam Weber*
Jacob Stahl*
Abraham Reiff*
Johannes Wendt*
Jonas Wittwer*
Jacob Brubacher
Jacob Ludwick*
Michael Vankennen
Johannes Mosser*
Christian Harschi*
Friedrich Schwartz*
Frantz Hopp*
Michal Cagee*
David Bender*
Christian Erb
John Johnsen
Abraham Wittmer
Henerrich German*
Vallentin Whitmeyer*
Conrad Schreck*
Stofel Winter*
Mich Wittmer*
his
Michael M. Witmer
mark
Daniel Baum*
Hanis ( )*
Daniel Bard*
Isaac Neff*
Jacob Stehman*
Henrich Brubacher*
Jacob Greiner*

Isaac Long*
Chria Brubacher*
John Lapelhoun (?)
John Fisher
Isaac Baer*
Steffan Meyer*
Johannes Schumacer*
Abraham Peter*
Johannas Noackr*
Philip Becker*
Jacob Nye*
Peter Stauffer*
Abraham Huber*
Abraham Carpenter
Michael Forner
Adam Dambach*
Henry Van Vleck Jur.
his
Henry X Shopp
mark
Johannes Martin*
Leonhart Rickert*
Jacob Strobel*
Christian Schenk*
Henrich Kauffman*
Samuel Hege*
Michael Boghman
George Graff
Martin Speck*
Hannes Kuntz*
Jacob Gemberling*
Samuel Stemt*
John Graff
Jacob Krebielll
Sebastian Nese
Abraham Huber*
Simon Schneider*
Christian Huber*
Samuel Stentz
Henrich Neff*
James Keyes
Gorg Seltrich*
Jacob Erhart*
Hannes Horst*
John Eby
Johannes Wittmer*
William Bischoff*
Sammuel Rihen*
Andreas Scholl*
David Neidig*
Georg Rathvon*
Christian Staufar
Henry Rovan
Samuel Funck*

Abraham Cerpar*
Henry Breneman
Mardin Bard*
Matheis Dunckel*
Jacob Meyer*
Will Webb
Samuel Bar*
John Huber
Henrich Wilhelm*
Isaac Kauffman*
Henrich Vaug*
Samuel Huber*
William Evans
John Binkley
Jacob Steiner*
Christian Steiner*
Henrich Hiestand*
Christian Stauffer*
his
Henry O. Bletzer
mark
Ludwig Stotz*
John Gillard
Valledin Kress*
Adam Keller*
Samuel Mayer*
Christian Martin*
Ludwig Uhler*
Peter Allbright
Lanhart Klein*
Christian Loneneker*
Johannes Frey*
Martin Mayer*
Peter Leman*
Henrich Beh*
Johannes Bar*
John Pflineger*
his
Matthias X Wendnagel
mark
Andrew Hartman
Peter Maurer*
Philip Schaum*
Martin Huber*
Henrich Paulus*
Jacob Bamberger
Joseph Bamberger*
Jas. Patterson
his
Martin X Hambright
mark
Gerg. Hambrecht*
Abraham Kege*
Matteis Marret*
Isaac Horschii*
Michel Gerber*
Jacob Lang

his
David X Elgen
mark
Michael Funck*
his
Philip X Brenner
mark
David Kauffman*
Baltzer Schortzer*
John Hostetter
Christian Hostetter*
Joseb Schuerch*
Joseph Charles
Christian Brug*
Henrich Baer*
Jonathan Jones
Herman Long
Jacob Ebersol*
Abraham Buchwalter*
Jacob Landis*
George Messersmith
Frederick Sheaffer
Michael Gottschall*
Georg Illig*
Michael Gerber*
Jacob Mayer*
John Landes
Michael Pime
John Sponhower
Peter Resh
John Light
Michael Ruedner
John Newcomer
Abraham Stiberlry
Johan Schontz*
Jacob Johnson
Christian Zimmerman*
Hans Zimmerman*
Jacob Eberle*
Christian Miller *
Johannes Hun*
Jacob Messersmith
Anthon Beck*
Johannes Odenwalt*
Ludwig Urband*
Hanes Kurtz*
Jacob Rupp*
Abraham Garber*
Saml. Patterson
Jacob Reisht
Peter Gerber*
John Neidig*
Christian Herman*
Samuel Neudig*
Christian Herr*
John Ween
Isaac Miller*

Jacob Brubacher*
Jos. Wright
Willm Wright
Christian Weissler*
Jacob Mayer*
Abraham Zerfass*
Paul Traut*
Johannes Getz*
Gerg Schub*
Adam Dietz*
Christoff Stech*
Isaac Kuntz
Johanes Leman*
Michael Gerber*
Andres Bar*
Joseb Brubacher*
Andres Gerber*
Martin Mayer*
Henrich Ruth*
Jacob Geyer*
Henrich Ruth*
Henrich Beyer*
Jacob Rothenauer*
Georg Geyer*
Conrad Lantz
Johan Schultz*
Dewalt Schmidt*
Jacob Bassler*
Peter Stotz
Solomon Herman*
Ludwig Wohlfarth
George Rack*
Daniel Weber*
David Landres*
Benjamin Landes
John Shaefer
Henrich Kaslroth*
Jacob Martin*
Andreas Riem
Lorentz Herckelroth*
Michael Barr*
Henry Miller
John Miller
Stofel Drawinger*
Jacob Sontag*
John Knaeussle*
Henrich Geyer*
George Kappes
Abraham Baer*
Peter Fohrney*
Christian Fahrney
Martin Wohlfarth
Christian Oblinger*
George Feather
Johannes Kraus*
John Oblinger
Ludwig Bronner*

Adam Hirschberger*
Jacob Wolf*
John Snyder
Jonathan Rowland
Christian Knopp*
Stoffel Waltz*
William Heidler*
Sigmut Klein*
John Detweiler
Benjamin Bucher
Jacob Sponhauer*
Daniel Hintner*
JJohannes Gessler*
Jacob Stiben*
Frantz Lambert*
Johannes Kauffman*
Christian Stibely
Gottlieb Youngman
Jacob Youngman
Paul Weitzel*
Johannes Kneussli*
Samuel Huber*
John Gerber
Christion Kroft*

(Note) Petition No. 2 is Missing

Petition No. 3

Fred Seeger
Jacob Huber*
Henrich Merkly*
David Diffenderfer
Earl Mullr*
Peter Eaker
George Stone
Johannes Stein*
Thos. Henderson
John Wilson
Jacob Beck
Georg Voltz*
James McConnall
Wm. Cloud
John Markly
Alexander Wilson
John Armor
John Gordan
John Wilson
John Sensenig
Hans Huber*
Joseph Huber*
John Devenderfer
George Devenderfer
Jacob Diefenderfer*
Jacob Diefendorfer*
Solomon Dietz
John Miller
John McMullen
Joseph Beggs
Wm. Beggs
John Beggs
Henry Hambright
Ludwich Ranck or Rauck*
Andw. Givan
Alexander Martin
Thomas Kittera
Wm. Smith
Amos Evan
William hand, senr.
Michael Steven
Daniel Gehr
David Witwer
Daniel Houston
John sinsinigh
Jacob Widler
John Grey
John Jinkin, Jur.
John Gonter
Robert Liggaet
George Rione
Adam Rauck*
John Rees
Joseph Whitshill
Daniel Beck
Robert Good
Henry Hildebrand
John Davis
Hannes Voltz*
Harman Skiles
Jacob sintzenig
James Martin
Jacob Schaffner
Alexr. Mcilvain
John Zell
Christoph. Grosch*
Jacob Kautz*
Daniel Kouts
George Blumer
Joseph Zimmerman*
Georg Matter*
David Wishart
Isaac Eby
Adam Zimerman
John Huber, Senr.
Georg Martin*
Peter Smith
Daniel Witwer
Jacob Schafer*
Georg Leonhard*
Wm. Dietz
George Weaver
Jacob Glaster, Junr.*
Michael Hildebrand*
Henry Peter
Robert Wright
Andreas Kolb*
Mathias Shirk
Owen Bruner
Vallendin Petter*
James Watson, Junr
James Wallace
James Watson
William Hemons
John Davies
Samuel Merchal
Zacchs. Davis
Hanss Zentzen*
Marte Marten
Barger Schenck*
Marten Roth*
Henrich Rodacder*
Danl. McKee
Hugh Thomson
Henry Weever, Jur.
Jacob Roth
Gorg Lenroth*
Martz Zwinden (?)*
Peter Bentz*
Henry Zern*

Petition No. 4

Adam Miller
Jacob Andrew
Ludwick Andrew
Christian Bowman
John Bowman
Beniamin Gorges*
Thomas Davis
George Werner
John Hetter
Jocob Keller Junr.
Hans Jacob Keller*
Wendel Hupshman
Johannes Muller*
Adam Nees
Abraham Graeff*
Joseph Heffle
Thoms. Locquier
Abraham Klein*
Johannes Lutz*
Casper Schmidt*
Daniel Fahnestock*
Casper Fahnestock*
James Wright
Charles Fahnstock
Andreas Pifer
Marcus Montelius
Abraham Hirschberger*
Jacob Rehm*
Lenhard Keller*
John Sheafer
Adam Weitzel
Phillib Epprecht*
Adam Mosser*
Christian Waber*
Bernhard Reiger*
Joseph Groff*
Christian Frantz*
Jacob Bower
Andraw Ream Jun.
Fillib Dock*
Georg Dock*
Fillib Dock Yung*
John Norton
John Wolff
Edward Rehford
James McNeely
James Mcfaden
Anthony Ellmaker
Heinrich Steinbrick*
Georg Lenard*
Henrich Schmidt*
James Johnston
Emig Schneiter
Jacob Schowalter*
Gabriel Davis
Edward Good
David McKee

Petition No. 5

William Busch*
Melcher Rutisili*
John Borkholder
Michael Hess
John Groff
Henrich Muller*
John Nelan
Johan Sharff*
Henrich Mayer*
Martin Lauman*
Lewis Lauman, Jr.
Stephen Martin
Johannes Graff*
Hannes Barrens*
Wm. Sawyer Jr.
Robert McCallen
William Sawyer Senr.
Faldin Greinaer*
Fr. Denken Miller
Joel Ferree
Sam Lefever
Emanuel Ferree
Isaac Ferree
Johannes Mun
Conred Mann*
Michel Wenger*
Johannes Horst*
Gorg Deier*
his
John H. Frantz
mark
George Kugler
Archibald Steel
Samuel Eby
Hannas Herschi*
Joseph Jagi*
Jacob Bar*
Christian Brand*
Mardin Becker*
Johannes Neuhart*
Hans Schenck*
Christian Eschliman*
Lewis Peters
John Huber
Rudy Herr*
Henrich Landes*
Jacob Killheffer
Michael Diffenderfer*
Adam Fonderau
Michael Hock*
Robertus Waller*
Johannes Schmidt*
Petter Brown
Michael Siegrist*
Daniel Melone
Wm. Bausman
Matthias Young
Philip Gloninger, Jr.
Philip Leonard
Philip Difendafer
Filib Finck*
Philip Dietrich*
Christian Neaff
John Bausman
Andreas Bausman*
Frederick Bausman
William Crabb
Philip Schumacher*
Joshua Haines
Jno. Bowman
John McFarland
Jno. McKinnie
James Laird Snr.
Shem Grabelli*
Joseph Mischler*
Ludwig Casler Junior
Hendrix Ruthy*
Christian Eby
Sebastian Keller
Jacob Schoneder*
(Illegible)
Martin Frey*
Michael Rahm
Daniel Hirschi*
Georg Wohlfarth*
Jacob Rahm
Hannes Frantz*
Robt. Templeton
Johannes Ebersohl*
Jas. Porter
Jas. McMillen
Tho. Wiggins
Andrew Berreyhill Senr.
James Caldwell
Andrew Moore
Everard Gruber
Frederick Rathvon
Jacob Eshleman
William Young
Daniel Bradley
Jas. McCreight
John Ensworth
Josias Espy
Isaac Harrison
Jas. Dixon
David Witmer
Fredk. Snyder
Simon Snyder
John Graeff
John Boughman
Martin Baer*
Abraham Newcomer
Michael Schenck*
Christian Borrell*
Benjamin Lesle
Adam Weber*
Jacob Brubacher*
Henrich Dorr
Daniel Bollinger*
John Ward
Hans German*
Michael Bender*
Henrich Scheubly*
Christian Kauffman*
Johannes Rohrer*

Note: No. 6 is Missing

Petition No. 7

Christoph Ziblot*
Michael Miller*
Hannes Schee*
Harris Schnebli*
Jacob Vicks*
Andon Carmeni*
Leonhart Imel*
Peter Miller*
Jacob Bicher*
Hannes Daner*
Sebastan Wolf
Jno Philip Peck
Johanes Imel*
his
Jacob X Snee
mark
Christ. Peck
Philip deboi
Abraham Diel
Johan Henner
Casper Jost (Yung)*
Henrich Schnatterly
Abraham Hell
Johannes Merckel
his
Joseph X Krause
mark
Philip Weiss
Leonard Toops
Iacob Eichenberner Jung
Adam Rine
John Macher
Henrich Seyler
Bartel Rickert
John Shultz
Peter Ambrosius
his

Thomas X Atkinson
mark
Hans Grof*
Daniel Stroh*
Adam Leobart*
Michael Uhler*
Elick Martin
John Rohr
seni
Georg X Trung*
merck
Hans Licht Jung*
James Long
Peter Schmitt*
Jacob Weaver
Johannes Fischer*
Peter Fischer
( )
Casber Ellinger*
George Ellinger, Ald*
Casper Lob*
George Bacman
his
Abraham X Ramsey
mark
Abraham X Smut
his
mark
Wm. Rine
Andrew Krause
Lenhart Kohler*
his
John I. D. Dutweiler
mark
Michael Killinger
Necolous Strone
John Dups

Hans Lichtald*
Conradt Diel*
Henrich Durckes*
Henrich Schnatterley*
Jacob Snevely
George Strow
John Scully
Casper Jost*
Jacob ( )*
sein
Hanes X Richert*
merck
Michael Breidebach*
Nicalaus Bechler*
Hans Urich Schnebli*
Michel Theiss*
Georg Hock Ald*
Friedrich Stover*
Caspar Stover*
Peter Miller
John Krause
Christophel Ambrosius*
Phillip Fernsler*
Michel Miller*
Adam Rice
James McClane
Johannes Reuther*
Johannes Stein*
George Ellinger Jur
Jacob Weirich*
George Schnebly*
Casber Yung blut*
David Krause
John Stoehr
George Reinahl*
Philip Mies*

Petition No. 8

Peter Martin
Martin Mohler*
George Gotz*
Philip Beck
Jost Miller*
Henrich Miller*
John Smith
Michael Bitzer*
Baltzer Gotz*
Jacob Landes*
Solomon Mayer
Johannes Urig*

Hannes Schaffer*
Abraham Cerpar*
Mark Martin
Aberham Schefer*
Bearnhard Feather
George Rock
Jacob Carpenter
Peter Farni*
George Miller
Abraham Fahrny
Johannes Martin*
Jacob Heist*

John Kemyer*
Peter Schwartzmeler*
Leonhard Rotig
( ) Rohland*
Jacob Nagly
Jacob Neagly Jur.
Johannes Zoller*
George Lick*
Peter Sneider
Joseph Inebenet
Joseph Willis
Conrad Myer*

Mark Grove
Charles Hasaker
Christian Forney
John Senseny
Andreas Heidler*
George Rap*
Michael Lehman*
Ludwig Lehman*
Frantz Brumbach*
Christian Meier
Duest Leman* (?)
Christian Reuckanet*
Christian Rorbach*
Salaman Hermann*
Frederick Ream
Johan Leinbach*
John Oblinger
Johannes Schillug*
George Stober*
John Meier
Joseph Flickinger
Christoph Oberlen*
John Martin
Peter Swartz
Jacob Groff
Henrich Hackman*

George Rouy
Andreas Wiessler*
David Schurg*
Wendel Martin
Philib Buch*
Michael Oberlin*
Adam Oberlin*
Hannes Bucher*
Jacob Eunraht*
Georg German*
Johannes German*
Peter Danner*
Michael Groff*
Philib Hauck*
Stophel Schurb*
Henrich Bar*
Christoph Miller*
Benedict Bucher*
Conrad Holssinger*
Abraham Brubacher*
David Rolland
Martin Bar*
Michael Reuter*
John Sponhower Jur.
Jacob Sponhower
Mathias Drueckenbrod*

Martin Wohlfart
Daniel Carpar
(Illegible)
Bern ( ) ( )eutzer*
Michel Schreck*
Stofel Gessel*
Abraham Kneislie
Johan Kleunn*
Georg Hoh*
Philip Kreig
Henrich Bauer*
Samuel Nees
Martin Bentz*
Michael Kneisli*
William Willis
Cristian Holdner*
Henrich Dulban*
Cristian Webar*
Michael Fuchs*
John Gertner*
Wilhelm Schwunt*
Peder Feder
Henrich Feder*
Adam Brua
Wendel Traut*

Petition No. 9

Jonattan Mollor (?)*
Peter Diller
Michael Hildebrand
peter borckholter*
hannis brubacher*
Zacheus piersol
Antross bohr*
John Eaby
John Senseny
Jacob Mumah*
Johannes roth*
John Greiss*
henrich schneider*
bennet (?) Gorman*
Nicolaus Hand*
Georg hildebrand*
Peter Gut
Elijah Hudson
Johannes beitzer*
Michael Brauss*
Christian holl
Joseb Groff*
Henry Zuber*
Aberham Groff*
Samuel Weber*
Jao ber*
John McCally
Peter Grim*
hans Weber*
Jorg Ihle*

Jacob Snavely
Michael ber*
Johannes Voraus*
Adam Braun*
David Graf*
Christian Rudt*
Georg Kayser*
Daniel schmitt*
David Reiff*
Daniel bosshor*
Peter Sharp
henrich guht*
Hiness Yortt*
Georg Weber*
John Golding
Chonrat Menser*
henrich Weber*
Martin huber*
John Yondt
Valintin Rank*
Michael Hauze
Petter Finney (?) or
Funey*
John Suck
Lodowick Reel*
herich steinbrick*
sein
Eelig X Gatt*
merg

Atam ramborger*
Jacob Jorter*
Robt. Cowan
filib schoffer*
Nicohaus Weber
henrich stouffer*
John Wilson
John Crawford
henrich Kintzer*
Christian burkolter*
Jacob holl
Michel schnoter*
John Sheafer
Antross Meynno*
Robert Wallace, Junior
Cristian rutt*
Jacob weber*
Jacob Hiefer*
John Rutter
Samuel Stoufer*
Joseph Haines
Conrad Falmstock
Samuel Crabil
Adam Swope
John Hinkle
Abraham Wolfe
Philip Killian*
Johannes Weber*
Andrew Yount

Petition No. 10

Abraham Carpenter
John Demlinger
Jacob Kerner*
Constantine Menaugh
William Connel
Charles McClung
Michael Meyer*
Benjn Williams
Martin Carpenter
John Venner
David Thomas
Abraham Lefever
Henry Hersh
John Harr
Poul trout
Nicolaus Seregus*
Benjamin Harr
Samuel Lefever, Jun.
Jacob Beck*
Joseph Lefever
Hugh McCalla
Edward Davies
Hugh McClung
Charles McCowen
Henry Carpenter
Christian Hartman
George Trout
Abraham Trout
John Rowe
Franciscus rawen (?)
John Smith
Saml. Stambaugh
James Quigly
Jacob Stambaugh
Rudolph Penenger
Adam Cremor
Peter Larche
Martin Cockesberger
Daniel Ferree
John Ferree
William Linvill
Peter Feree
John Sherts
Jacob Shertz
Martin Kendig
William Ferree
Jacob Bakers
Jacob Ferree
John Trober
Matthias Slaymaker
John Shoafstall
Philip Ferree
ludwig roth*
John Foster
Philip Caplan
William Price
John Powell
William Foster
Matthew McClung, Sr.
William Patton
Mattw. McClung, Junr.
Mattw. Leetch
Wm. Reynolds
Fredirick White
Andw. Ferree
Adam Byerly
Daniel Shoefstall
John Shoefstall
Jacob Ferre
Isaac peck

Petition No. 11

(This is the only petition headed Lancaster & York Counties)

Saml. Wright
John Storm.
Ande Graphff (?)*
Henrich Steiner*
Thomas Windlert
Adam Speck*
Petter Brubacher*
Philip Sprecher*
Charles Lorton
Michel Heller
Peter Yung*
David Dutt*
his
Matheas X Stauffer*
mark
Andrew Cox
John Mishy
Conrad Handschu*
John Handschu*
Adam Lutz*
Hannes Lutz*
Stoffel Nagel*
Wilhelm Boz*
his
Chrn X Bamberg
mark
Johannes Held
Daniel Baker
Abraham Wittmer*
Abraham Wohlgemuth*
George Hommer
Henrich Schorck*
Benjamin Mayer
Daniel Nagle
John Becker
Titus England
Ernest Rafesnider
Abraham Vantros
Jacob Gerhart*
Petter Bricker*
Godlib Hartman
John Arnstol
John Sheafer
Fridrich Worntz*
Henry Pinkton
George Gresinger
Jacob Demeler
Joseph Seydenspinner
John Haldeman
Conrad Negla*

Petition No. 12

John Shillen Jr.
Jacob Shillen
Jacob Sontag
David Landes
Jacob Landes
John Landes
Abraham Landes
Samuel Kealler
David Herschberger*
Jacob Keller*
Johannes Furman*
Jacob Scherb*
Jacob Oberlin*
Henrich Herschberger*
Lawrence Ludwick
George Seller
Christian Graf*
Hannes Schmidt*
John Bitzer
Joseph Wenger*
Christian Oblinger
Adam Hiesner*
Henrich Heugal*
Adam Dreish
Adam Scheuner*
Daniel Rich
George Weaver
George Willard*
Hannes Koch*
Ludwig Weber*
Paul Fuhrman*

Note: Petition not numbered but indorsed as received in Council.

April 1st, 1785.

Michael Gundacker	Adam Messencope	Ditrick Cump
Benjamin Beane	Johannes Braun*	Isazk Kendrick*
Joshua King	Michael Rudesili*	Johannes Brenneman*
Ruti Funck*	Michel Wengart*	Martin Hollar*
Richd Henry	David Miller*	Cunard Helvors
Mardin Jordan*	Deobart Schunt*	William Hay
Johannes Berr*	Martin Weybert	David Braun*
Christian Abbel*	Andreas Voltz	John Miller
Christian Erb	Conrad Wilth	Jacob Kuchler*
Jacob Knoll	John Rohrer	John Ween
Nicolaus Schreiner*	Philip Hockschleger	
Benjamin Imobersteg*	William Meyrs	Fr ( ) Hersch*
Isaac Peter	Samuel Smith	Jacob Bergh*
Henrery Woolf	John Mathiot	Michael Hook
John Brubaker	Nehemiah ( )	Ferdinand Hook
Adam Herr*	Willm. Hughes	John Kepple
Frantz Hopp*	Thom Huster	John Grein
John Leman	Johannes Ebersole	Ludwig Demy*
Ffilip Wein*	Jacob Enck*	Frantz igi*
William McKinly	Johannes Forrer*	George Lodman
Christian Tschantz*	Peter Wille	John Lodman
Lorenz Borsch*	Nicolaus Kohl*	John Bare
John Allen	John Scherzer	George Gundocker

Petition not Numbered

John Seites	Andreas Meixell*	Jakob Steuhrin
John Good	Dewalt Finffrock*	Wantel Kramer*
Hugh Thompson	Jacob Aker	Peter Bantz*
Hugh Hanna	Filib Shnater*	Isaac Davis
Hanes Bochman*	Ernst Miller*	Jacob Frey*
Hanes Scherck*	Abraham Wolff*	Isaac Reist*
Christian Meier*	Jacob Roland*	Valentin Stower
Samuell Schenck	Wilhelm Berly*	

The petitioners in all number about 1000 names, all Lancaster Countians as the County then existed.

(Petition from Lancaster for Magistrate)

To his Excellency John Dickinson Esquire President of the Supreme Executive Council of the State of Pennsylvania.

The remonstrance of sundry inhabitants, freemen of the Townships of Donegal, Rapho and Mount Joy in the County of Lancaster humby sheweth

Whereas agreeable to the proclamation of your Honble body the Freemen of the above Townships held an election for Magistrates on the ninth day of August last past, when James Bayley (who acted in that Commission the by past seven years) was fairly and duly elected by a majority of votes, a return made out, sent to Lancaster in order to be transmitted to your Honble

Body for choice and confirmation in his said election; as he, when last commissioned acted impartially and judiciously in his administration of Justice betwixt man and man, do request him to be again commissioned; and should there be any alignations alleged or laid in against him, before your Honours, that he may have due notice and a regular hearing appointed him, and your remonstrance shall ever be in duty bound to pray.

May 9th, 1785.

Georg Gansz
John Becker
Philip Becker
his
Michael X Becker
mark
Walter Bell
John Frederick
Bart M. Galbraith
Jacob Sheerman
James Cook, Jnr.
John Watson
Danie. Stauffer
John Gorner

Nicklas Beck
George Vance
John Vance
Willeam Miller
Saml. Woods
Nathaniel McGirr
James Millar
Freidrich Maurer
Freidrich Bauer
Jacob Holzabffel
John Ennauk
John Winand
Robert Porter
Martin Siegler
Friederich Gellbach

Arthur Vance
John Defrance
David Cook
Hannes Swartz
Brice Clark
Robert Craig
John Groff
Hugh Calwell
Friedrich Stumpf
David Semple
William Thornton
Seimon Karbach
Eanack Haistins
Ulrich Danner

(Petition of James Gamble)

To the Honorable the Supreme Executive Council of the State of Pennsylvania.

The memorial of James Gamble of the County of Lancaster most humbly Sheweth,

That your Memorialist early in the year one thousand seven hundred and seventy-six entered into the service of the United States, as part of the quota of this State, and continued therein until discharged in the city of Philadelphia after the expiration of the war.

That your Memorialist then went to Ireland to visit his family, who had suffered many inconveniences from his long absence, and returned with them to this country to enjoy that freedom and happiness which he for a series of years, as far as an individual could, had used his utmost exertions to procure and establish.

That the greatest part of your Memorialists property is in the hands of the United States, who having it not yet in their power to discharge the public debts, prevents him from entering into business, or making any tolerable provision for his family.

That your Memorialist having procured a temporary residence in the County of Lancaster to wait some more favorable event, has been informed the collection of excise for the said County is at present vacant.

May it therefore please your Honours to take your Memorialists situation into consideration and grant him the said collection as an immediate relief for himself and family and your Memorialist begs leave to assure your Honours that he will be indefatigable in the faithful discharge of his office and as in duty bound will ever pray.

12th Septr. 1785. JAMS. GAMBLE.

We the subscribers beg leave to recommend the within mentioned

James Gamble as a fit person and well qualified to discharge the duties of the office alluded to, and highly meriting a compliance with the prayer of the memorial.

12th Sept. 1785.

Abm Smith James Porter John Smilie George Woods Joseph Lilly

(Petition of Jacob Mayer read in Council and the fine remitted)

To his Excellency the president and the Supreme Council of the State of Pennsylvania.

The Petition of Jacob Mayer of the County of Lancaster

Most humbly sheweth

That at a Court of General Quarter Sessions of the peace held at Lancaster on the first Tuesday in May instant your petitioner was indicted and convicted of keeping a Tippling House within the said County. That their Worships the Justices of the said Court adjudged that your petitioner should pay a Fine of ten pounds into the public Treasury. That your petitioner has four small children who are to be supported by his labor only and he is so exceedingly poor as to be incapable to pay the said fine or any part of it. And that if your petitioner is detained in jail his children must want even the necessaries or depend on the community at large for subsistance.

Your petitioner therefore prays your honble Board to remit the said fine and direct that he shall be liberated.

And your petitioner as in duty shall ever pray.

JACOB MAYER

Lancaster Gaol May 5th, 1785.

To his Excellency the president and the Supreme executive Council of the State of Pennsylvania.

We the subscribers Justices of the Court of General Quarter sessions of the peace within mentioned do humbly recommend the within petitioner to the compassionate consideration of your Honble Board, as his circumstances and situation will put it out of his power to comply with the sentence of the Court. Given under our hands at Lancaster May 5th, 1785.

We further beg leave to certify that the petitioner is really so poor that he has been discharged under the insolvent Acts as to all debts due from him to individuals.

J. Hubley Jos. Miller Jno. Gloninger Henry Sheffer Saml. Jones

(Petition of the Inhabitants of Lancaster County)

To the Honourable the Representatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met.

The Memorial of the Inhabitants of Lancaster County humbly sheweth that many of your memorialists have, during the late arduous and tedious contest, rendered repeated services, and granted supplies; for which the State, or the United States, are still indebted. Our officers, and soldiers, are now become citizens; to whom considerable sums are due for their hard earned wages, Justice, Equity, and every type of honour, and good faith often pledged, call aloud for the speedy discharge of each of those in preference to all others, to you we look for, and it's our desire you will adopt suitable means for redress. The scarcity of a circulating medium renders it extremely difficult to pay the heavy taxes that have been called for. And whereas a law is passed, ordering payment of the original purchase, and the interest on all the undeeded land, since the settlement; These lands in general are by far the poorest, and of consequence unfittest to pay those large sums. There-

fore beg leave to anticipate, and request that you will allow the unpatented lands to be paid for with the Certificates or Final settlements, belonging to Citizens, and that are entitled to receive interest from this State; by which means a considerable part of the public debts will be paid, and of course the interest thereon cease; and it will be much easier for the inhabitants to procure, likewise request your attention to the enormous expenses of the Civil list; lessen the salaries of individuals, dismiss any you may think unnecessary, and by all means (as far as in your power) limit the expenses of our principal officers, which we are well informed, are become enormous, and oppressive, we request the accounts of our County Lieutenants, and sub-Lieutenants as we are well assured there is occasion for some connections and amendments and your Petitioners as in duty bound shall ever pray.

Lancaster County, 20th November, 1785.

(Petition of the Inhabitants of Lancaster County)

John Paisley	Alexr. Morrison	James Finley
Hugh Paisley	John Andrews	Isaac Walker
Robert Paisley	John Anderson	John Whiteside
Wm. Kerr	Samuel Entriken	John Rowe
John Berry	Samuel McClellan	John O'Neill
Ja. Baxter	Richard Free	Walter Davies
William Downing	Joseph Wilson	John Stewart
Alex. May	Francis Caughey	Abraham Whiteside
Arthur May	John Crawford	Alexd. Lewis
Alex. May Jun.	Samuel Caughey	Wm. Murray
John Turner	Christian Has	Joseph Moore
Robert Gregory	John White	John Cunningham
Henry Noll	Gilbert Anderson	James Whiteside
Mattw. Barthollemew	Thomas Whiteside	James Gamble
Hugh McConnell	Arthur Andrews	John ( )
John Coughey	William Huston	Robert Cunningham
Mattw. Scott	Willm. Barckley	George Meason
Richd. McKie	George Nelson	John Patterson
Hugh McCausling	John Sweiger	( )
Daniel McConnel	John McConnel	James Collans
	Wm. Anderson	

(Letters from James Ross Esqr. Lieutenant of the County of Lancaster Militia) Lancaster, Jany 20th. 1786.

Sir:

When you were last in Lancaster. I mentioned to you that the officers of the Deferent Battalions of Lancaster County Militia had not received any of their pay for the last three years, and some of them for some time before, there is not a day but some of them are with me, for their pay, from you saying you would send me an order from Council to draw in the Treasurer for the money, I promised them their pay in a few days they in General conceive the fault is in me, and your last letter desires the accounts of my office to be settled by the first of February next, which time is not far off and I would be glad to be as punctual as possible, if you think proper should wish the order sent by the next post, I think if the order was for seven hundred pounds it would in some measure satisfy them at present, and am with respect your John Nicholson Comptroller Genl.

Memo.—I directed that the Militia fines should be paid by the Collectors to the County Treasurer hence no money will come into Col. Ross' hands but on order.

(From Samuel Turbett Esqr. Collector of Excise in the County of Lancaster to the Honorable John Whitehill, Esqr. Philadelphia).

Lancaster, October 4, 1787

John Whitehill Esqr.

Sir:

I find that the Honorable Council in their wisdom and goodness hath remitting the State part of Mr. Moors seizures and being duly sensible that equal justice and indulgence is due to every citizen in similar cases—I have taken the liberty of recommending to the Honorable Council, the bearer Mr. McCutchin from whom I seized a Hogshead of Rum, which was duly condemned—and which varied in circumstances from the seizure made of Mr. Moore, not a little. I have the honor to be with great respect.

Sir your most obedient
hum servant
Sam. Turbett

P. S.—I also beg the Honorable Council to attend to the Case of George Cooper, which is exactly similar to the above.

(Petition of Jacob Weitzel.)

To the Honorable the Executive Council of the State of Pennsylvania. The petition of Jacob Weitzel late Lieutenant of First Regiment of Pennsylvania.

Most Humbly Sheweth:

That your Petitioner served as an officer until the conclusion of the war in the Pennsylvania line. Understanding that a number of troops are to be raised for defense of the Frontiers of the State of Pennsylvania and still being desirous to support the rights of his country.

Praying your honorable body would be pleased to appoint him as Captain in the Troops to be raised in which your petitioner will exert himself to merit your Esteem and the trust reposed in him, by your honorable body.

And as in duty Bound, will ever Pray,

Lancaster, December 6, 1787. Jab. Weitzel

(Petition of Casper Shaffner)

To the Honourable the Executive Council of the State of Pennsylvania.

The petition of Casper Shaffner late cornet of the First Partisan Legion.

Most Humbly Sheweth.

That your petitioner served as an officer until the conclusion of the War in the said Legionary Corps. And understanding that a number of troops, are to be raised for the defense of the Frontiers of the State of Pennsylvania, and still being desirous to support the rights of his Country.

Praying your honourable Body would be pleased to appoint him as Lieutenant in the Troops to be raised, in which your petitioner will exert himself to merit your esteem and the trust reposed in him by your honourable Body.

And in duty Bound
will ever Pray.

Lancaster December 6th, 1787. Chas. Shaffner Sen.

(Petition of Joshua Elder)

To the President and Executive Council for the State of Pennsylvania.

The remonstrance of Joshua Elder late a sub-lieutenant of Lancaster County, humbly sheweth.

That your remonstrant was appointed to the office of sub-lieutenant in April 1777 at the first enforcing of the Militia law, that in August 1778 he accounted and settled with Bartram Galbraith lieutenant of the County for the time past, and in the fall of the year 1779, finding his situation very disagreeable and holding that office injured his private interest so much that

he resigned and endeavored to have a settlement with Mr. Galbraith as before, but he told him he could not settle for him, that every sub-lieutenant must settle for himself. That sometime in the winter following about the beginning of the year 1780, a certain William Swan assistant commissary of purchases for Colo. Cox called on your remonstrant for the loan of some money, saying that Colo. Cox had sent to Philadelphia for money but was disappointed in getting; that the money was got so bad he could purchase nothing unless for the ready money, and that he had borrowed a thousand dollars from Parson Montgomery that morning; your remonstrant told Mr. Swan that he had very little money but should be welcome to what he had, and that there was some public money yet in his possession, he thought he might venture to let him have that, and accordingly gave it to him, that he had it at that time just as he received it from the people, each man's money tied up separately and his name and sum endorsed, that the whole of the money so lent public and private amounted to 2500 dollars, your remonstrant likewise supplied Colo. Cox with grain and forage of various species to the amount of £1200 or thereabouts, and sometime afterward received of Colo. Cox the whole amount of the money lent, grain and forage in three Certificates, one in the name of Robert Wallace another in the name of James Wilson and a third in his own name that in the fall of the year 1780 he was sent for by Messrs. Dean, Shee and Morris a board of Auditors appointed in this City to settle all such Acts., that after looking over his papers they told him they could not give him a final setlement, that Colo. Orth was appointed to collect all the outstanding fines in the County, and that he should go home and make report to him of all the outstanding fines and all delinquents in Colo. Rogers and Elder's battalions, accordingly he did so and deposited all his papers in the hands of Colo. Orth, and in July 1783 your remonstrant received a severe letter from Mr. Nicholson the Comptroller Gen. desiring to appear at his office by the 15th of the same month he wrote Mr. Nicholson that it would be very inconvenient for him to attend at that season on account of his harvest, likewise what he had done and that he expected no farther trouble about it Mr. Nicholson then wrote him that he should come as soon as convenient, that his accts. could not be finally settled until they would pass that office, he then got his papers from Colo. Orth and came to Philadelphia in August 1783, the Comptroller on examining the papers found a balance of £530 in favor of the public, out of which he insisted on your remonstrant to take his pay for fifteen months service and pay sixty pounds specie into the Treasury, he thought this exceeding hard and told him he had lent that money and some of his own to the amount of 2500 dollars and about £1200 worth of grain and forage and had in lieu thereof received unsettled certificates which were not worth fifty pounds. Your remonstrant lay upon him three days for a moderation but to no purpose, at length being wearied out he told Mr. Nicholson to make out his account, that he would pay into the Treasury what he though proper as soon as convenient, accordingly Mr. Nicholson settled it and ordered him to pay £31, which he agreed to rather than have trouble. In April 1785 Colo. Robert Elder came to settle his accounts and found himself charged with £150 by Colo. Galbraith and likewise by your remonstrant, he being sensible that he had received that sum only once the delinquency fell on your remonstrant, Colo. Galbraith having previously settled his accounts and charged Colo. Elder with that sum by the hands of your remonstrant. In August 1785 the Comptroller sent him a letter with a State of his Acct. charging him with £150 at the value which he recd. it which was three for one altho' your remonstrant had it not twelve hours in his possession, the letter was directed to Paxton where he formerly lived and did not come to hand until late in the fall by which time your remonstrant was laid up with a sore knee, as soon as he was able to travel he came down and applied to

the Comptroller to have the matter settled by auditors which he refused alleging he did not enter his appeal in time.

This is a just and true state of facts which may be relied on. Your remonstrant therefore thinks it exceeding hard that he should be prevented from having the merits of his cause investigated. He is willing to enter or to appear to an amicable suit, and to refer the matters in Controversy to Arbitrators or auditors. He therefore prays that Council will give such directions to the Attorney General as that this matter may be brought to a speedy and impartial decision, and your remonstrant as in duty bound will pray.

Joshua Elder

I have no objection to the merits of Mr. Elder's case coming before the Supreme Court for any other reason than that it may form a precedent in future for delay and is prohibited by law giving benefit, etc. The following is an extract of my letter which he says he received in the fall 1785 which was dated April 8th, 1785 and sent him by his brother immediately after it was written viz: "You mentioned that you were dissatisfied with my last settlement of your amount since that a law hath been passed which gives benefit of jury trial, if you suppose I have wronged you, you can within thirty days but not afterwards appeal to the Supreme Court. I mention this that you may have every opportunity of redress if the payment of the foregoing balance should by you be considered unjust. If you should not appeal within the time limited by law I desire that the aforesaid balance of £81 may be paid into the state Treasury within two months from this date or I must take effectual measures for recovery there of Jno. Nicholson.

(Petition of Jacob Gorgas, Jacob Hage and Peter Martin)

To his Excellency the President and the supreme Executive Council of the State of Pennsylvania.

The petition of Jacob Gorgas, Jacob Hage and Peter Martin all of Lancaster County, most humbly sheweth,

That your petitioners through their ignorance of the excise laws have met with a loss by the collectors having seized some liquors for not having been duly entered, that your petitioners are poor and unable to sustain this loss, which though inconsiderable with respect to the state at large would fall heavy on them that they are encouraged thus to proceed and humbly pray your honors to remit such part of the said forfeiture as the state may be entitled to, and your petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray, etc.

We the subscribers beg leave to recommend the above petitioners to the president and council and humbly to request that the prayer of their petition may be granted.

Frederich Kuhn	Chris. Stake	Jacob Bailey
David R. Barton	Jacob Graeff	Jacob Rupp
James Jacks	Solomon Etting	Robt. Reed
Joseph Hubley	Adm. Reigart Jur.	

His Excellency the President and the Supreme Executive Council.

I am satisfied that the petitioners were inadvertently led into the mistake committed by them as stated in their petition. That they are much distressed on that account, and humbly beg leave to recommend to your Honorable House a remission of their forfeitures.

I have the Honor to be with great respect
your obedt. hum Servt.

14 Augst. 1790. Saml. Turbett Coll.

(Letter from James Ross Esquire Sheriff of the County of Lancaster informing Council of the apprehending of Doyle who assisted in murdering two friendly Indians on Pine Creek and of his being secured in Lancaster jail to His Excellency Thomas Mifflin.)

Lancaster, September 25th, 1790.

Sir:

This day I received a letter from William Wilson one of the members of the Council, by two persons of the name of Thomas Reese and Jacob Mercley, by them he sends a certain Samuel Doyle to be left in the gaol of Lancaster County, for the murder of two Indians on Pine Creek, and requested me to give the earliest information, to council,

and remain your Excellencys
most obt. Humble Servt.
James Ross, Sheriff of Lanc. Co.

To His Excellency Thomas Mifflin,
President of the Supreme Executive Council
of the State of Pennsylvania.

(Recommendation in favor of Mr. Jacob Strickler for the office of Justice of the Peace to His Excellency Thomas Mifflin Governor of the State of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.)

Lancaster, December 18th, 1794.

Sir:

Mr. Boude being elected a Member of the State Legislature for this County leaves a vacancy in the Magistracy in the district where he resides.

We beg leave to recommend to your Excellency Mr. Jacob Strickler of that district to succeed Mr. Boude. He is an active intelligent person, and his appointment as a Justice of the Peace, we flatter ourselves will give very general satisfaction.

We are your Excellency's most obd. Servants,

Robt. Coleman
J. Yeates
G. Ross
Jno. Jos. Henry
Edw. Hand

May Minutes 1921

The Lancaster County Historical Society met at the Iris Club combining its regular session with the annual Indoor Social. The Business Meeting was called at the usual hour 7:30. The President, Hon. Charles I. Landis officiated.

The officers' reports, including the minutes of the Secretary, the Treasurer's financial Statement, and the Librarian's report were approved as read.

The Librarian's report included the following gifts and exchanges for the month: Bulletin of the New York Public Library, April, 1921; Bulletin of the Grand Rapids Public Library, April, 1921; The Vocational Summary, April, 1921; Western Pennsylvania Historical Magazine, April, 1921; American Catholic Historical Society Records, March, 1921; Snyder County Historical Society Bulletin, February, 1921; The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography, October, 1919——and the January, April, and July 1920 numbers; The Cadmus Book Shop 1921 Catalogue; The Aldine Book Company Catalogue of Americana for 1921; Enoch Pratt Free Library Bulletin January, 1921; Bulletin of Carnegie Library at Pittsburgh, December 1920; Washington State Historical Society Quarterly, April 1921; Annual Report of the American Historical Association for 1908 in two volumes, presented by Mr. A. K. Hostetter; A Volume of "The Aurora" Newspaper of Philadelphia for part of the year 1812 and the year 1813, Presented by Squire J. Ross Hildebrand of Strasburg; An Autograph copy of a History of the World War Activities of Company D. 151st. Machine Gun Battalion, Forty-Second Division A. E. F. formerly Company K. Compiled from the Diary of Sergeant John C. Kiehl of Lancaster, and presented by him; A Letter, read by Mr. Hostetter, from Miss Mary Haldeman Walters to Hon. H. E. Kennedy, Mayor of Lancaster, announced her presentation to the Historical Society of the portrait of Hon. George Sanderson, early Mayor of Lancaster. The letter stated that this was the request of the daughter of Mr. Sanderson who died three years ago.

There were three applications for membership, deferred as usual for action one month. The following were elected to membership: H. C. Miller, Lititz, Pennsylvania; William P. Bucher; George W. Hensel, Jr.; W. U. Hensel; all of Quarryville; Rev. Daniel S. Kurtz, 140 East Walnut Street, City.

The Historical and Musical Program followed the Business Meeting. The President, Judge Landis, gave the Opening Address. As this was the evening of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the reorganization of the Society he gave an outline of its history with the possibilities for its future.

The main address of the evening was given by Mr. H. H. Shenk of the State Library at Harrisburg.

A String Quartet, consisting of Miss Marguerite Herr, Mrs. Ellwood Griest, Mr. Herbert Beck, and Mr. Harold Pries gave several musical selections. Owing to the sudden illness of Mr. Ray Hall who was to have been vocalist, Community Singing was substituted, the Secretary, in the emergency, acting leader.

The entertainment closed with the Social Hour during which refreshments were served.

Adaline B. Spindler, Secretary.

PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

Lancaster County Historical Society

FRIDAY, JUNE 3, 1921

"History herself, as seen in her own workshop."

HISTORICAL NOTES FROM THE RECORDS OF AUGUSTA COUNTY, VIRGINIA.
By Charles E. Kemper
MINUTES OF THE JUNE MEETING

VOL. XXV. NO. 6.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER COPY

LANCASTER, PA.
1921

HISTORICAL NOTES FROM THE RECORDS OF AUGUSTA COUNTY, VIRGINIA.—PART I.

(By CHARLES E. KEMPER)

The migration of families from Lancaster, Chester and adjoining counties in southeastern Pennsylvania to the Shenandoah Valley in Virginia commenced actually in 1737, but from 1740 to 1745 it was in full tide, and it can be stated with certainty that at least three fourths of the present inhabitants of the Valley descend from Pennsylvania families. In many respect, the Shenandoah Valley is a southwestern extension of southeast Pennsylvania, and the descendants of the first settlers have made it the most prosperous section of Virginia.

The following notes from the records above named show in part the migration of Pennsylvania families from Lancaster, Chester and adjoining counties to the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia, and chiefly to the present counties of Augusta.

Their names and places of residence in Pennsylvania appear in the suit news and deeds cited as authorities.

The first white settler in the Valley of Virginia was Adam Muller. He came to the colony in 1727, and settled on the Shenandoah river, in the present County of Page, Virginia. He was naturalized in 1742 by Gov. Gooch, and his papers in same) still owned by Miss Elizabeth B. Miller, his great-great granddaughter state that he had settled and inhabited on the Shenandoah for fifteen (15) years prior to his naturalization, which gives 1727 as the year of his settlement in Virginia. In 1742 he bought 820 acres of land, including the present Great Bear Lithia Spring, about three (3) miles northeast of present Elkton, Rockingham County, Virginia. He died there in 1783, aged eighty years. His estate comprised 1170 acres, much of which is among the most fertile land in the Valley of Virginia. A petition filed by him and other Germans, which appears in Palmer's Calendar of Virginia, shows that Adam Muller and his associates had resided in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, before removing to Virginia, and that county can claim the credit of the first movement made to settle the Shenandoah Valley.

The first explorer of the Shenandoah Valley was Louis Michell, a Swiss, who ived in Chester Co., now Lancaster Co., Pa., in the period of 1706-7, as shown by the Minutes of the Provincial Council of Pennsylvania, in the month of February, 1707. See Vol. 3. He was acting on behalf of George Ritter and others, of Berne, Switzerland, who were endeavoring to obtain large grants of land in the Shenandoah Valley, upon which they desired a Swiss colony. In the year 1907, the writer of these notes received from the British Public Record Office, London, England, copies of George Ritter's petitions, addressed to Queen Anne, asking for lands in Virginia for the purpose above stated, and among them a map was found, made by Louis Michell in 1706 or 1707.

He started from Annapolis. Maryland, with one, Clark, of Maryland and crossed the Potomac, about Point of Rocks, a few miles below Harper's

Ferry, West Virginia, in present Lowden County, Virginia. He crossed the Blue Ridge through Snicker's Gap, into the Shenadoah Valley, and passed over the Shenandoah River in the present County of Clark. His route was then up the Valley to present Strasburg and Edinburg, in Shenandoah County. On his return, he crossed the Potomac at the point of his first passage of the stream and then turned to the left and went up the Valley of the Monocacy, on his return to Pennsylvania.

Edgree vs Alexander

The Augusta records also show that, in 1744, Alexander Crawford was a resident of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and in 1745, he was a resident of Augusta County. His brother, Patrick Crawford, came to Virginia in 1737, and by the year 1740, the four brothers, Alexander, Patrick George and James Crawford, were living in Augusta County, Virginia, as shown by the survey books and other records of the county. They are believed to have been the sons of William Crawford, named above.

In February, 1732, James McIlwaine was a resident of Sussex County, Delaware, and Hugh Matthews owed him an account. Matthews removed to Augusta County, Virginia.

McIlwane vs Matthews, file 387.

Francis Beaty was a resident of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, October 16, 1735. Certainly until May 1, 1738. In 1752, he was certainly living in Augusta County, Virginia.

Smith vs Beaty

John Allison, Francis Beaty and William Caldwell were, in 1738, residents of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania.

Samuel Norwood was a resident of Donegal Township, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, October 1, 1738.

Edmonson vs. Norwood.

He was a Captain in Augusta County, Virginia, Militia, in the French and Indian War.

Michell's explorations of the Valley antedate the visit of Governor Alexander Spottswood of Virginia and the "Knights of the Golden Horseshoe" to the Valley by at least nine years. For the Ritter documents and Michell's map, see the January Number, 1921, of the Virginia Magazine of History and Biography.

In 1716, Governor Spottswood, then Lieutenant-Governor of Virginia, came over the Blue Ridge Mountains into the Valley of Virginia, with a company of about forty, on an expedition of discovery. They crossed the Blue Ridge at Swift Run Gap, in the present County of Rockingham, Virginia, and reached the Shenandoah River in the vicinity of present Elkton in that county. In commemoration of this expedition, he had a number of small golden horse shoes made, which he gave to each one of the gentlemen who accompanied him on the expedition, and they are known in Virginia history as the "Knights of the Horse Shoe" and the "Knights of the Golden Horse Shoe."

On December 20, 1723, John Alexander, Samuel Crafford and William Crafford (Crawford) lived at Octoraro, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and were traders. James Alexander removed to Augusta County, Virginia, prior to 1741, and was one of the Commissioners appointed to build the Presbyterian Meeting House in that county at Tinkling Springs, in 1741, the second oldest church in the county.

The deposition of Edward filed in Court Papers No. 1, Augusta County, Virginia, shows that John Hindman was in Chester County, Pennsylvania, on January 5, 1739-40. He had a license to preach by Donegal Presbytery in March, 1742, and was immediately sent to the Shenandoah Valley as a missionary. In that year, he preached among other places in Virginia, "at the Head of Shenandoah." This place is the present village of Cross Keys, Rockingham County, Virginia. He there preached the first sermon ever delivered in the county, of which there is known record. In 1745 or 1746, he organized the Old Peaked Mountain Presbyterian Church, now called the Massanutten, of Cross Keys, the oldest of all the churches in Rockingham County. Mr. Hindman was a native of Londonderry, Chester County, Pa., and died in October, 1748. He is buried in the cemetery at Cross Keys. In the year 1747, he changed his church affiliations and was appointed the first Rector of Augusta Parish.

See, also, deposition of Providence Scott, in Fletcher vs. Hindman's Administrators.

James Rutledge was a resident of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, November 5, 1741. As a trader (Indian), on February 28, 1744, he was still in Lancaster. On the date first mentioned, he executed his deed to Robert Dunning, of Pennsborough, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and to Samuel Blunston, of Hempfield, of the same county. He died in Augusta County, Virginia, prior to November, 1750.

Dunning's Ex'or. vs. Parker

Members of this famly moved to South Carolina prior to 1751. In April 1753 he was dead.

George Lewis was, on April 10, 1742, a resident of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania.

Dickinson vs. Lewis

John Shry (or Story) and John Rutledge, in the County of Chester, and Province of Pennsylvania, "traders," executed their bond to William Blyth, of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, April 11, 1743. They were still living in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, November 21, 1749.

Bryan McDonald was a resident of now Chester County, Pennsylvania. February 27, 1744-5.

Borden vs. McDonald.

Thomas Carson and Alexander Gibboney were residents of Lancaster Borough, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, September 28, 1744.

Gibboney vs. Carson

William Lusk was, on November 24, 1744, a resident of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. Paxton Township.

Armstrong vs. Lusk

Daniel Sink was a resident of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, July 29, 1752.

Francis Waser (Wuser?) was an Indian in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, in 1752.

See Cross vs. Sink, file 391.

John Hartlias, of Augusta County, Virginia, executed his bond to John Lindsay, of Gilford Township, Cumberland, October 1, 1752. Lindsay was a "trader." Indian?

Lindsay vs. Hartlias, file 392

Nathaniel Wartsher was a resident of Paxton Township. Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, prior to November 25, 1752.

Morrison vs. Wartcher, file 394.

Michael Finney, of Augusta County, Virginia; gave bond to William Hall, of Chester County, Pennsylvania, dated November 28, 1752.

Hall vs. Finney

Suits filed in the Augusta County Court (Va. November, 1754.)

John Shields was a resident of Chester County, Pennsylvania, and a weaver by trade, December 25, 1745.

Borden vs. Shields

Joseph Love was a resident of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, September 22, 1746, and bought goods from Simon and Lazarus, Merchants, in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, on that date. Robert Thompson was a Justice of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, in 1753.

Simon & Lazarus vs. Love

Joseph Love was a resident of Augusta County, Virginia, September 22, 1752.

See Love vs. Brown

Jacob Miller was a resident of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, May 16, 1747.

Bowman vs. Miller, file 387.

William Hamilton, living in Chester County, Pennsylvania, executed his note to Aaron Hassert, on May 20, 1747. The note bears this endorsement:

"In Virginia, Augusta County,
"Care Pastor Eyrich Track."

The Pastor of the "Irich Tract" in Virginia was the Rev. John Craig, whose home in Pennsylvania was in Lancaster County. Mr. Craig came to Virginia in the fall of 1740, and was the Pastor of the Augusta Church and Tinkling Spring Presbyterian Congregation. He was the first regularly settled Minister in the Shenandoah Valley.

George Croghan was a resident of Pennsborough, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, October 8, 1748.

Croghan vs. Strother's Admin.

John Caldwell, whose home in Pennsylvania had been at Chestnut Level, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, was, on December 27, 1748, a member of the County Court of Augusta County, Virginia.

See paper filed in Court File No. 1
Augusta, County, Virginia.

John Caldwell was the grandfather of John Caldwell Calhoun, of South Carolina, who, in political effort, was the great leader of the movement which lead to the secession of the South in 1861.

Chestnut Level is an early place (name) in Augusta County, Virginia. It was evidently called after Chestnut Level, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania.

See Robert Hamilton's Survey, October 12, 1766.
Entry Book p. 65.

John Lytner (Lightner) a resident of Lancaster County on March 10, 1750-51, upon that date relinquished a power of attorney given to him by his father-in-law, Christopher Francisco.

See Court Papers file No. 2

Members of the Lightner family are now residents of Augusta County, Virginia. The records of Orange County, Virginia, of which Augusta County was a part until 1745, show that, in 1738, Christopher Francisco, Sr., bought from Jacob Stover 3800 acres of land on the Shenandoah River, in what is now Rockingham County, Virginia, five miles below Port Republic. Two of his sons, Christopher Francisco Jr., and Ludwick Francisco, came to Virginia and settled on their father's land.

James McRenald and John Scott resided in Cecil County, Maryland, and on March 27, 1750, executed their bond to Peter Bayrad.

Ardry vs. McRenald & Scott

A LOCAL JURY'S LODGING, MEAT & DRINK IN 1805.

Note by Judge Landis:

The following was sent me by Justice Sylvester B. Saddler of the State Supreme Court. Where he found the original I do not know. Evidently it was secured from our County Records.

Traverse Jury Bill During the Trial of Joseph Pursel at March Term1805—(viz)

To 1 Bottle madaira wine	9.4½
2 quarts Beer	1.10½
½ pint Brandy	1.10½
1 quart cider	0.6
1 Bottle madaira wine	9.4½
1 gill Brandy	0.11
13 Dinners at 2/4	1.10.4
1 Bott.e mad'a. wine	9.4½
a pint Brandy	3.9
segars	0.8½
a pint Brandy	3.9
a Bottle mada. wine	9.4½
14 suppers at 1/10½	1.6.3
Lodgings	7.0
a Bottle mada. wine at	9.4½
a pint Brandy	3.9
12 eggs	0.9
a half pint Brandy	1.10½
a half pint mada. wine	2.4
14 Breakfasts	1.6.3
	7.19. 5½

I remember the trial of Purcell was lengthy and there was a necessity for an adjournment of the jury consequently if the prisoner was poor and unable to pay costs— the county ought to be at the charge of the trial. This is agreeably to the law.

Joseph Henry
Pres. 2 Dist. Penna.

The Court disapproved of several of the Items of this Bill, and the Associate Judges recalled their request at the time, that the refreshment had not been limited, but as Mr. Crever has furnished the within articles on the credit of the County; We think on the whole it may be prudent in the Commissioners to satisfythe Demand.

By the Court
J. H.

Prohibition does not seem to have had any standing in those days.
C. I. Landis.

Minutes of Meeting, Friday, June 3, 1921.

The regular monthly meeting of the Lancaster County Historical Society was held this evening in their Auditorium in the A. Herr Smith Memorial Building, the President, Hon. C. I. Landis, officiating.

The reading of the May minutes was omitted.

The Librarian reported the following gifts and exchanges during the month:—The Bulletin of the Bureau of American Ethnology, from the Smithsonian Institution; Annual Report of the American Historical Association, 1918; A Stone Indian hatchet, presented by Mr. John C. Kiehl of Lancaster; Silver Jubilee Souvenir and Program of Emmanuel Lutheran Church, Lancaster, 1921, presented by Rev. P. George Sieger; Letter of Dr. David Ramsay written August 21, 1805, at Charleston, South Carolina, to his cousin, James Patterson 2nd., of Little Britain Township; and a letter written by David Ramsay's grandson, of the same name, on August 30, 1859, from Hot Springs, Bath County, Virginia, to James P. Adams, Esq. of Oxford, Chester County; also a copy of Martha Laurens Ramsay's diary published by Dr. David Ramsay, her husband, at Charleston, South Carolina after her death, he having edited and commented freely upon the same; all these Ramsay gifts were presented by Mr. Edward B. Patterson of Oxford, Chester County; A copy of "The Land We Love" October, 1868, edited by General D. H. Hill; A copy of The Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, January 1921, presented by Mr. Charles E. Kemper, Staunton, Virginia; A pamphlet entitled "The Catonsville Lutheran Church by George C. Keidel, author, presented by him; History of Lamberton Lodge No. 476, presented by Dr. R. M. Bolenius, Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

The Treasurer's Report was read and approved as read.

D. F. Magee, Esq. who was appointed to look up a bookcase reported that there were available for the Society's consideration about six bookcases of five sections each. The Society voted the purchase of three of these.

Mr. Magee, Chairman of the Committee in charge of the Drumore Celebration, gave an outline of what the Committee and the sub-Committees had done up to the present time, describing the trip a number of members had taken over the route of the intended Pilgrimage.

The applicants received at the May Meeting were elected to membership:

Mr. John G. Schaum, 108 South Prince Street; Miss Anna Schaum, 108 South Prince Street, City; Mr. H. H. Shenk, State Library, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

A paper "Historical Notes from the Records of Augusta County, Virginia," compiled by Mr. Charles E. Kemper, Staunton, Virginia, was edited and read by Hon. Charles I. Landis. This was supplemented by a very short paper "Traverse Jury Bill During the Trial of Joseph Pursel at March Term 1805" sent by Justice Sylvester B. Sadler of the State Supreme Court, also read by His Honor, Judge Landis.

After an interesting discussion, the meeting adjourned until September.

Adaline B. Spindler, Secretary.

PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

Lancaster County Historical Society

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1921

"History herself, as seen in her own workshop."

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF WILLIAM MICHAEL (PART II.)
By H. Frank Eshleman
EXCITEMENT IN LANCASTER OVER THE RUMORED INVASION OF A RAILROAD.
MINUTES OF THE SEPTEMBER MEETING

VOL. XXV. NO. 7.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER COPY

LANCASTER, PA.
1921

Autobiography of William Michael. Part II.

Read by H. Frank Eshleman.

The following is a transcript of the second part of William Michael's diary or memornadum of notable experiences in his life. This he calls his "Trip Westward". The first part of the manuscript, which was read at the April meeting of our Society, by Mr. George F. K. Erisman, the writer called his "Trip Southward". William Michael was a Lancaster man, and among other papers extant here concerning him, his will may be found. It is in the Register of Wills Office in this county. He gives considerable family history in the said will. He was a child of noble ancestry; and the head of a more than ordinarily prominent line of descendants.

(Proclamation by the President of the United States, in part)

"Whereas combinations have arisen to defeat the execution of the laws of the United States, laying duties on distilled spirits, etc., which he (the president) is advised amounts to treason, viz: the said persons who on the 16 and 17 of July proceeded in arms amounting to several hundred to the home of John Nevlin, Inspector of the Revenue, fired with arms thereon; (to save his life he made his escape) laid soon, his property, etc., in ruin by putting fire thereto; and whereas, entertaining a just sense of duty and having a perfect conviction of the necessity of pursuing immediate means to suppress the same insurrection, I do command all persons insurgents, on or before, the 1st of September, next to disperse and return peacably to their homes," etc.,

"The President next appointed commissioners to precede to the western countries, as did the governor of the state, to convince them of their delusion, granting a free pardon, to all those who should in a specified time, sign certain instruments of writing as becoming dutiful citizens. However, the good disposition of the president was not accepted; and to appearances seemed to threaten the shedding of blood. And according to an Act of Congress, purporting, an Act for calling out the Militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, etc., it shall be lawful to call forth the Militia, to suppress the same; Therefore according to a requisition of the president, such numbers of the most respectable characters turned out voluntarily that I, with the additional number of forty-four from this (Lancaster) town turned out voluntaries to defend our Republican Constitution, after being handsomely equipped and in uniform. On October the first, our company marched from this town westward. It was truly a melancholy time in town upon the occasion, as at that time we expected to have a dangerous enemy to contend with.

October 1st, we left Lancaster about nine o'clock in the morning, the air cold and pure, and we traveled to a small town called Maytown, about fifteen miles. In the evening it began to rain but the morning, it cleared up again. This was the first time I lay upon the floor wrapped in my blanket, however, I slept well and ate a very hearty meal, in the morning.

Second—This morning we left Maytown and proceeded to Falmouth and then dined. From there to Middletown.

Third—We marched into Harrisburg, we had not been long in Harrisburg until the Jersey army marched out of town to meet the president, and

shortly after his arrival was announced, by the discharge of cannon, the town was more lively than ever before, I saw it. We crossed the river in the afternoon, and marched about four or five miles farther and then encamped in a suitable field. We pitched our tents procured straw, cooked our meat, made our broth, etc.

Fourth—We marched this day within four or five miles of Carlisle and encamped.

Five—This day lay still and rested ourselves.

Six—This morning we had orders to dress and powder ourselves completely and about 10 o'clock started for Carlisle, we marched in the greatest order. Much praise we recurred on our performance. The spectators crowded so greatly upon us, we were greatly retarded in our maneuvers.

Seventh, eighth, ninth and tenth we lay in our encampment.

Eleventh—Our division of the army marched from this ground to the westward, viewed by the President and marched out.

Twelfth—The remainder marched out in the same manner. Thus was Carlisle, which was the rendezvous of so formidable an army, evacuated in two days. We marched seven miles to a place called Mount Rock. After this day, marching, I have neglected taking particular notice of circumstances only that campaigning began in a great measure to be disagreeable to many; irregular marches, scarcity of water, many commanders, dust, change of water so many times, made it unhealthy and disagreeable and from this, until the fourth of November, I have been prevented giving a daily relation of what occurred, during the march. From Mount Rock to Bedford over the mountains, Peters, Tuscarora, Sideling, etc., rendered it exceeding fatiguing; and all was borne with the greatest fortitude, and could not be exceeded by the old veterans. During this period, the "Horse", brought in many persons who have been proved to be unfavorable to the government. The taking of one of them gave great satisfaction to the fatigued soldiery. After being here a few days, I entered into the Commissary department. Mosher, who marched out, as our captain was elected a Colonel Commandant of a Regiment of Infantry, and used me very ill. Twenty acting men out of forty-five, owing to sickness made it doubly hard upon the remainder.

I therefore, exerted myself and procured the appointment of Issuing Commissary of the Clothing and Military stores for the four armies. On the 22nd of October I entered into my new station and on that day the Army moved from Bedford to the westward. Mr. Maderwell, a young man that marched as a volunteer from Lancaster in the same company, was appointed Issuing Commissary with me. On the 22nd we marched at our ease; put our baggage, muskets, etc., in our wagons, which we had to the number of fifty or sixty, loaded in with the stores. Could procure anything we wanted on the way. October 23rd, we had another agreeable day for marching, the last for a long time. On the 24th it began to rain for thirteen or fourteen days successively. Here followed a long chain of inconveniences. Floundering of horses, others lame, sick, etc., wagons breaking and that is beyond conception to any one but those who were witnesses thereto. Our marches were greatly retarded by the seeking and pressing of horses and wagons as the greatest part of the people here were either more or less dissatisfied to government and therefore rendered it considerably more difficult to procure the means for conveying our stores. However the gentleman, whom we acted under, the superintendent, Captain Gamble, being acquainted with the like, procured those necessaries, when perhaps others would be at a loss.

November 5th—The army made a general halt at Carnagans, after a long, tedious and disagreeable march through slush and rain and we fell to, to take a genuine inventory of the stores on hand, a task both tedious, and laborious. We took lodging one mile in front of the army at one, Morton's.

November 6th—Still proceeding on with taking of inventory.

November 7th—This day we were kept busier than any day preceding. It was appointed as a general issuing day of clothing for the army. The returns we found very heavy, in shoes particularly, the wet weather had proved very disastrous to this article, numbers had marched several days without a shoe to their feet and in such severe weather, one would have expected it would have been considerably more severe upon them than it was. With all the handicaps they underwent, they still seemed to be contented and in high spirits.

November 8th—Appropriated nearly as the 7th, however, this day was more favorable and warmer than the preceding day. In the evening, after our work being done, we rested by the fireside, in our little cabin, for small it was; the top of the roof was but thirteen feet from the ground and but one room and that extended over the house, one small window, but no glass or frame to it. This house stands about one mile from the river Yough and but a mile from Budd's Ferry on the Yough. The family were truly hospitable one son and daughter both grown to the age of maturity. This day our landlady entertained with the history of her life. And it being singular and interpersed with trouble seldom met with or heard of in the present period that induced me to give part of it an insertion in the Journal.

(Here he inserts three or four pages of the experiences of the landlady endured with the Indians in early times endured by the good widow lady with whose family he spent the night, in which she detailed to him minutely, telling how the savages stole her small children and how she recovered them and the danger of slaughter, which they so narrowly escaped. The narration is quite valuable as a chapter in early Indian history, but of no value as a part of the experiences of the expedition which was the subject of this diary.

November 9th—This day we had more rest than for many days past. M. Sterret, Lieutenant in the Federal army and engaged in the same business with me, left in the morning for Bedford. The day was pleasant, and about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, Gov. Lee's (Commander of the Potomac Army) arrived from the Virginia and Maryland lines, to that of ours namely Jersey and Pennsylvania line, was announced with a discharge of fifteen cannon. I now began to think or at least to wish to return home. The weather began to grow severe, a great many of our men sick, and we began to prepare for a march towards Pitt.

November 10th—This morning the army about 9 o'clock marched on towards Pitt in these directions. We had orders to direct the stores to Pitt. The roads were tolerably good, the land fertile but hilly. We moved about 7 miles and left our worthy Morton family about 12 o'clock with regret. Traveling about 2 miles we came to a creek called the Sewickley. On the west side of it, it is remarkable for the construction of the road, which is extended I imagine twenty yards above the walls seemingly as if it were done by art. The bank is seemingly as one solid rock into the top or to speak more comprehensively like a wall. The road is about ten or twelve feet wide on the top and on the other side of the road is a valley equally as far down to as the water on this side and requires great attention in the wagoner or perhaps he will throw his team into an abyss that is irretrievable. We lay about 1½ miles from the army at a mill, the name of Hazels, on the Little Sewickley Creek. This evening it began to rain hard the road near the creek were very hilly. This evening we gave orders to the wagoners to be on the start by break of day, together in advance of the army.

November 11th—We started this morning about day break. The road being a good deal wet and still raining a little, we traveled about three miles through the fertile piece of country and then entered Braddock's Old Road about six miles from where we started. I found unexpectedly a relative of my wife. I was treated kindly by them and partook of nourishment rarely to be met with. We took up our quarters about 1¼ miles from Thompson's Tavern, or as some call at Mayer's at one Powell's Turtle Creek. We dined this day at Thompson's—an excellent dinner in camp F. with Col. Biddle and several other officers. We had a good supper here the family were kind, had a long discussion on the campaign, gave us an account of the martial appearance of the insurgents, about four months ago. Their home lays about two miles from Braddock's field on the old Penna road. The march of the latter part of the day was very bad, the roads a good deal hilly and deep. We were presented some of the largest shellbarks that I ever saw. They were nearly as large as walnuts but not so good in quality as in size.

November 12th—This morning we started early before breakfast and it began to snow; we traveled about 3½ miles and stopped at a little cabin where lived four fresh lively Irish girls. We located here besides a good comfortable fire. The cabin was very small, not above twelve feet square wherein dwelt content and hospitably with all the perfection of rosy health. They had a pumpkin, the largest I saw, in circumference 7½ feet. They informed me it was a good deal larger when green. I waited here until our stores came up with us, gave the wagoners directions to come on as fast as they could and then proceeded on for the long wished for Post, Fort Pitt. I arrived in town about 2 o'clock. The first beauty I observed in the situation was that of the rivers, which I viewed with the greatest delight. I then began to find out Captain Gamble, the superintendent of the stores, but sought him long, in vain. I went to the garrison to find him; he had just left it. I then met with Mr. Tanaghe, an acquaintance and physician in the Federal Army. He conducted me through and several more, the whole and every part of the garrison. I soon after met with Captain Gamble and he conducted us to the outer quarters. Elegant house, 1¼ miles from the town, people of the best characters. Boarded with us, a Mr. Sample, attorney of Law, with his lady. I was exceedingly surprised with regard to society. I vainly anticipated a country awkward society. Mr. Sample, I found an agreeable informed character, that of his lady handsome; was softness itself, conversant and informed, a daughter of Mr. Tinler, indeed I never expected so amiable a figure in so rugged a country, together with six or eight more in all making an agreeable society. This evening proved by far the coldest day of any. I now considered myself happily landed in port, had all the necessaries to make me comfortable.

November 13th—A most beautiful morning, but cold and calm. The river looked, this morning, like glass. Mr. Maderwell and I after eating a good breakfast, walked down town, to view the rivers, the sight which was truly pleasing. Along the water were lying boats in numbers, both loaded and unloaded, ready to be wafted to the new world, down the Grand Ohio, a majestic sight in its demonstration of increasing power. From that we walked down the banks to the junction of the Allegheny. The latter is something larger than the former and much clearer and more beautiful. Just on the point, is the spot where stood the Old French Fort; but it has been erased long ago and there remains nothing, but here and there, some part of the foundation. Near to that, within fifty yards stand the remains of the stockade, nearly all fallen away.

The ditches had been dug to form a canal from the Monongahela to the Allegheny, and when it is clear they can still be seen. The magazine is still a good and strong building. Braddock's Fort is not quite in so com-

manding a situation, as the Old French Fort. But the present garrison held, is the most inconvenient situation of them all.

November 14th—This morning we found a snow of about an inch—still continuing. The greatest part of the day, we employed in unloading our stores. We departed then into a new church, but newly under roof, the inside make of which was just begun, but therein was erected a kind of pulpit which I suppose they made use of, occasionally.

November 15th—Still continuing snowing. I stood some time this morning looking out of the window of our lodging room on the second story. The home is situated on the heights but very pleasant. It overlooks the whole of the town and commands a perfect view of both the rivers together with an extensive view down the Ohio, all which looked dead and drear. (Here a poem is inserted). In the evening, Mr. Maderwell and I went downstairs with some of our acquaintances, passed away the hours agreeably in company with a great number of gentlemen, of and belonging to different Volunteer camps, in singing all not withstanding the long march before us to get home and the dreary winter already severely set in. It is surprising the tranquility and cheerfulness of the company. They were all seemingly as happy as we could be at our respective homes.

November 16th—Still continuing snowing, the weather so hard and severe that the rumors became nearly general of returning home or tarrying all winter. Winter setting in so fast and provisions, being very scant proportions to the demand, the commander thought proper to march home, again. This evening I walked out to camp about five miles up the Allegheny road to speak to Col. Mosher. It was near night when I started in company with William Pathie. The roads were excessive bad; but we had fortunately met with two men belonging to a volunteer camp from Harrisburg on horseback and they seeing our disagreeable situation took both of us behind them and jogged on quite comfortably. It was a considerable while after night when we arrived at Camp. I there met with my old mess-mates in so kind a manner that not withstanding their disagreeable situation I found myself happy. I supped with them on a good cup of chocolate, slept on a bed of wet straw, which they little noted, but which gave me a violent cold. This was the only night I slept in a bed covered with rain and snow successively during the night, but sleep I had little, feeling myself chilly the whole night.

November 17th—This morning at the firing of the signal guns, I arose and began to make my way to Pitt again. The snow was several inches deep and had slush at the bottom. I was a stranger to the road and which made it both difficult to find and very disagreeable to walk. The snow covered the watery places and often thinking of setting my foot safe I would plunge into slush over my shoes. Not knowing it was necessary to have provided a pass, I came off without one. I had not proceeded one mile, before I was stopped by a picket guard, who demanded my pass. I then perceived my error in not procuring it and with difficulty, I could persuade the sergeant of the guard that I did not belong to the army or the corps, that my business was that of issuing commissary of the clothing, etc., but at length he permitted me to pass on. I had not proceeded one mile further before I was stopped for the second time by another picket guard and had there not fortunately been one of the company I belonged to before I received my new appointment I made not the least doubt, but I should have been kept there. His knowing me and the business I was in ended a further inquiry and permitted me to pass on. I then proceeded on until I came to a coal mine in a strange woodland, the phenomena of which I had several times heard of. I went into the mouth thereof and called into it, if they would admit me, which echoed and rolled for a minute, seemingly as one huge hollow vessel and was answered, from within. I could not comprehend the

reply but thought they had forbidden me entering. I waited a moment with disappointment. At length there came one of them out of the cave and then I asked him to take me in with him, which he seemed willing to comply with. He then hollowed to some one within to bring him a candle to light a stranger in—speaking in French—and soon one came out with the candle. He was black as the devil and looked to resemble one. He then ordered me to follow him, speaking in broken English. We passed through a long entry, strongly smelling of sulphur. There was a yellow fatty-looking liquid running along the walls and under foot. They have laid planks to make it more easy to wheel coal out. The workers then led me along gangways that intersected or ran across the first. I was soon lost and with difficulty found the way out again. The whole was well worth seeing, each of the gangways extending nearly 100 feet under ground. They were all Frenchmen within the mine and each appeared as so many beings from the bottomless pit. They looked consumpted and emaciated.

November 18th—This morning about 9 o'clock the Governor left Pitt, escorted by the companies on horse, from the counties of Lancaster, Berks, and Dauphin. Mr. Maderwell and I left at about 12:00. A hard frosty road which about noon became mud, thawed and slippery. We traveled thirteen miles this afternoon and came to a small hut and remained there all night Though at another time we should have been sorry to accept of the like, it seemed comfortable. The family were Irish, the name of Calhoun. They entertained us kindly with what they had, as the country seemed over-run with soldiers, pushing home as fast as they could. We thought ourselves happy in the situation.

November 19th.—This morning about day-break, we got on our way again. We felt a little stiff and fatigued, however, after marching up French creek a few miles, and getting a little warmed up, we felt a little more supple and walked along at a surprising rate. Thinking we could get to Lancaster in a few days, we moved rapidly and thought little of fatigue. There was no getting over Turtle creek, but by wading it. It was very cold though not so very deep. By the time we got across, we made many wiry faces . However, we laughed it over and after marching about 7 miles over a lonesome and desolate country, we came to a small hut, the landlord of which was an Irishman not long in this country. They gave us food however, of mush and milk and venison, just killed the evening before. The Irishman would take no money for the food he gave us. From there we travelled to a place called Hannah's town. We ate our dinner here although it was a very small place, consisting of about four or five families. We then took a road from there, used by the packers and unfit for any wheel carriages, in order to procure entertainment. About dusk we came to a creek called the Loyalhannah (signifying strong water). This frightened us and there was no way to cross it but to wade it and it was some sixty yards wide where we crossed. It was very muddy and surprisingly rapid, and we knew not how deep. The rapidity of the stream nearly brushed us down stream and the cold was so intense that before we had gotten half way across we thought we should not be able to survive. It seemed as if every step we took, we were walking on hatches and yet we endeavored to cross as fast as possible. Never was I more disappointed with a journey in my life than as this present time. I was ready to curse those who had caused us to be there. We took lodging at Cochrans about forty miles from Pitt and travelled about 27 miles this day. They gave us bread and butter, tea and sugar we had brought with us and on this we made our supper. I thought we were unwelcome guests, for what reason, I know not. But they let us have a bed which we did not expect. This night it began to rain and continued to rain until morning.

UNIV. OF CALIFORNIA

November 20th—At break of day we left here, travelled a lonesome road about four or five miles through a heavy rain to the foot of Chestnut Ridge. We stopped at a new house built on a larger scale than common in this country. The good woman of the house was obliging. She had no bread baked and had no other meal in the house but buck-wheat. But we being very hungry, requested her to make some cakes of the buck-wheat flour, which she did and we ate heartily of it. We proceeded about eight or ten miles further to Clifford's farm, through a heavy rain and were wet to the skin. Here we were entertained well. Clifford's farm bespoke them a people of decency. The good woman urged us to stay that night, to dry our clothes. They set the table with plenty, and it looked more like the products of Lancaster county, than that of a rugged country. We wished to stay all night but we all knew that a great many soldiers were proceeding rapidly on and those who were first, procured the best fare. Notwithstanding the heaviness of the rain and the bad roads we were again on the way, and marched to the foot of Laurel Hill. We came to Truman's, a private house, and as it began to snow and blow, and became intensely cold, we stayed here that night and slept on the floor, which was very hard and we felt the effects the next morning.

November 21st—Not being able to sleep any during the night, the time seemed long to us and about 2 o'clock in the morning we left Truman's and marched to the top of Laurel Hill. The rain the day before filled every hollow, then the snow and the cold froze over every bit of water within reach. The snow covered the road and it was almost impossible to pick our way before daybreak. One step would be on safe ground and the next would plunge us into snow and water, sometimes up to our knees. The falling of limbs of trees made the mountain shake and the descent was dreadful, as we were uncertain when a limb would fall on us and crush us. We travelled across the mountain and stopped at a small house at the foot of it expecting to get some food. But the house was so full of one kind and another, that we could get in, but not near the fire. We were nearly perished with cold and were obliged to stay in that situation until dawn. Laurel Hill was about five and a half miles across and we were hungry, but could get nothing to eat. At break of day we again got under way and marched nine miles farther before we could procure a bite to eat, of bread and potato. We now began to feel the pangs of hunger. The good woman was nearly tormented out of her wits for food. As fast as she could bake the cakes the soldiers ate them, and even her own children were weeping for want of food. I procured flour from her, made it up into a cake and baked it in the ashes, while she made us a dish of coffee and venison. We ate a hearty meal here. We were fortunate enough to meet with an empty wagon going to Belford and bargained with the driver for a ride there and so by kind fortune we escaped a foot marching of many miles of bad road. The wagoner was driving much slower than we expected him to and induced us to buy some whiskey, we then got him in a good humor, and made him pace. We took lodging this evening at Reigart's part way on the Allegheny, a most miserable place. We slept very little because of cold and dogs and cats, such as I never saw before. We had exceedingly bad entertainment and were charged double rate. W paid him his price and resolved never to stop at his house again unless we could not help it.

November 22—It snowed the greater part of the night, and in the morning we left our impossible landlord, about 7:00 o'clock without refreshments. Finding myself somewhat indisposed this morning, I left the wagon and walked about seven miles over a rough and lonesome road, up the Allegheny mountains to Stettler's.

I received a good warm breakfast and it revived me somewhat, for which I paid about twenty-five cents. Crossing the mountains to Stettler's

TO VIEW
ANNOTATIONS

was about the worst roads that I ever travelled on, except Laurel Hill, "Shades of Death," a place so called because of the dismal, swampy, dark aspect, about two miles from Stettler's and truly frightful. We travelled on again and gained the summit. We travelled on to Mear's tavern near the foot of the Allegheny mountains, where we were provided with supper, a good potpie. It is nineteen miles across the mountain.

November 23rd—This morning when I attempted to walk my legs seemed af if they were like sticks of wood. I could scarcely move one before the other, but after getting warm, I soon found myself getting pliable. We walked nine miles and got a good breakfast at Bedford, after which we proceeded on and reached the foot of Sideling Hill. Nothing occurred on the way worth narrating. The foot of the Sideling Hill is about two miles from the crossing of the Juniata.

November 24—About 4 o'clock this morning we began our march by star light—clear and cold, but the roads tolerably good, and ascended the mountain. It is nine and one-half miles across and by nine o'clock we had crossed it. We marched five miles farther and breakfasted at Jordon's—genteel and kind people. We then pushed forward expecting to go about twenty miles this day. However, our rising so early did us good, and by noon we found ourselves disposed to go farther, and we crossed the Tuscaorora mountain arriving in Starsburg a little after dark. We travelled nearly forty miles this day over a rugged mountainous country. We had little time to spare to make observations. However, whenever we came to a town we could find no lodgings as we bore bearskins on our hats. A certain Mrs. Dever, a person of good property, gave us very bad limburger and intimated a stable was good enough for a soldier. With utmost difficulty I avoided prosecuting her as she deserved. However, I hope I shall one day or other have the extreme pleasure of confounding her satisfactorily. Her husband was more mild than she and said little, while she with her unbridled tongue was unceasingly in agitation. Mr. A. Henry entertained us at his home with a good supper and bed and Mr. Stone, another of our acquaintances, invited us to breakfast in the morning with him.

November 25th—This morning we were very lazy and did not like to get out of bed, because it was so comfortable and about seven o'clock we ate breakfast and then bade our Friend good-bye. I found myself very unfit for travel, however, Maderwell urged me on as far as he could, but he soon after left me to travel alone, to urge myself on (a poor fatigued traveler who was nearly dead with fatigue.) I considered it uncourteous, and the world could not persuade me to the contrary. We travelled together from Lancaster to Pitt, and so far back again, and now to forsake me in my present situation and take to a stranger for the sake of riding on a very indifferent horse, and the owner far more so, to carry him to Lancaster was absurd. Indeed I could not have thought it possible that he could have thought of obliging himself to any such an ill-looking person to ride upon so schrawny a beast without a saddle. I reconciled myself to the change. He rode off and I solitarily jogged on. He told me he should not go farther than Mount Rock, that night, and perhaps I could reach it. I know not how I could get on as fatigued as I was, but I managed to get as far as Mount Rock, seven miles from Carlisle. When I arrived there I received the unfortunate news he had proceeded to Carlisle. I felt myself deceived and disappointed. I reconciled myself as well as I could and concluded to have to walk home at my ease. I spoke for my bed and supper determined to enjoy myself as well as possible. I had not been in the house half an hour when there was a wagon just going to Carlisle that night with sundry kind of marketing, and thereon were two young women and two men. It was about 7 o'clock and I prevailed upon them to carry me on to Carlisle and with difficulty they assented. They were a merry company, indeed, and though so much fatigued I found myself at ease and agreeably entertained. The roads were excessively bad and the wagon stalled in slush beyond de-

scription. It was necessary to unload the wagon, in the dark and lift it out of the mud. We were entertained and employed about two hours, about 11:00 o'clock we got into Carlisle and the Public Houses were all shut and the people gone to bed. I could not get into any genteel house, and was therefore, obliged to take up with the first one I should find would entertain me, which I found, God knows, bad enough.

November 26th—This morning I arose about seven o'clock discharged my bill and preceded towards Middletown by the way of Sympson's Ferry. Along this there are no public houses, though the roads were tolerable, and uncommonly direct and no public houses are required. I travelled about twelve miles, and there, from a private family got some bread and milk. Water I found excessively scarce in the course of about twelve miles. I saw but a stream of water and every house I passed they all replied there was none in the house. Some had to bring it more than a mile and some less. After satisfying myself here, I proceeded solitarily along to the Ferry. Here I met my friend from Franklin County, somewhat intoxicated. We were detained but a few minutes at the Ferry. Huston and I drank freely of wine, grew intimate and he took me behind him to Middletown. In the evening there gathered a large number of different soldiers from the army on horseback—spent the evening cheerfully and about 8 o'clock met Mr. Maderwell with whom I unknowingly passed the evening.

November 27th—This day about 10 o'clock, we left Middletown and anticipated the pleasure of the evening, of again coming among our friends and relations and partaking of their hospitality. About 7 o'clock in the evening we arrived in Lancaster.

(Note—The above narration furnishes adequate proof of the hardship endured by our forefathers, for us. It also makes it clear that the Whiskey Insurrection was quelled by the fear of the majesty of the United States, without a real battle.)

Excitement in Lancaster Over the Rumored Invasion of a Railroad

The following item was printed in the New Jersey Journal of August 15, 1921, in Jersey City, and was sent to the Society by C. L. Myers, one of our members in business at 102 Chambers street, New York asking the Society whether there was any foundation in fact for the same.

THE CROAKER.

Nearly every city and town has its coterie of croakers who protest against every public improvement that is suggested. Jersey City has not been without its share in the past—in fact, their presence is sometimes manifested even at this late day. The activities of this tribe make the lives of municipal officials anything but beds of roses, but fortunately, the improvements go on just the same, the croakers being swept aside by the march of progress. This element in the community reminds us of what happened in the little town of Lancaster, Pa., ninety years ago, when a literary society asked the use of the schoolhouse for debating the question: "Are Railroads Practical?" This is the answer the School Board made:

"If the society wants the use of the schoolhouse to debate some decent moral question we should cheerfully give the use of it, but such a thing as a railroad is wicked as well as absurd. If God had wanted human beings to travel at the fearful rate of seven miles an hour, He would have clearly foretold it by His prophets, but since nothing is said about it in his Holy Writ, it is plainly an invention of the devil to lead immortal souls to hell. Hence, we must refuse the use of the schoolhouse.' '

After taking up the matter and investigating it, we are convinced that it is fancy and fiction. The Minutes of the School Boards of Lancaster have been examined from their beginning many years before the date fixed by the above article as the time of the alleged incident and nothing appears at all thereon. Mr. Wm. Riddle who has written up the School History of Lancaster, and has gone through every bit of minutes and other voluminous data, in which are preserved carefully the whole history of the schools of Lancaster, declares that he found nothing at all in them referring to the subject of the railroad; and surely nothing so uncommon as the supposed action of the Board as set forth in the said item.

Besides this it is evident that when the project of a railroad from Columbia to Philadelphia, passing to the north of Lancaster where the "Cut Off" has since been built, became known the people of Lancaster rebelled against the situation which would leave their town south of the line of the road, and took prompt steps to bring the same into and through the city and went to great expense to get it. The citizens generally and the city government and its civil forces all worked for the railroad and it is inconceivable that the advance guard of enlightenment, the school authorities should have opposed it. The able article on the general subject, as to how Lancaster secured the railroad, written by the late Hon. W. U. Hensel. and appearing in Vol. II p. 75 of our proceedings, will convince any one that the Jersey City article is pure fancy

H. FRANK ESHLEMAN.

Minutes of September Meeting, 1921

The Lancaster County Historical Society resumed its usual monthly meetings for the Fall and Winter Seasons this evening in the Auditorium in the A. Herr Smith Memorial Library Building. Mr. H. Frank Eshleman, Vice President, officiated.

The minutes of the June meeting, the last meeting before the Summer vacation, the Treasurer's Report and the Librarian's Report were read and approved as read.

The Librarian reported the following gifts and exchanges:

A History of the Eighty Fifth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry; Records of the Ballston Spa. Saratoga County National Bank; New York Public Library Bulletin, June, 1921; Wisconsin Magazine of History, June 1921; Annals of Iowa, April, 1921; Philadelphia Weekly Times, June 15, 1889, containing an account of the Johnstown flood; A sketch of the Life of Major General John W. Geary; Speech of Hon. J. D. Cameron, January 18, 1882; New York Public Library Bulletin, July, 1921; Report of the Kansas State Historical Society, 1919-1920; Western Pennsylvania Historical Magazine, July, 1921; American Philosophical Society Proceedings, 1921; Washington Historical Society Quarterly, July, 1921; The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography October, 1920; Manuscript Copy of the Genealogy of the Proudfoot-Vanscoy-Tedrow-Geist together with allied families, presented by Miss M. R. Emberson, Los Angeles, California; Poems by Miss Letitia W. Brosius. Presented by Mrs. I. C. Arnold; Communion Book, German, 1732, presented by Mrs. Charles A. Sauber; A clipping entitled The Croaker, presented by Mr. Charles Lee Meyers, New York City.

There were fourteen new applications for membership whose election, according to the by-laws was laid over until the next regular meeting.

The following were elected to membership: Edgar B. Maxwell, Esther Maxwell (Mrs. Edgar B.),

A. S. Harkness, Mrs. A. S. Harkness, all of Quarryville, George W. Spier, 310 Ninth Street, N. W. Washington, D. C.

Mr. Magee gave a report of the work of the Committee for the Drumore Celebration which had gone forward and was nearing completion, the Stone is in the hands of the workmen;and the five bronze tablets are ready, announced that all efforts to connect the data on the Calhoun history failed. While it is very sure that John C. Calhoun's ancestors hailed from Drumore, evidence to that effect is not sufficient to satisfy the high demands which the Lancaster County Historical Society require.

The Paper for the evening was read by Mr. H. Frank Eshleman. It consisted of The Diary of William Michael. After an interesting discussion the Society adjourned at the usual hour.

Adaline B. Spindler
Secretary.

NOTE. The October Number will be the Report of the Committee having in charge the Drumore Celebration, and it will constitute pages 81 to 108 inclusive of the 1921 volume.

PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1921

AT THE

DRUMORE CELEBRATION

"HISTORY HERSELF, AS SEEN IN HER OWN WORKSHOP."

Dedicatory Exercises and Programme

REV. GEORGE A. LEUKEL PROF. H. H. BECK PROF. WARD V. EVANS

GENERAL JOHN STEELE, ... *Revolutionary Soldier*
By **Susan C. Fraser.**

DAVID RAMSAY,.....*Historian, Surgeon, Statesman*
By **H. Frank Eshleman, Esq.**

COLONEL ARCHIBALD STEELE,..... .. *Revolutionary Hero*
By **D. F. Magee, Esq.**

COLONEL THOMAS PORTER,.....*Patriot Leader, Soldier, '76*
By **Robert B. Risk, Esq.**

REPORT OF CELEBRATION COMMITTEE.
MINUTES OF OCTOBER MEETING.

VOL. XXV. NO. 8.

LANCASTER, PA.
1921.

Presentation of Monument

By PROF. H. H. BECK.

Friends of Drumore:

The Historical Society of Lancaster County, which I have the honor to represent on this occasion, jointly with the Historical Commission of Pennsylvania, has erected on this commanding point within her rolling uplands, this monument to four illustrious sons of Drumore. We have done this to perpetuate the worthy memories of these men:

Dr. David Ramsay, Continental Army surgeon, friend of Washington, leader of constructive legistation in Congress, brilliant man of letters, and "The Father of American History."

Col. Thomas Porter, pioneer organizer of the spirit of independence and of militant patriotism in Lancaster County.

Gen. John Steele, wise man of affairs in early American life and fighting leader on important fields of the Revolutionary War.

Col. Archibald Steele, picturesque in his ruggedness and ardor, who broke the leash of his home ties at the shot of Bunker Hill and bolted afoot for the distant scene.

These four men, prominently within their day, were master builders of this our United States and it is eminently fitting that purely for their memories' sakes their names and deeds should be spread upon enduring bronze.

But these four plates carry with them something more immediate than mere record and memorial. Their legends fairly ring out with a challenge to the imagination of Drumore youth. Who were these men that they have thus lived on? Who these three plodding plowboys, turning this all too familiar sod, that they should be thus impressively outlined on the horizon of the past; and who indeed this barefoot driving home the cows in yonder meadow that he should be waited upon by the world of letters?

And, again, this monument, with its sturdy foundation purposely taken from the local rock and with its shaft four square to all winds that blow, in its larger meaning is an emblem of something that must persist, by the grace of God, in American life. It is placed here with the conviction that only by holding fast to that spirit of intelligence, courage, patriotism and faith which this rugged memorial symbolizes, can future generations successfully meet the appalling problems and the desperate situations that must inevitably increase in a world growing crowded and old. God grant that the inspiring legends of these four men may never be read by a posterity to whom these messages shall have become a reproach.

We dedicate this monument to the fair memories of Ramsay, Porter, John Steele and Archibald Steele. To the lofty ideals these men stood for, we consecrate it.

In full appreciation therefore of what these native sons have contributed to the past, the present and the future of our country, and in clear recognition of your fitness—my friends of Drumore—to receive and cherish, I make this presentation. I turn this monument over to you with entire confidence that its materials and construction will withstand all weathers for many centuries. And I present it to you—my friends of Drumore—in the bright hope that the sterling qualities of body and mind it symbolizes, by the token of granite and bronze, may endure in fair Drumore as in our beloved America.

In the name of the Lancaster County Historical Society I cordially salute you.

Acceptance of Monument

By WARD V. EVANS, Ph. D.

The people of Drumore accept and thoroughly appreciate the honor conferred on us through the presentation of this memorial to the heroism of our ancestors. It is impossible, however, for us to thank the Lancaster County Historical Society for this honor. Only by deeds can our gratitude be shown. We pledge ourselves, therefore, to cherish and revere this tribute and through the years to come inculcate its teachings in the hearts of our children.

Time will soon efface the names engraved here, but the sentiment that prompted the gift and the lessons taught by the achievements of these men remain with us,—a lasting heritage. Our efforts shall be to produce more blazers of trails, more makers of history who in future years shall point proudly to the southern end of the county and say, "That is my birthplace."

In times of peace we shall endeavor to wrest even greater harvests from our fertile soil, to train our youths to take their place among the law-givers and educators of our land, and in times of strife and oppression—for wars may come—take up the sword not only for our own liberty, but for all oppressed peoples.

We will be worthy of that heritage, so that even though our names may never be engraved on tablets of bronze, we may live forever in the hearts of our countrymen.

Dr. David Ramsay

By H. FRANK ESHLEMAN, Esq.

David Ramsay was an immense figure in America. He did not spend as much of his time, for his country, on the public platform, in our Revolutionary struggle and early National Government, as did many of his contemporaries and thus he was not as widely or nationally known, as they, yet he was superior of many a more famous man of his generation. He was one of the great forces and figures of the Revolutionary War period; he was one of the great patriots and powers of our nation in its early days, for a third of a century. He did not rise to the eminence of Franklin, Washington, Adams or Jefferson; but he was the equal of Paine, Sherman, Livingston, Morris, Wilson, Rodney, Harrison, Rutledge and others. Our duty, to-day, will be to set this son of ancient Lancaster County in his true light and perspective before the modern Americans about me in this audience and before the splendid citizens of Lancaster County and of Pennsylvania of this generation. Our county is as rich in noble sons of her ancient days and of more recent decades, as the sky is rich, in her beautiful stars bending above us, at eventide. It is our duty to discover them and to point them out so that we may fully know and be thankful for the glory that for ages has surrounded us and hung over us like stars, from the days of old.

We can best study Ramsay by considering in order: (1.) his youth and early manhood in and as a son of this County; (2.) his adopted life work in medicine; (3.) his patriotic life and services during the Revolutionary war period; (4.) his public services as a delegate in our nation's Congress; (5.) his achievements as a writer; (6.) the quality of his manhood and religious life and practice. When all of these are discussed there will be other large fields untouched, namely his long term of public services in the offices of his adopted State of South Carolina, his social and domestic life, the able and extraordinary family he reared and their descendants, and other forms of dedication of his active and energetic being. But as we are considering Ramsay, our own, to-day, his local life and history, and his service for our common country and our common humanity and its health and well-being, will cover the purview of our contemplations, upon this occasion.

1. David Ramsay was born in Drumore (now East Drumore) Township, near where we meet, April 2, 1749; he died a tragic death May 8, 1815, aged 66, from a pistol shot fired by an insane man. His father, James Ramsay, lived on the now Leandrew Shoemaker farm, near this spot. His mother died early. He was the youngest of three boys. His mind was a marvel, in memory, imagination, judgment and reverence. His intellect, sensibilities and will, all were splendid. He read the Bible in tender years, was taught at Chestnut Level Academy; he was ready and fit to enter college, but too young to be admitted, he tutored at the Carlisle Academy, at the age of 12, graduated at Princeton when 16, taught select school in Cecil County a year or two, graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in medicine at 23, received from Yale a special honorary degree a year later,and at age of 24,in 1773 left our County and State for South Carolina with an Irish and Scotch-Irish migration which went to that State.

In his youth and early manhood as our own, he was called by one of his friends and a writer, a youth abounding in wit and humor. And in 1773, at the time of his departing southward, Dr. Rush, the greatest scientific figure in our country, said he was far superior to any person ever graduated at the now University of Pennsylvania; that his abilities were not only good but great, his talents and knowledge universal, that he never saw so much strength of memory and imagination united to so fine a judgment.

2. The profession of medicine which he adopted may be considered germane to the present event, only because the work he did in developing the science of medicine in America, was felt so generally throughout the land that, he was thereby still serving us locally here, in common with the rest of America. He was to our local ancestors, still our Lancaster County boy, doing noble service for us, with Dr. Bond and Dr. Rush and others. He laid down the foundation for an American system of medicine. Prior to his day, physicians of standing had to study the theory of medicine abroad. It was a cumbrous system and one which classified diseases and remedies by hundreds of names. Many of the treatments were grotesque and some of them more or less mixed with sorcery, exorcism, powwows,signs,and outlandish potation of disgusting substances not fit to be taken into

mouth, in fact, unclean. Rush, Ramsay and others began to experiment on the human system and to discover the nature of the fluids of our being and their functions; instead of using the old system based on reading and memory, they entered the living experimental field of judgment and observation. The basis of the new system was that every morbid condition needs stimulation or depletion. They found in this new Agricultural country, depletion was required, more than stimulation. Bleeding and Cathartics were the remedies adopted. Ten conditions of the pulse were discovered which indicated ten several conditions of the system and the necessity for bleeding; and six conditions of blood when tested were found also to indicate six different causes of illness. Ramsay, later in life, investigated and wrote up the progress of medicine in the whole 18th Century. He investigated the irritations of the blood, the causes of fevers, etc. He resorted to the pulse as the great indicator of bodily abnormal conditions, now so generally consulted and which prior to his day was not taken into account. He did much more in many directions in the medical world.

3. Ramsay's patriotic services during the Revolutionary War period are also our peculiar local concern, as well as the concern of the nation at large. His first patriotic writing which commanded attention was his "Sermon on Tea," entitled "Touch not, Taste not, Handle not," in 1774. It was based on the tax imposed by Great Britain on tea. It was received with great commendation and excited much attention at the time. It abounded with satire. It was a happy appeal to the feelings of a people who associated with the use of tea, the idea of every evil. The burden of it was, "touch not, taste not, handle not. for in the day thou drinkest thereof thou shalt surely die." This was as truthful as the Biblical warning quoted, for if America had drunk the British imported tea, instead of dumping it into the sea because it was polluted and infected with a tax. not of our own imposition, America, the Free, would have died.

In 1778 South Carolina appointed Dr. Ramsay, to write, deliver and publish an oration on the "Fourth of July," the first "4th of July" oration ever pronounced. He did so; and it was a marvelous performance. The war was not yet ended—its result was still in the balance. Many people were fearful that it would be a mistake to sever the old tie with England. Ramsay used the opportunity to make a powerful State paper and to broad-cast it over the land. Answering those who were fearful of the issue, he boldly declared "our present form of government is every way preferable to the royal one we have lately renounced." In establishing this position he takes a glowing view of the natural tendencies of republican forms of government to promote knowledge, to call into exercise the active energies of the human soul, to bring forward modist spirit, to destroy luxury and establish simplicity in the manners and habits of the people and finally to promote the cause of virtue and religion.

As Ramsay was now a great man in the domain of medicine known from Philadelphia to Charlestown and a learned man in many ways and well known in the legislature of South Carolina, anything that fell from his pen was noticed and published. Therefore, these papers of 1774 and 1778 made a profound impression. But in every period of the war he wrote and spoke boldly and was serviceable in the cause. He was appointed by Congress in 1782, to conduct an appropriate Fourth of July observance and he did so. These "4th of July" orations at the beginning of our nation had a very different function from those delivered now, nearly 150 years later. In those days, the patriotic orators had to counsel, encourage and predict what America would mean and what blessings it could create out of the alchemy of just government for the people.

4. As a delegate in the Congress of our nation he served a year in 1782 and nearly a year in 1785 and the last few months of the second term he was president of the Congress, that is, equivalent to the president of the United States. We must note that both his short terms in Congress occurred in the important formative years of our national government, during the time the Articles of Confederation were in force as the first attempt to put our American States under a federal government and out of which the Constitution of the United States evolved. Thus Ramsay's political labors in Congress were, in great part, of a constructive kind; he helped to forge out a real government for our country out of what was then only a Confederation or League, entered into by the States, which were only to become a real nation when that embryo form had served its purpose.

Ramsay's lines of activity in his first term in Congress included his efforts upon, (a) Military Affairs, (b) The Post Office System, (c) United States Finances, Revenues and Credit, (d) Organic Development of the Nation, and (e) Constitutional Reform of the Frame of Government. His second term claimed his talents and attention on the same lines, but particularly the last three named.

When we turn to the Journals of the Continental Congress we find that in his first term, Ramsay took a leading part in improving the laws relating to and the condition of the military department of the country. The soldiers were poorly paid and clothed. Such pay as they were entitled to, was mostly in arrears, the currency depreciated; fraudulent contracts were forced on

the army; there was no adequate hospital system and no system of medicine or surgery, no post office system to facilitate mail to the soldiers, etc. The war was over; but a peace was not signed as yet and a sufficient army was kept and was considered permanently necessary to defend the new weak nation. Ramsay was placed on committees to remedy these evils. He also worked and voted for the remedial measures needed. He was particularly fitted, as a famous physician, to organize the hospital and medical department of the Army.

He was appointed on the Committee to amend the whole post office system. The articles of Confederation provided for a national post office; but only a few scattered acts had been passed to organize it. Robberies and frauds existed in it, post roads were not provided, and in general the system functioned very badly. Our Atlee and others were placed on a committee to draw a post office ordinance and they did so. Then the ordinance was found to need amendment and amplification. Ramsay was assigned, with others, to that task.

Next we find that our country's finances were in miserable condition, and Ramsay, though not a financier, did very valuable work in this respect. The articles of Confederation provided three means of federal revenue—requisitions upon the states, loans and bills of credit. Ramsay was selected on a committee first to finance and extend our French loans. Then he was assigned as a member of a committee to work out the proportions of requisitions to be called from each state. Each state naturally tried to have its share reduced and to have an addition put upon other states. In all the votes called, Ramsay stood against this favoritism, as each state demanded a vote and further, he did not allow his state, South Carolina, to complain against those put on her at all. Ramsay also worked hard on the plan to actually collect the moneys, finally required from the various states, after those shares were fixed. He labored for the appointment of collectors by the national superintendent of finance; and for the method of collection to be the same and with the same penalties as those used in the states to collect their own taxes. He voted against a clause by which it was attempted to give the collectors power to collect by "any other method," because that would result in irregularity and be inefficient and would interfere with the rights of the several states to require such methods to be used as they decided on, for their own taxes. He also took an active hand in helping to build up or trying to build up a "permanent adequate fund by taxes and duties, general throughout the United States, justly proportioned among the states, as an absolute necessity to complete justice to our public creditors to restoring our credit and to provide for our future defense" and he demanded that by some means the states be compelled to contribute their shares. Not much headway was made in this. He opposed an effort to base the shares of each state, not upon the value of property; but upon population, counting in three fifths of the slaves. This however finally became the basis of representation in Congress, fixed by the Constitution of the United States until the abolition of slavery changed it.

The requisitions were not heeded and Ramsay next turned his attention to bills of credit. A plan was taken up to call in the depreciated continental money and to issue specie certificates for it, like our gold and silver certificates of to-day. First 40 to 1 was voted on and then 75 to 1. Both failed.

Then in desperation the Government turned its attention upon making lottery tickets, a system of money and of the taking of them as pay, etc. In such questions of national financing Ramsay found himself a debater and participant.

Then, too, Ramsay found questions of organic development clamoring for solution; New York, Connecticut and Virginia claimed lands extending to the Mississippi. How to make that great domain available for settlement was the question, without having money to buy it from those states. The duty of those states to cede the lands to the Congress, became the leading issue. These states were made all kinds of promises if they would cede. They were afraid of rival states. They were jealous of their vast domains. Virginia and New York felt they were rivals and to lose their western country might change the position of their rivalry. What would become of the new territory? What would Congress do with it and what make out of it? Ramsay seemed to enter the opening wedge by proposing that states 130 miles square with townships six miles square, republican in form of government, be made out of the territory, that all the war debts of the ceding states be first paid out of the money raised by selling the lands to settlers, that the ceding states be consulted in the governments to be set up and that all contracts made and rights granted in such territory while part of the said states should not be violated, etc. Finally it went through and in due time the great ordinance of 1787 was complete.

The Vermont territory also was a troublesome matter which Ramsay helped to solve. Massachusetts and New Hampshire both claimed Vermont and Vermont claimed to be independent of both and of the United States as well. Congress took a strong stand and decided that Vermont was territory belonging to it.

Then, too, Ramsay found serious questions of constitutional reform also clamoring for solution. The Articles of Confederation needed amendment by the States. There was no power to regulate com-

merce, or to lay a tariff. For harmony was needed the first and for revenue and national safety the latter. Ramsay worked hard to induce the states to vest the power of laying duties on imports in the Congress. He was on committees to go over the action taken by the states; some acted, some did not; some acted with conditions attached to their statutes; all was chaos. Congress passed a 5 per cent. tariff law and tried to get it adopted by all the states. Rhode Island was very stubborn. Congress sent a delegation to call on her legislature. New York and Georgia obstructed powerfully also. Success was poor.

In his second term in Congress, the same kind of questions were up. The western lands had now been ceded and there were thus resources at hand as those lands were settled and sold. But the difficult job of settling the accounts between the United States and the States was perplexing every one. Ramsay voted to fix January 1, 1781, as the date after which the federal government should pay all federal bills and that all bills for general defense before that date be paid by the states. He worked for a system of gradual liquidation.

The organic questions connected with the western land still were numerous. The manner and the restraints upon developing those lands baffled solution. Ramsay agreed to states 130 miles square being formed and townships six miles square. The character of the government of such states also came up. Georgia, North Carolina and Virginia attempted to make a radical change in the system. Ramsay with others voted against it.

Reform of the Articles of Confederation, however, was the main question. The first question Ramsay met was that of the states vesting the United States, through Congress, with the exclusive power of laying tariff duties and to develop an internal revenue system. The plan was advancing but it had not fully succeeded when Ramsay's term ended.

The next question was that of exclusive regulation of foreign commerce by the United States. Britain, after she lost the war, began in 1782 to destroy us commercially. Congress ordered the states to cease all trade with her. Again, in 1784, Britain made the world believe we were financially unreliable and that trade with us was dangerous. In 1785 James Monroe resolved in Congress to vest the Nation with whole power over commerce and to have the states so act. Ramsay worked on this question. He helped to secure state action, examined the degree of action the states took and urged on all the necessity of the move if the federal union was to be saved. He was handicapped, however, because his own state would not accede.

Ramsay helped to develop another constitutional reform. He voted to have referred to a committee the proposition that no one holding a federal office should be a member or delegate of Congress. Massachussetts initiated the principle and Ramsay with others made the restraint a reality. We now have as Sec. 6 of Art. 1 of the U. S. Constitution the provision that "no person holding an office under the United States shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office."

5. As a writer it is simply necessary to say that Dr. Ramsay became famous for his works on the science of medicine, his patriotic pieces, his life of Washington, his history of South Carolina, his history of the United States and his Universal History, the last named, consisting of many volumes. The merits in his historical works lie in the fact that he wrote from first hand knowledge and had the opportunity, especially while in Congress, to get the first hand knowledge from the great actors in the Revolutionary War period.

6. His manhood and noble dedication of his life can be summed up in the opinions of a chronicler of his times, as follows:

"If ever there was a man destitute of selfishness that man was Dr. David Ramsay. It was his habit to regard himself only as a member of the great human family; and his whole life was devoted to the formation and prosecution of plans for the good of others. His active mind was ever devising means for the improvement of the moral, social and intellectual state of his beloved country. He was an enthusiast in everything which tended to promote these darling objects. To carry the benefits of education into every family, to introduce the Bible and to extend the blessings of Christianity to the most sequestered parts of the American Continent and to bring commerce by means of canals to every door, were his favorite objects."

His view of national life as he says he received it from Dr. Rush was that, "Next to the duty which young men owe to their Creator, a regard to their country should be inculcated in them. Let each pupil be taught that he does not belong to himself but that he is public property."

David Ramsay's fine spirit was summed up in the last hours of his life in sentiments like those of McKinley in his similar extremity, "I know not if these wounds be mortal, I am not afraid to die; but should that be my fate I call on all here present to bear witness that I consider the unfortunate perpetrator of this deed a lunatic free from guilt."

This sentiment of Ramsay, just quoted, that next to our duty to our Creator we ought to regard our country and that every pupil should be taught that he does not belong to himself but that he is public property—this sentiment as it echoes across the hundred years and more since he died ought to be made the great challenge of our attention to-day. Organized

selfishness has its grip on us to-day. It is an ill omen. Individual selfishness is directly opposed to the general welfare, just as unlimited individual liberty would be destructive of the real liberty of a people. But when our selfishness is organized into great camps or national crafts, each group the avowed enemy of another and aiming to profit at the expense of another craft or at the expense of the whole nation, we are in a more dangerous situation than we think. The germ of disintegration is at the heart of things, not the germ of cohesion—not even of class cohesion, but of chaos.

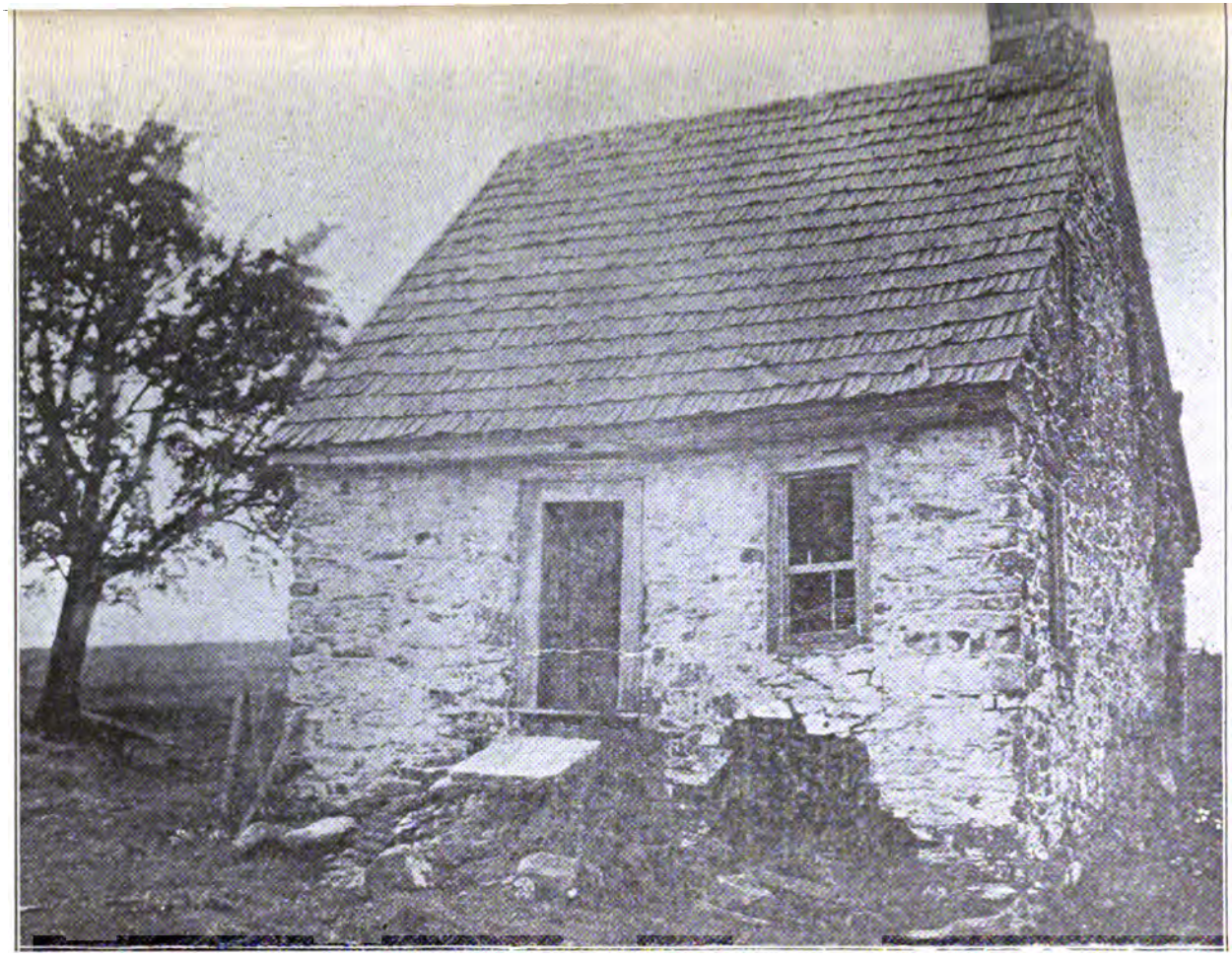
The awful gathering up into classes bound together for their several special interests, is directly opposed to the theory of our government. It means that the general welfare as a great object of our government, so announced in the preamble of our Constitution, is not the wish nor purpose of great masses of our people. It means that, honestly or dishonestly, these groups feel that they are not receiving their share of that general welfare and that it is necessary to organize their own welfare association, as they say, for their protection. And as one class, or craft, or other group, so organizes, others affected thereby organize against the various organizations which affect them. Thus we have a swarm of organizations and unions. We have millions, living in devotion to these unions rather than in true allegiance to their own government. They overlook the fact that though there be unions and unions, not one of them or all combined can compare with "The Union, Our Nation." It is the Union of all unions and we will not allow any other force on earth to harm nor hinder it. It rests above all and all obey it. Forty-eight sovereign states live in family harmony under it. Why should these states, why should the American people allow any other kind of organization or union to interfere with its majestic purposes?

Let us beware. At the close of the Revolutionary War, 13 states held together, and in common purpose, by fear during the war, suddenly developed a phobia—a mania—of individual clashing interests; and it required, by steps, the articles of Confederation, the Constitution of the U. S. and hundreds of decisions of the Supreme Court to teach those states to live in harmony. They were separate geographical sections, organized one against the other, one jealous of the other and selfish against the others; they were geographical classes. Now we have discordant classes geographically intermixed and divided into fewer and greater groups against one another than the members of States as units in days past. We are one people, we must be only one. We are near that awful time predicted in Holy Writ when the hand of brother shall be turned against brother.

We must also cut down both the amount of government and the cost of government. It is unthinkable that as people become civilized they should also become over governed. Thirty or forty thousand statutes buzzing like bees around our heads in Pennsylvania alone and the legislature turning our five hundred new ones every two years. When will it ever end, when will the turn come ?

We must make our government a real popular government instead of allowing its electorate to continue to neglect the franchise until only three men out of five vote. We now have 103,000 electors in Lancaster County according to the recent return; only 40,000 of them at the most will vote this fall, two out of five. Minority rule of the most vicious kind is the result.

We must stop passing laws discouraging people from voting and encouraging them to stay home. We must face about and pass laws to encourage every one to come out, yea to compel it. The foolhardy and silly imposition of a poll tax, contemptibly small, is a disgrace. It fixes the price of a vote—that is all. It is useless to classify citizens as those fit and those not fit to vote. All who are fit to live here are fit to vote, over proper age. We must cut expenses. Let no one say it cannot be done. As soon as we get rid of the modern idea that we are entitled to whatever we want; and readopt the old rule that what we cannot afford we must do without, we will at once get rid of hundreds of thousands of supernumerary clerks and boards and commissions and swivel-chair and desk statesmen, and we will not be bound and tied and manacled by an infinite lot of rules and regulations which crush a free people on every hand. Tax bills will be cut in half at once and true progress and national happiness will go right on without a check and without a tremor.



House in which Dr. David Ramsay was born on the Shoemaker farm. From an old photo taken some fifty years ago. Nothing remains now but uneven surface of the ground and some stones of the cellar in a cultivated field.

Col. Archibald Steele

By D. F. MAGEE, Esq.,
LANCASTER, PA.

In Archibald Steele, the eldest son of Capt. William Steele, Drumore Township furnished to the Continental Army one of the bravest and one of the most loyal defenders of his country's liberties that went forth from Pennsylvania. A giant athlete, skilled and trained in all the knowledge and art of a frontiersman, an expert rifleman and woodsman, he made a splendid soldier in every sense of the word.

His ardent love of country and liberty impelled him to instant action when the call from Bunker Hill told him that his country needed the help of her soldier son.

He literally left the plow in the furrow, the harvest ungathered, without other clothing or equipment than the clothing he wore he shouldered his trusty rifle and hastily collecting a half dozen of the young men of his neighborhood started afoot on his journey of four hundred miles to Boston to do battle for his country, leaving behind his young bride, whom he had married but three months before.

At Lancaster they were joined by others, principally from the northwestern section of the county, and Matthew Smith was selected as Captain with Archibald Steele as First Lieutenant to command the small company. Arriving in Boston they were quickly enrolled and formed the nucleus of the "Pennsylvania Riflemen," under Col. Thompson in Washington's army, and entered the service at once in front of the British who were then entrenched in and about Boston. They were all expert riflemen and skilled in a high degree in the use of their own Lancaster County made rifles and quickly earned a reputation as marksmen that made them the terror of officers and picket-guards in the British lines. A letter from a British officer written at this time to friends in England said of this Lancaster County company, "their fire is exceedingly accurate and they can hit within a six-inch ring at a distance of three hundred yards."

Steele's soldierly qualities, personal courage and indomitable determination in action quickly impressed Washington and his commanding officer; and when Washington planned the expedition under Montgomery and Arnold to attack Quebec, out of the entire army then surrounding Boston Archibald Steele was chosen to head the pioneer corps which was to seek the route and blaze the way across the trackless forests of Maine for this invading army under Arnold.

Steele was commissioned to select of his own choice eight men from the army to make up his party. He selected for this hazardous and responsible work the following: Jesse Wheeler, George Merchant and James Clifton, from the company of Capt. Morgan, of Virginia, and Robert Cunningham, Thomas Boyd, John Todd, John McConkey and John Henry, of his own company. On the march McConkey proved unworthy and James Clifton, the oldest of the party, could not stand the terrific strain of the hazardous journey, so that at the end of a hundred miles these two were left behind to rejoin Arnold's army when it came up and but seven men composed Steele's command, including himself.

It took all of Steele's indomitable will, courage and good fellowship to keep his men to their work. They were without map or chart and they had to depend alone on Steele's keen judgment and long experience to lead them true to the line towards Quebec. They carried with them two canoes and followed the general course of the waters of the Kennebec River through or around many lakes and across the divide into the headwaters of the Chaudiere River which flowed into the St. Lawrence. They had many miles of portage, and often descended through rapid falls in which they were wrecked a number of times and lost all of their scanty supplies and finally wrecked their canoes. At times they were almost starved and ready to give up in despair and more than once had divided their supplies down to the last ounce equally among the men, but Steele's courage and patience finally won out and he led the army of invasion into the valley of the St. Lawrence and to the walls of Quebec.

They had been six weeks in the trackless wilderness and in this time suffered terrible hardships and two of them after reaching civilization among the French Canadians, their privations having reduced them by sickness and weakness, they died from the effects, their labors and exposure. Steele rejoined his company and was then selected by Arnold on his staff.

At the final battle of Quebec, which ended in defeat and disaster to the little army of Americans, at the hand of the Quebec garrison, Steele took command of his company of riflemen again, as Capt. Smith for some unaccountable reason was

absent from the battle and final onslaught on the battlements of Quebec.

This battle was fought in a blinding snowstorm by an attack which the Americans made before daylight on morning of December 31, 1775. They hoped to surprise the British garrison. They were in two divisions and attacked from two opposite sides of the city, the one command under General Montgomery and the other under Col. Arnold.

The chronicler of the battle, John Joseph Henry, afterwards a Judge from Lancaster County, but then a private in Steele's company, writes in his history of the expedition the following account of the fight before and over the walls of Quebec:

"Col. Arnold, heading the forlorn hope, advanced perhaps one hundred yards in advance of the main body. After him followed Lamb's Artillerists. Morgan's company (Virginians) led in the secondary part of the column, Smith's followed, led by Steele, the Captain from particular causes being absent."

Further on he says, "confined in a narrow street before the ramparts, hardly more than twenty-five feet in width and on the lower ground, scarcely a ball well-aimed or otherwise but must take effect upon us. Morgan, Hendricks, Steele and Humphreys and a crowd of their men attempting to surmount the barrier, which was about twelve or more feet high and so strongly constructed that nothing but artillery could effectuate its destruction; and cannon over top of this barrier assailed us by grape and shot in abundance."

"Again within the barrier and close to it, were two ranks of musketeers armed with musket and bayonet, ready to receive those who might venture the dangerous leap to the top of the barrier."

"Humphreys upon a mound which was hastily erected attempted to scale the barrier. "Morgan brave to temerity stormed and raved. Hendricks, Steele, Nickels and Humphreys, equally brave, were calm and sedate under the tremendous fire. Hendricks died of a wound through the heart, Humphreys died by a like kind of wound, many other brave men fell among them; Lieut, Cooper, of Connecticut, and perhaps fifty or sixty other non-commissioned officers and privates, were killed. Capt. Lamb, of the York Artillerists, had nearly one-half of his face carried away by a grape shot. My friend and commander Steele lost three of his fingers as he presented his gun to fire. Capt. Hubbard and Lieut. Fisdle were dangerously wounded." Col. Arnold, the commander in the attack on this side of the citadel, had been earlier wounded and carried back through the lines.

General Montgomery had been killed in leading an attack upon the opposite side of the fortress and his army was in a disorderly retreat from the field. Arnold's wing of the army was thus left to sustain the entire force of a counter attack by the enemy. With their commander down and most of the captains and officers of the line killed or wounded, Steele withdrew the remnants of Arnold's command into the houses across the narrow street, still fighting desperately. Here, being surrounded by the British and cut off from further retreat, the entire command was forced to surrender as prisoners of war to the British.

After three months or more of captivity Steele with a number of others escaped and returned after a long and trying march through the wilderness to Washington's army which was then in New Jersey.

Whilst crossing the icy waters of the St. Lawrence in mid-winter in an overloaded canoe to save it from sinking he sprang overboard and trailed behind till they all reached shore safely. This feat of self-sacrifice nearly cost him his life as he became unconscious when lifted from the water and with great difficulty he was revived in a near-by house. Finally reaching the Patriot Army, then located in New Jersey, he immediately re-entered service with Washington's Army near Trenton but his terrible privations and exposure throughout the entire expedition, and while in prison, had broken his health to such an extent that Washington assigned him to the commissary department. He served as Deputy Quartermaster General from May, 1777, to October in 1781. He was military storekeeper from that time on to the end of the war. However at one time he had been assigned by Washington to command an expedition against the British and Indians in the then northwest territory, but his broken health would not allow him to further lead an army and another General was assigned to the command. He remained in the Quartermaster's department as Quartermaster in command of the U. S. Arsenal at Philadelphia from the end of the war until April 28, 1816, and was honorably discharged from military service June 1, 1821, at the age of seventy-nine. He died in Philadelphia where he had continuously lived after the end of the war and died October 29, 1832, having served his country in the military service for fifty-one years and was ninety years of age at his death. He is buried in West Laurel Hill Cemetery in Philadelphia.

Col. Steele married Jane Gibson, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, a first cousin of Chief Justice Gibson and General George Gibson. They were married in Hubley's Hotel at Lancaster in 1775, this hotel being then owned by the father of his bride. There was born to them three sons—George, William and Mathias—all of whom served with honors and distinction in the war of 1812 in the U. S. Navy.

They were all three captured aboard their ship during the war and taken to England and became for some time prisoners until after the war was over.

Archibald Steele, the Minute Man

Poem by WILL F. McSPARRAN.

Attuned to pastoral themes, my lyre
Perchance may fail if it aspire
To reach the high heroic key
This day demands,—inspired should be
The one to speak in words that rhyme
Of those whose deeds have been sublime;
Of men who dare all great men men may,
Whose strength is lent to cut away
The galling chains, what'er they be
That shackle world democracy!

Such men were these that we have come
To honor in their land, their home—
What beauty hath their land today,—
What hills and vales and fields that lay
Their largess here, a glorified,
Beloved land, our countryside,
Where nature's finished works abound—
The smile of God! 'tis holy ground!

These lands of streams and fields and wood
Were made that here a motherhood
Should bear us sons ordained to be
Our minute-men of destiny!
Behold our Steele! No ties of home
Could hold him back when there had come
Unto his soul, as came it then,
His country's call for valiant men,
For patriot men, who held the love
Of native land all else above.
No time was there to trim and train
For war, nor pomp, nor show,—a plain,
High call for him,—no accolade,—
He went a warrior readymade!

There is no annal set apart
That tells that somewhere near his heart
He kept a sweetheart's favor, brought
With trembling hands to show she'd wrought
The simple thing her tear drops wet,
That he should wear and not forget;
Nor how a mother's soul was rent
At thought of warfare's banishment
For one she'd borne; or her sweet blend
Of pain and joy, that she could send
So much unselfish love, indeed,
To meet her country's vital need.

Long, long the miles for human feet
From Drumore's hills to Boston's street,
But light the haversack and purse—
Ah me, if I could catch in verse
And sound in rhyme the laugh, the jest,
The spoken word, the sigh repressed,
The banter, moods, the lilt of song,—
The things their hearts could take along,—
And make for us a clear account
Of how their patriot souls could mount,
And find the bitter hardships sweet.
From Drumore hills to Boston street,—
If I could tell in fitting words,
Of morning call of twittering birds,
The rise of sun, the scanty meal,
The march resumed, the high-wrought zeal,
The hearts as light as purse and sack,
The rifle slung across the back,
The thirsty lip at way-side spring,
The firm, strong step, the body swing
That added traveled mile to mile,
And limped to bivouac with a smile,
To find in gathered brush a bed,—
Earth's first night's stars still overhead!

If I could tell how came the rain
And wind and chill and muddy plain,
Of dragging steps and hearts that sank,
Of days so dull and nights so dank
And dark that ardor failed, of one
Who cheered and helped the lagging on,
With ready hand and winning will,
Imparting strength with valor's thrill,—
Our Steele, the brave, the strong, inspired,—
The stalwart youth that never tired
When duty asked for yeoman aid,—
The always true and unafraid!

How Arnold's soldier instinct knew
'Twas Steele could lead the chosen few
O'er stream and mountainside, to blaze
The untrod forest's chartless maze,
Through which that hapless army went
To storm at Quebec's battlement.
Four hundred miles the way, nor less,
By lake and stream, through wilderness,
With dangers strown on every hand
But scorned for love of native land.
From Boston town to old Quebec,
Who goes today, ye little reck,
In limousine or palace car,
Where wonderous landscape beauties are,
Of what I'd vision unto you,—
The road that Steele was sent to hew!
If I could show his woodcraft skill,
Or voice the great, exalted thrill
Of that tremendous fortitude
That filled his soul, 'twould be so good
For poet's ear,—the loud acclaim
You'd give the mention of his name.

When Watson failed 'twas Steele who led
The fighting at his Company's head—
Again his call to duty clear,
Down through his soul's rare atmosphere;
Each time his rifle spoke, 'twas said,
A British coat bore newer red
And when for him came deadly brand
He turned it backward with his hand!
But vain the effort—lost the day,—
The gallant Steele in prison lay
With many more who fought with him,
Their wounds undressed, and dim
In death grew eyes that shining bright
Came bravely to the losing fight.

But lived our Steele. Months later he
Could lead a little band to liberty,
But who shall venture to recite
The perils and hardships of that flight?
Their wasting wounds in prison pen,
And cruel fare, had made the men,
Unarmed, in rags, in sore distress,
Too spent to face the wilderness;
But Steele inspired and led them on,—
He spoke of battles to be won,
Of homes and loves and better days,
Of happy lives down peaceful ways,
Of all the good that victory
Would bring their land forever free.
With his prescience he could give
Them new heart hope, desire to live,
And will to try the trackless way,
Where untold dangers ambushed lay.

So came they to a river's flood,
Swift rushing through the solitude.
The icy waters must be crossed,
Or all their hopes of safety lost.
Their need was great—with ready hand
They gathered driftwood from the strand,
And quickly fashioned such a float
They hoped would serve them as a boat,
The flotsam held in place and bound
By twigs and vines and tied around

With ropes they'd carried in their flight
Against the need of such a plight.

But ere they reached mid-stream they knew
Their craft could never take them through—
'Twould founder from the very weight,
The overload of human freight,
But Steele relieved the overload
By jumping in the freezing flood,
A rope around his body tied
To tow him while he bravely cried
To those aboard to steady stand
And row them quickly to the land.
So strongly to their poles they bent,
Such effort to their paddles lent,
That soon they touched the landing shore.
Exhausted dropped the pole and oar,
But hastened to their leader's aid,—
Their brave of heart, the unafraid.

At last had death o'er taken him,—
The clear of eye, the strong of limb?
Could he withstand that awful chill,
This bravest man of iron will?
A fiery pillar built they then,
To guide his life to them again;
They made the place so warm and bright
No soul could miss it in the night;
Such love, such tenderness they give
The warrior sighs, resigned to live

Thus came they back, and Steele again
Went out with Red Rose fighting men,—
He asked no leave to nurse his wound,
Nor any time to sit around
And tell to those that stayed at home
Of dangerous ways that he had come.

Such men could venture all that we
Might be their heirs to liberty;
Such men could build a glorious state
For us to love and keep as great—
God grant that we forevermore
May fall them not in Old Drumore!

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Col. Thomas Porter

By ROBERT B. RISK, Esq.

A nation without monuments is a land without heroes, memories and inheritances. Without these, no people can have an inspiration which develops the individual, builds up national greatness and establishes a lofty patriotism. The backward nations of to-day are those without a history or ancestral inheritances, while the great, progressive lands have the records of their race's achievements by heart, and on every hilltop, in lowly valley or the humble graveyard can be found a monument or memorial marking the graves of their heroes or great men, silently inspiring the resolve that what worthy sires had won should not perish through a degenerate posterity.

There is not a township scarcely in the thirteen original colonies where does not rest the dust of some of the brave men who won our independence. Many of the names of such heroes are unwritten in the pages of local or general history, and many more sleep the dreamless sleep in unmarked graves. It is true all communities cannot have a Bunker Hill and Yorktown where began and ended the greatest Revolution of all time; nor can every spot have a shrine like Mt. Vernon, Monticello or the tomb of a Lincoln, but, as has been stated, every county has its heroes, who, if they played a minor role in a great contest are none the less heroes and worthy of a perpetual memento for the work they accomplished according to their opportunities. The subject of this sketch belongs to the class of almost forgotten heroes of the inconspicuous order, because his career was cut short by dying at the early age of 38 in the year 1777, when the Declaration of Independence was but a few months old and the Revolution but scarcely begun. But all he had of energy and nearly all of his rather moderate means, he gave to the cause of Independence. He had at least a fraction of that glorious and heroic life which is better than an age without a name. His heart became inflamed with the idea of a free land, self governed and enduring, when the news of Lexington and Concord (battles fought in 1775 before the Declaration was given the world) reached the southern end of our county. The spirit of the community was with him as it was composed of the sturdy Scotch-Irish ever ready for a fight, "who knew their rights and knowing dared maintain." There was never a Tory or a slacker in the "lower end" of our county. George III in order to belittle the Revolution sneered at it as "a Presbyterian war." When we consider the big part the Scotch-Irish played in the contest, in field and cabinet, the king was one-fourth right at least. At any rate, the spirit which animated Col. Porter was common to all our section. This general feeling of the community can be illustrated by stating that when the news of Lexington reached the academy near to or in Liberty Square, this township, taught by the Rev. James Latta, a large majority of the scholars, with or without the consent of their parents, joined the Revolutionary army. Among them were two sons of William Steele. In fact all his sons—four in number—fought under Washington except one who was still a boy. Can their graves be found to-day? It is to be feared not; as many a hero fell in battle or died of wounds in a fearful camp like Valley Forge, whose names and dust are unknown and unmarked by

the generations of to-day. It may not be out of place now to say the Historical Society of Lancaster is doing a noble work in playing the part of Sir Walter Scott's "Old Mortality," in visiting the graveyards of our county to brush away the dust and moss on the crumbling tombstones of our Revolutionary sires and placing perpetual memorial tablets on the birth spots of our noted dead in civil and military life.

With these preliminary remarks now let us look at the life of Col. Porter in some detail. The records concerning him are few and meagre. So far as I know no direct member of his family lives in this community. His children went West and bore a good part in life either as prominent members of their local communities or in the larger affairs of their adopted States. So about all we know of Col. Porter is what the musty records of the Court House tell us or what can be found in the slender accounts given in military achives. Such information as I have been able to obtain I will give you as briefly as possible.

The father of Colonel Porter was John Porter who came from Ireland to this township of Drumore in the early thirties of the eighteenth century. He brought with him the courage of the pioneer immigrant and that bravery an Irishman has never lacked. He must have brought with him also a certain amount of money, for he took up under the Proprietors a tract of land of some 350 acres, where we now stand and where his son, Col. Thomas Porter, was born about 1738 or '39. John Porter's wife answered to the good old Scriptural name of Rebecca and bore him five children, two sons, Thomas (the subject of this sketch) William and three daughters, all the latter being married at the time of his death save Violet, who married two years later. He died on this Drumore farm in 1765. Upon the death of the elder Porter's wife, Thomas Porter, the eldest son, became the owner of the homestead. He married Janet (sometimes named Jean) Mitchell, daughter of John Mitchell, June 18, 1761. To them were born nine children, viz: John, William, Thomas, Mary Rebecca, Margaret, George, James and Violet, only one of whom, John, was fourteen years of age upon the death of his father in 1777. Col. Porter died intestate and probably poor, as he had spent most of his possessions in equipping the various companies of militia he raised and drilled and for other expenses incurred in the struggle for independence. But such estate as he left was administered upon by James Porter and Thomas Whiteside, a brother-in-law, who had married his sister, Jean. Patrick Ewing became the guardian of all the minor children. By court proceeding beginning in 1782 and ending in 1784, an inquisition was held on the Porter farm and its 350 acres were appraised at 550 pounds and awarded to the Colonel's son, John, who had then become of age. In the partition proceedings Hugh Long became bondsman for John Porter, purchaser of the estate. In the course of years all of the Porter name moved from this neighborhood and rose to prominence in Kentucky and Indiana, one of the descendants becoming Governor of the latter state. Such is the brief record of the civil or family side of Colonel Porter's life. Let us now turn to his military career.

In common with all the leaders of the day he foresaw that a conflict between this country and George III was sure to come and they uttered in their hearts if not in words the sentiments of the fiery Patrick Henry—"The war is inevitable and let it come. I repeat it, sir, let it come." Let me say in passing that it is well we now know that the War of the Revolution was not one between this land and the English people but a contest between ourselves and a bigoted sovereign aided and abetted by a subservient court and aristocracy to overthrow constitutional government and make omnipotent the prerogative of Kings and "divine right." Liberty loving Englishmen were on our side, led by such mighty champions as Chatham, Pitt, Burke and Fox. These men were fighting the same battle for freedom at home we were fighting for here, and they rejoiced with us when Yorktown ended the war and made the King subservient to the people through a representative Parliament and sounded the death knell of "rotten boroughs." So Colonel Porter, seeing the Revolution was inevitable, keenly felt the necessity of preparation in time of peace. Young as he was, he had become a man of note in both his home community and throughout the country at large. So in 1774, a year before "the embattled farmers" at Lexington and Concord, "fired the shot heard round the world," we find Col. Porter selected by ballot, with his neighbor of Drumore Township, John McEntire, as one of "The Committee of Sixty" for Lancaster County, whose duty it was to look after the loyalty of all the inhabitants of the district, to encourage the timid, convince the wavering, keep burning brightly the ardor of the brave and impulsive and to have a watchful eye on slacker, coward or Tory. We can imagine the labor and zeal of Colonel Porter in riding by day or night throughout this bailiwick in discharge of his duties and on the then bridle paths for roads, which, save in mere width, have not improved greatly to this day. We next find him Colonel of the eight associated Battalions of the county in 1775. At that rank he was retained in the formation of the Revolutionary army and as commanding officer of the 3rd Battalion. In the same year he was member of the assembly from our county and a leader therein, and also a member of the convention to form the Constitution of

the state. During the years of 1775 and 1776 he recruited, armed, equipped (much of it at his own expense without hope of reimbursement from a poor and bankrupt government) and drilled, no less than ten companies of militia and prepared them for the line. Impaired health and fast waning strength rendered him unfit and unable to endure the fatigue of the march and rigors of camp life, and so far as we know from records, he was not engaged in any battle with the soldiers he had so strenuously prepared for duty. As we have noted, he died in 1777, during the initial stages of the Revolutionary conflict. He was a faithful and trusted servant of the people and his country to the full extent of his physical powers and only death stopped his promising great career and being as near to Washington as our own General Hand. What might have been had he lived, is a matter for mere idle speculation. But we can well conclude that as he gave all he had of strength and means to the cause of Independence, he is as much one of our heroes as if he fell with Warren at Bunker Hill, or as an early victim of the conflict, a martyr worthy to stand by the side of a Nathan Hale. The tablet we now dedicate is a fitting tribute to a man who was without reproach in civil life, without fear as a soldier and who showed the depth of his patriotism by giving his all to his country.

APPENDIX

COL. THOMAS PORTER, OF DRUMORE TOWNSHIP, LANCASTER COUNTY. TRANSCRIPT OF RECORD IN CIVIL AND MILITARY LIFE.

1774. Elected from his township to the Committee of Sixty.
Rupps History of Lancaster Co., 385.
Ellis & Watson of Lancaster Co., 36.

1775. Colonels of the Associated Battalions from Lancaster County were as follows:
George Ross.
Mathias Slough.
Curtiss Grubb.
Thomas Porter.
John Ferree.
James Burd.
Peter Grubb.
Bartram Galbraith.
Penna. Archives, 2nd. Series, Vol. XIII, p. 257.

1775. Member of State Assembly from Lancaster County.
Record Penna. Assembly Sept. 24, 1776.
Rupp's History of Lancaster County, page 404.

1776. Member of the Convention to form the Constitution.
Rupp's History Lancaster Co., p. 408.

1776. Colonel of Third Battalion, Lancaster County Militia.

1777. Officers of Third Battalion, Lancaster County Militia, were:
Colonel Alexander Lowery.
Lieut. Col. James Cunningham.
Major Jacob Cook.
Officers of Second Battalion, Lancaster County Militia, were:
Colonel James Watson, (Captain in 1776.)
Lieut. Col. James Porter.
Major Dorrington Wilson, (Captain in 1776.)
Note men transferred from the old 3rd Battalion to the 2nd.
Penna. Archives, Series 2nd. Vol. XIII, p. 353.
Colonel Thomas Porter's name is missing in the realignment in 1777 and afterwards. (He died in 1777.)

1776. The earliest minute made in the minutes of the Council of Safety in 1776 concerning this command of Col. Thomas Porter is dated August 13th when Robert Towers (Commissary) is ordered to deliver arms "to Captain Ross of Col. Thomas Porter's Battalion of Lancaster County." "August 29th Mr. Robert Towers, Commissary, was ordered to deliver to Major Ewing a hundred stand of arms for the use of Col. Porter's Battalion of Lancaster County."
Minutes proceedings of Council of Safety same date.

1776. Same date Capt. Thomas Morrison (of Porter's Battallion) was allowed $25, 2s 6d. for mileage of sixty-seven men ninety miles, and $6, 10s. for a rifle to be charged to Col. Thomas Porter." The Council of Safety allowed $2, 8s. 9d. for dieting sixty-five men of the Company of Capt. Ross in the Battalion of Colonel Thomas Porter, and $1, 2s. 6d. for dieting thirty-nine men of Capt. Boyd's Company, Col. Thomas Porter's Battalion."
"Mention is also made in same minutes of Captain Boyd, Capt. John Eckman and Capt. Patton of Col. Thomas Porter's Battalion.

Ellis & Watson's History of Lancaster County, p. 52. Same facts also noted at several points in Colonial Records, all quoted from minutes of Council of Safety.

1776. The following are the names of the Captains of the Companies under the command of Col. Thomas Porter, of Lancaster County, as Commander of the 2nd Battalion.

Captain James Wilson.
Captain Thomas Whitman.
Captain John Boyer.
Captain James Morrison.
Captain Dorrington Wilson.
Captain Robert Campbell.
Captain James Ross.
Captain ——— Johnson.
Captain ——— Paxton.

Penna. Archives, 2nd. Series, Vol. XIII, p. 325, excepting Capts. Ross, Johnson and Paxton who are named in Ellis & Watson History Lancaster County, p. 52.

Note.

It is worthy of note here that Jean Porter, sister of Col. Thomas Porter, became the wife of Col. Thomas Whiteside, of Colerain Township.

Three daughters of this union, by an odd coincidence, married three brothers, sons of Samuel McConnell, of Colerain, as follows: Rebecca, married Hugh McConnell; Martha, married David McConnell, and Violet, married Samuel McConnell. From this union of three sisters with three brothers have sprung a rather remarkable line of men, McConnells:

Judge A. D. McConnell, Judge of the Courts of Westmoreland County. Pa.; Judge James Marshall, of Iowa; Judge J. P. Smith, of Tennessee; Rev. S. D. McConnell, D. D., Rector of St. Trinity Church, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Rev. David McConnell Steele, Rector of St. Luke's Church and Church of Epiphany, New York; Joseph Mitchel, Chief Counsel of Michigan Central R. R. Co.; Jackson E. Reynolds, Prof. Corporation Law, Columbia University, N. Y., and Chief Counsel of New Jersey Central R. R. Co. All these men were lineal descendants of first John Porter, of Drumore.

DESCENDANTS OF JOHN PORTER

1 John Porter
m. Rebecca ——

- 2 Thomas
- 2 William
- 2 Violet
- 2 —— Price
- 2 —— Mitchell
- 2 —— Whiteside

2 Thomas Porter
m. Jeannette Mitchell

- 3 John *m.* Rebecca Long
- 3 William *m.* Esther Price
- 3 Mary *m.* —— Luvassar (?)
  - James
  - Thomas
- 3 Rebecca *m.* John Neel
  - Susan Perry
  - Bettie Horton
  - Mrs. Robt. Ellis
  - Lizzie Scott
- 3 Margaret *m.* Moses Scott
  - Eliza
  - John P.
  - Milton
- 3 George *m.* Elizabeth Craig
- 3 James *m.* (1) Elizabeth Fight
  (2) —— ——
- 3 Jeam *m.* Col. Thomas Whiteside
- 3 Violet
- 3 Thomas—*probably b. after his father's death*

3 John Porter
m. Rebecca Long
daughter of Hugh Long, of Drumore Twp., Lancaster Co., Penna.

(*m.* Dec. 25, 1786)

- 4 Mary *m.* John Stevenson *of Ripley Co., Ind.*
  - Elmer E. (*Descendants*) *m.* —— ——
- 4 Jane *m.* Stephen Ludlow, (*Descendants*) *of Lawrenceburg, Ind.*
- 4 Thomas *m.* (1) Mercy Tousey, *b. in Pa.* *of Ky.*
  Capt. in U. S. Army.
  - Andrew Oliphant (*d*) *m.* (1) Nancy McCoy (*d*)
    - Omer T. (*d*) *m.* —— (*Descendants living?*)
    - (2) —— Green
    - Don C. Porter *m.* —— —— (*Descendants living*)

  m. (2) Miranda Tousey, *1st cousin of Mercy T. above.*
  - (a) Albert Gallatin (*d*) *m.* Minerva V. Brown, *of Indianapolis, Ind.* (*d*) — *See Cong. Directory 1774-1911*
    - 1 Omer H. (*d*)
    - 2 George T. *m.* Hattie Goff, *of Clarksburg, W. Va.*
    - 3 Edward B. (*d*) *m.* Carrie Ray, *of Indianapolis*
      - (a) Kath Varney (*children*)
      - (b) Eleanor *m.*
      - (c) Anne *m.* (*children*)
    - 4 Annie *m.* Augustus L. Mason, *of Indianapolis.*
    - 5 Albert B. (*d*) *m.* Therese Study, *of Richmond, Ind.*
  - (b) Ann T. (*d*) *m.* E. G. Burkam, *of Lawrenceburg, Ind.* (*d*)
    - (1) Caroline T. (*the only child*)
  - (c) Pinckney J. (*d*)
  - (d) Caroline (*d*) *m.* James M. Oliphant, *of Pa.* (*d*) *Two children who d. in infancy.*
- 4 Eliza *m.* —— Thompson (*Descendants*)
- 4 Lucinda *m.* William Godley

3 Wm. Porter *m.* Esther Price	4 William			
	4 Angeline *m.* Jas. Ryle	David		
		Betty		
		Win (?)		
		Elijah		
		Polly		
	4 Thomas			
	4 Esther P. *m.* Samuel Craig	Mrs. D. D. Garmore		
		Mrs. Ashley		
	4 Violet *m.* Thos. Neal	R. W. Neal	1 Pink Neal (?)	
		(*Price Neal ?*)		
	4 David S. *m.* Agnes Campbell	Omer T.	1 Jas. E.	Mary
				Omer
				Laura
		Thomas	1 C. O. Porter	
	4 Bettie *m.* Adam Neal			
	4 Jane *m.* Henry Stephens	Hiram		
		Jane		
		Hettie	1 Sophie-Buckner	
3. George Porter	4 Jane Foster			
	4 Frances Youell			
	4 Eliza Butler			
	4 Isabel Morton			
	4 Margaret			
	4 Wm. Wesley			
	4 Geo. Robert			
	4 Thomas			
	4 Elijah			
3. James Porter *m.* twice	4 Mrs. Jane Kelly	W. B. Kelly		
	4 Washington	Cyrus		
		Cynthia		
		Lizzie		
		Jack		
	4 Jefferson			

COL. ARCHIBALD STEELE
From a photo taken from an oil painting.

GENERAL JOHN STEELE AND WIFE, ABIGAIL,
at advanced age, from a photo taken from an oil painting.

General John Steele

By SUSAN C. FRAZER

The first Steele in this country of whom the descendants of General John Steele have absolute knowledge, proved by history, wills, family Bibles, court house records and the gravestones in the old churchyard at Chestnut Level, was Captain William Steele, Sr., born 1707, married Rachel Carr, of Maryland, who was born 1726. He settled along Puddle Duck Run, a small branch of Conowingo Creek. Prior to 1727 the road commonly called the Foundry Road, is described as running past William Steele's farm. He took up 200 acres of land, established a tannery as early as 1730. In 1756 he was in the Provincial Service; commanded a company of associators. He was a staunch Presbyterian patriot, but on account of his advanced years he was unable to endure the fatigues and hardships of an active campaign during the Revolution. His four stalwart sons fought for independence. Captain William Steele died at his home, Drumore Township, (his home is still standing about 2½ miles from here,) October 23d, 1780. The widow, Rachel Carr Steele, died April 18th, 1798. They are buried in the old graveyard of the Presbyterian Church at Chestnut Level. The eldest son, Archibald Steele, was born in 1742. The second son, William, was born July 30th, 1750; he married Elizabeth Bailey who was born October 14th, 1754, and they were married September 14th, 1775. He commanded a Company in the war of the Revolution; fought gallantly on Long Island. He with his wife is buried in the old graveyard of the Presbyterian Church at Chestnut Level. Their daughter, Ann, married first, William Dickson; her second marriage was to Major Thomas Jordan, of Chanceford Township, York County; he was an officer in Gen. Jas. Porter's regiment in the Revolution. Their daughter, Rachel, married Jacob Bailey, son of Robert Bailey, a prominent man in the county. The fourth son of Captain William Steele, James, the youngest son, married Mary Humes. He was too young to join the Revolutionary army, but finally as a boy enlisted, marched as far as Baltimore with his company when they heard of the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. He distinguished himself during the war of 1812; was made a General; died in 1847,and is buried in cemetery at Harrisburg; his wife died in St. Paul, Minn., in 1864, and is there buried. The third son, John Steele, the subject of this paper, was born June 5th, 1758; he was sent to the Chestnut Level Select School under the tuition of Rev. James Latta, D. D.; the elder brothers, Archibald and William, were then fighting in war of the Revolution, but on account of his youth his parents refused to allow him to join the army. He was being prepared for College to become a clergyman of the Presbyterian Church. He left school without the consent of his parents, telling his venerable preceptor that until his country was free he must leave his studies for the camp. He entered the army as a volunteer, and though young, soon attained the command of a veteran company. Washington made him a Colonel, appointed him on his staff. At the age of 19 he commanded Mrs. Washington's bodyguard; when the General was away he lived at her quarters at Morristown, N. J. There was great danger of an attack during the absence of the General. He had 60 troopers under him for her defense; so had no fear of the outcome of an attack. (There is a letter here to-day on exhibition which he wrote in 1780, telling of his life at the home of Mrs. Washington.) He was severely wounded at Brandywine, so severely that he was thought dead; six of his faithful soldiers carried him after the battle on a blanket to bury him in the woods to prevent the British from mutilating his body; when they reached the woods with his body they discovered signs of life in him; they carried him a long distance from danger of capture, reaching the home of two elderly ladies, who, though entire strangers to him, nursed him assiduously and were the means of his restoration. His sense of obligation to them and his gratitude were lasting as life. Before he could return to active military duty his father heard what had befallen him and after much search found him in Bucks County, whither he had been carried after many removals, with a view to his safety.

Returning health and strength restored the young soldier to arms, not at all discouraged by what he had suffered. He followed General Washington through many battles, participated in the capture of Cornwallis at Yorktown, where he was field officer of the day when Cornwallis surrendered his sword to Washington.

At the conclusion of the war he returned home with an arm disabled, poor and penniless. Abigail Bailey, daughter of Robert Bailey and Margaret McDill his

wife, the sweetheart of his youth, waited eight years for his return and remained true to her pledge and they were married March 4th, 1784.

Before her marriage she lived with her brother in Lancaster, Francis Bailey, who printed the first almanac, and on the title page was a picture of Washington, Bailey calling him "Washington, the father of his country," the first person who did it. She often sat in his office with her sewing and watched him setting type. One day she said to him, "Francis, I think I can help you," at once commenced operations and actually set up the first pocket almanac which was printed in this State. The knowledge of printing she obtained was of great value to her husband in later life. With firmness, decision, enterprise and activity, she united all the amiable attributes of an accomplished lady; she was well suited to be the wife of young Steele. It was perhaps as much owing to her knowledge of the business of a printer, as to the versatility of the genius of her husband that they went to Philadelphia and engaged in that business which Franklin immortalized and which has immortalized Franklin, setting a praiseworthy example of industry and independence of character when the arts were comparatively new in this country. General Steele with his own hands cast the type with which he and his wife set up the first American edition of Dillsworth's Spelling Book and a copy of the New Testament, publishing edition after edition. Subsequently General Steele removed to a paper manufactory which he established on the Octoraro at Steelville; there also he multiplied copies from his standing types and occasionally repaired them by casting the defaced letter anew. Agriculture was his favorite pursuit and from his paper manufactory and printing he retired to his farm in Drumore, at the Unicorn. While cultivating his native fields he frequently represented his district in the House of Representatives and in the Senate of Pennsylvania. He was very useful in settling difficulties between the different claimants of land in Luzerne County which were long a source of agitation and anxiety in the community whilst acting as Commissioner for his State. To him, Logan, the Indian Chief, made his famous address while chairman of a Commission which was sent to make a treaty of peace with the Indians who had been at war with the whites of Western Pennsylvania and Virginia.

In 1808 he was appointed Collector of the revenue of the United States for the Port of Philadelphia and filled this important office with exemplary ability and fidelity until 1826, when he resigned on account of impaired health.

At the conclusion of the war when Washington bade farewell to his officers at Newburg, he with them formed the Society of the Order of the Cincinnati, which was to perpetuate their friendship, hardships and memories of the war as they returned to their homes and avocations of life. The membership in it was an inheritance to descend to the eldest son of the eldest son in each family for all time. General Steele was one of the founders of this Order. At his death his eldest son, Captain John Steele, of the War of 1812, of Harmony Hall, Lancaster County, inherited it; the insignia is of gold, the American eagle with outstretched wings holding the olive branch in the mouth. William Porter Steele, the eldest son of the Captain, inherited it; then his son, Charles Stetson Steele. He had four daughters but no son, so his eldest grandson, Hugh Hutchinson, of Herndon, Va., is the inheritor; Charles S. Steele was the last male Steele of the General's line; the inheritance now goes out of the Steele name. Of his home life, the highest evidence of the prudence, self-government and equanimity of himself and wife, is that during their married life of 43 years they are said never exchanged an unkind word. This was their testimony concerning each other which was corroborated by their children and intimate friends in their family. General Steele was an elder in the Presbyterian Church at Chestnut Level; very often officiated in that capacity in the Third Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia, of which he was a trustee and one of its valued members. He died on the 22nd of February, his wife two weeks later, on the 13th of March, 1827. They lived the life of Christians,—entered into the rest which remaineth for the people of God. They are buried in the churchyard of the Third Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia on Pine Street between Fourth and Sixth, where a monument of simple proportions is erected.

BRIEF OF THE TITLE TO THE GENERAL JOHN STEELE TRACT NEAR UNICORN, IN DRUMORE TOWNSHIP

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania To John Steele.	Tract of land called "Trenton." Patent Deed dated Nov. 21, 1809. Record in Pat. Book H, Vol. 1, p. 623. Containing 201 Acres.
John Steele's Heirs and Exors. To William Boyd.	Dated Oct. 6, 1829. Record Book N-5-370. Will dated Dec. 4, 1823.
William Boyd To Robert Steele.	Dated Oct. 6, 1829. Record N-5-374.
Robert Steele To James N. Henderson.	Dated April 30, 1838. Not recorded. Now in possession of Charles B. Evans.
James N. Henderson To James Barnes.	Dated Mar. 11, 1839. Record R-11-262.
James Barnes To Robert J. and William Barnes.	Eighty-eight acres adjoining to the eastward had been bought to it. Dated May 17, 1880, Record R-11-265. For 288 Acres.
Robert J. Barnes, William Barnes, To John N. Haverstick.	Dated March 30, 1882. Record S-11-485. For 179 Acres, part of farm.
John N. Haverstick's heirs To John L. Minnich.	Dated April 1, 1896. Record C-15-349. For 179 Acres.
John L. Minnich's Admrs. To I. C. Arnold.	Dated Mch. 27, 1905. Rec. S-17-589.
I. C. Arnold To Jerries DeLong.	Dated May 5, 1905. Rec. S-17-589.
Clerk of Orphans' Court To Catherine DeLong.	Dated April 30, 1914. Rec. A-22-2. 179 Acres.
Catherine DeLong's Exors. To Paul DeLong and Lewis E. Shoemaker.	Dated Mch. 31, 1921. Left for record but not yet recorded.

Chas. B. Evans' Title to Part of Steele Tract with New Buildings on Which the Monument is Erected.

Referring back to deed from James Barnes to Robert J. and Wm. Barnes for the whole tract, Record R-11-265 we find:

Robert J. Barnes died Sept. 3rd, 1891, testate. Wm. J. Barnes, Exor.	Will Robert J. Barnes, dated 1891, Will Book J-2-198. Gave Wm. J. Barnes authority to sell his interest.
Wm. J. Barnes personally and as Exor. of Robert J. Barnes. To Charles B. Evans.	Dated Apr. 3, 1909. Record W-19-433. For 109 A. 40 P.

Report of Celebration Committee

Read by Chairman D. F. MAGEE.

Report of the Committee having charge of the Drumore celebration, and the erection of the Monument Saturday, Sept. 17, 1921.

Your Committee respectfully reports that in pursuance of the purposes and intent of the resolution under which it was appointed it took up the work which was assigned it and carried it to a successful finish and herewith submits in some detail the work done.

The Committee as finally filled and appointed consisted of the following members: D. F. Magee, Chairman; Adaline B. Spindler, Secretary; Prof. H. H. Beck, A. K. Hostetter, I. C. Arnold, Miss Daisy E. B. Grubb, Miss Susan C. Frazer, Mrs. John A. Nauman, Mrs. Grace Collins Scott, H. Frank Eshleman, George W. Hensel, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Edgar B. Maxwell, Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Evans.

The Chairman afterwards added to this Committee a large number of persons and assigned to them work on special Committees, the following being the names of the Committees and respective chairman:

Vocal and Instrumental Music, Prof. H. H. Beck, Chairman; Invitations, H. Frank Eshleman, Chairman; Foundation and Stone, George W. Hensel, Chairman; Tablets and Marker, Prof. H. H. Beck, Chairman; Reception and Social, Mrs. John A. Nauman, Chairman; Old Homes and Grounds, Edgar B. Maxwell, Chairman; Exhibit of Relics, John L. Summy, Chairman; Dinner and Refreshments, Thos. C. Evans, Chairman; Autos and Transportation, Levi McAllister, Chairman.

The Chairman herewith wishes to acknowledge with the thanks of the Society the enthusiastic spirit and the willingness to work shown by all chairmen and their able assistants. Each of them filled their parts most willingly and ably and to this united effort is the grand success of the undertaking due; and while he would detract nothing from the excellent work done by all, he feels that justice demands that special mention should be made of the excellence and generosity of the work done by Mr. and Mrs. Edgar B. Maxwell and Prof. H. H. Beck.

The Maxwells literally took off all gates, laid down all bars and threw open all doors to their beautiful and hospitable home and invited all the countryside to come in and enjoy themselves to the limit in any and every part of the farm and buildings. They spared neither time, labor or expense in preparing the stand and tables for our entertainment; and the result of their labor gave to us the most beautiful and artistic staging and setting for the celebration that any of us have ever seen.

Prof. Beck rendered invaluable services in the search for and selection of the stone, and in the planning and design of the tablets and the composing of the excellent legends that are found on each.

It took many days of work and thought and much time spent, the story of which is all told in the beautiful monument and tablets thereon to show to the generations to come, the noble patriots of our County, sons of Drumore. Standing on firm foundation far under ground this perfect shaft of trap rock and enduring bronze will stand for years unnumbered to tell its story of noble deeds, a reminder of the good work of the Lancaster County Historical Society.

Your Committee selected for the authors of the four papers to the men to be commemorated, the following: Doctor David Ramsay, H. Frank Eshleman, Esq.; Gen. John Steele, Miss Susan C. Frazer; Col. Thomas Porter, Robert B. Risk, Esq.; and Archibald Steele, D. F. Magee, Esq.

The papers prepared by each will speak for themselves and are a valuable accession to our historic archives; they are herewith attached and made part of this report.

It may be noted here that the original intention to have Mr. Magee prepare a paper upon the ancestry of John C. Calhoun was not carried out for the reason that Mr. Magee after most exhaustive search in all attainable sources and direction, did not feel that it was possible to produce with the certainty and accuracy that our Society expects, proof that the direct Calhoun ancestry had been resident in our County. The Calhouns who did live and reside for several generations in Drumore, and of whom descendants are still here in the Pennys, were apparently connected with the John C. ancestry, probably cousins, there was available no record proof that Patrick Calhoun, the father of John C. Calhoun, was born or lived here.

But nothing was lost to our historic

records by the substitution of Archibald Steele in his stead; for our Society has learned thereby that in him she gave to our country one of the bravest and most heroic men in all the Continental Army.

The poem written by Will F. McSparran, a son of Drumore, upon the life of Archibald Steele, was a most excellent production and reflects as great an honor upon the literary attainments and poetic genius of another Drumore son as it does upon the heroic valor of the revolutionary soldier. It is attached herewith and made part of this report.

The threatening weather of the morning kept many away from the celebration; nevertheless the gathering was a very large and notable one and it was estimated that there was present about eight hundred people, many of them coming from a long distance and quite a number of the Steele descendants were present.

Six hundred invitations were printed and sent out to the members and their friends,as also to a large number of others whom it was thought would be interested in the celebration through old associations.

All of the surrounding historical Societies in other Counties were specially invited. Invitations were sent to the Governors of Pennsylvania and other state officials, as also Robert Arthur Cooper, the governor of South Carolina, and the Mayor, John P. Grace, of Charleston, S. C. All replied, excusing themselves on account of other more urgent engagements; but all expressing their appreciation and extending to our Society their well wishes for our success. Besides the number of Steeles present, Hon. George T. Porter, a son of Governor Porter, of Indiana, was present, as also John McCardel, one of Indiana's big men of the day, once a Martic boy, was with us and gave us a fine address.

Hon. Cyrus T. Fox, Secretary of the Berks County Historical Society, was present and gave an address; also the Rev. John B. Laird was present and gave an address that was interesting and timely.

A number of very interesting pictures, relics of the Steele family, including a picture of General John Steele, and Col. Archibald Steele, as also a letter from Dr. David Ramsay, the Bible of General Steele, and also his sword used in service, were among the most notable. The pictures in oil, brought by Miss Sue C. Frazer were much admired.

Good pictures of all of the present homes on the sites of the old homesteads, as also a picture of the monument, were taken by D. B. Landis, the official photographer, some of which were used in illustrations. Mr. Landis has sets of fives of these pictures which he is furnishing at cost, one dollar for the five.

The country dinner furnished by Caterers Eckman and Smith consisting of chicken, roasting ears, sweet potatoes and all the side dishes, topped out with ice cream, was highly appreciated and partaken of by upwards of three hundred people.

Extra trolley cars were furnished by the Traction Company and all were accommodated and the service of automobiles to carry the visitors on the tour of the residences of the four heroes of the day was fully adequate to all demands, though owing to the threatening weather many of them were late in arriving as they believed they would not be wanted.

The whole programme from the start in the morning to the final bugler's call of reveille was carried out completely and on time in every feature, and not one number was even five minutes late.

Honorable George T. Porter, a lineal descendant of Colonel Thomas Porter and a son of Governor Albert G. Porter, of Indiana, was so well pleased with the work of the Society throughout that he volunteered a contribution of One Hundred Dollars towards the expense of the monument.

The legends on the monument are as follows:

DR. DAVID RAMSAY

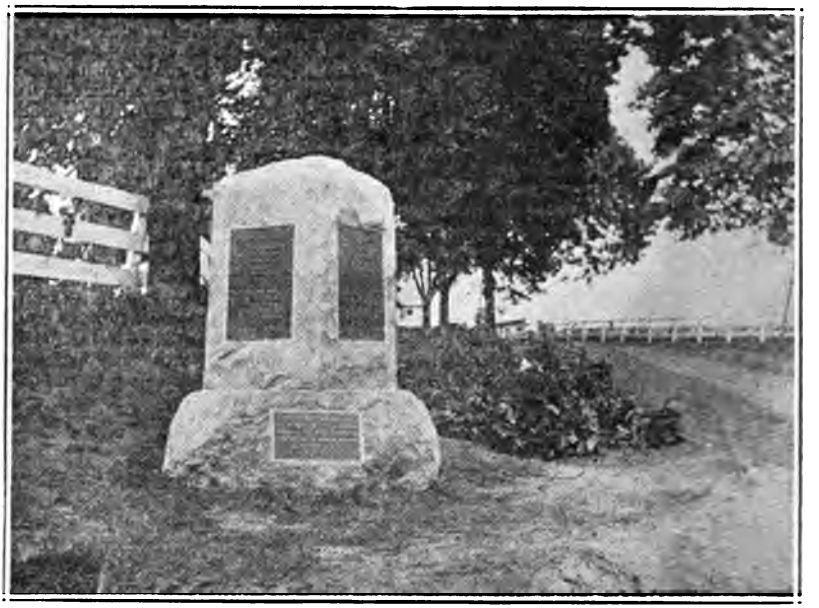
Historian—Surgeon—Patriot
Born one mile southwest, 1749
Continental Army Surgeon
Friend of Washington
Constructive leader in Congress
Talented man in letters
The Father of American History
He is best known for his History
of the American Revolution, Life
of Washington,
History of America, and
Universal History Americanized
Practiced medicine and died 1815
in Charleston, S. C.

GENERAL JOHN STEELE

Born three miles north, 1753
Resident of this farm
Volunteer at 18. Captain at 19.
Colonel on Washington's staff at 21
Wounded at Brandywine and
at Germantown
Pennsylvania Legislature (House,) 1801
Speaker of Senate, 1806
Collector of Port Philadelphia,
1808—1825
As commissioner to treat with
warring tribes, to him was addressed the famous speech of
Logan, the Indian chief.
Died 1827.

COLONEL THOMAS PORTER

Born three miles north, 1738
A pioneer spirit of American
Independence
Committee of Sixty, 1774
Organizer of ten Lancaster County



The monument of native trap rock boulder at Unicorn, with bronze tablet on each of the four faces to Ramsay, Porter, John Steele and Archibald Steele.

COPYWRIGHT BY D. B. LANDIS

The old Maxwell homestead, near Unicorn; set and staged for the Celebration. A splendidly preserved mansion, built by Robert Maxwell in 1754, now the home of Mr. and Mrs. Edgar B. Maxwell and mother, Mrs. James Maxwell. Edgar B. Maxwell is a lineal descendant in male line from the first builder.

companies whom failing health prevented his leading into the Field
Died 1777.

COLONEL ARCHIBALD STEELE

Born three miles north, 1742
Picturesque in his ruggedness and ardor
Walked to Boston at the call of Bunker Hill
Leading six picked men, he broke the trail for the Montgomery expedition against Quebec, where he fought with distinction. Traveling on an overcrowded boat on the retreat, he contracted a chronic illness in the icy St. Lawrence. Thereafter Commissary and finally head of the Philadelphia Arsenal.
Died 1832

It is reported to your Committee that from fifteen to twenty automobiles of people stop every day to admire the monument and study its story as told in the tablets.

D. F. MAGEE, Chairman.

RESOLUTIONS

ON THE

Passing of Dr. F. R. Diffenderfer

By the Lancaster County Historical Society

Resolved, That in the death of Frank R. Diffenderffer, Litt. D., the city and county, as well as ourselves, have lost a man of great worth and one whose place will not easily be filled.

This Society was largely his creation. For seven years he acted as its unpaid Secretary; for two years he served as its President; and when death came upon him, he was its First Vice President. No name appears upon our records so frequently as that of our departed friend, and no papers delve so deeply into the early traditions of this locality as those which came from his fluent pen. He was easily the most valuable member this Society ever had. We ne'er shall see his like again.

He hated inaccuracy in papers relating to our history. Often with great earnestness we have heard him on this floor denouncing loose and incorrect statements and then giving the correct version of the alleged events. His knowledge covered a wide range, and everything he did showed clearly his marvelous memory and extensive reading. As an author he was known throughout the state. His kindly face will be sadly missed at our meetings and his efforts on behalf of the Society cannot by others easily be supplied.

LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Secretary. Adaline B. Spindler. President, C. I. Landis.

Minutes of the October Meeting.

Lancaster, Pa.,
7 October, 1921.

The Lancaster County Historical Society met in their room in the A. Herr Smith Memorial Building this evening. The President, Hon. Charles I. Landis, presiding, opened the business meeting by calling for the reports of the various officers. The minutes of the September meeting were read and approved.

The Treasurer's financial statement was accepted and approved as follows:

Sept. 2, 1921, Date of last meeting,	$194 12
Receipts,	8 00
	$202 12
Expenses,	$ 36 00
October 6, 1921, Am't in Treasury,	$166 12

Respectfully submitted,

A. K. HOSTETTER,
Treasurer.

The Librarian's report, Mr. Harry Stehman, Jr., showed the following gifts and exchanges:

A case of notebooks once belonging to Charles A. Burrows, deceased, of Lancaster.

Annual Report of the American Historical Association, 1917.

New York State Local History Town Records, 1921.

Grand Rapids Public Library Bulletin, July-August, 1921.

New York Public Library Bulletin, August, 1921.

Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology, 1913-1914, from the Smithsonian Institution.

A bound manuscript volume of the Genealogy of the Proudfoot-Vanscoy-Throw-Geist and allied Families, this splendid gift being the work and donation of Miss Myrtle R. Emberson, of Los Angeles, California—second volume—the first volume having been presented last month.

Two manuscript copies, of papers read at the celebration of the Berks County Historical Society at Windsor Forges. Presented by Mr. Walter C. Hager, of Lancaster.

Photograph of Colonel Archibald Steele. Presented by Miss Susan C. Frazer, of Lancaster.

A check for three hundred dollars presented, through Mrs. D. B. Landis, by Mrs. Bernarda Hood Black as a memorial to her father, Hon. Alexander H. Hood, Lancaster lawyer, member of the Legislature, and appointed by President Lincoln, first Revenue Collector for this district. This memorial is for the Permanent Home Fund of the Lancaster County Historical Society.

A check for one hundred dollars presented by Mr. George T. Porter, of Washington, D. C.

A unanimous vote of most appreciative thanks was heartily extended to the kind friends for these generous gifts.

There were several new applications for membership presented:

Dr. Harry Bender, Lititz, Pa.
Dr. E. S. Snyder, 425 N. Queen St., Lancaster, Pa.
Mr. G. J. P. Raub, Quarryville, Pa.
Professor H. J. Taylor, 556 W. Chestnut St., Lancaster, Pa.
Miss Daisy Youngman, Lancaster, Pa.
Mrs. L. B. Herr, 604 W. James St., Lancaster, Pa.
Miss Amy Steele, 15 E. Lemon St., Lancaster, Pa.
Miss M. Agnes Martin, Strasburg, Pa.

The following new members were elected, applications for which were received at the September meeting:

A. H. Stubbs, M. D., R. F. D., Peach Bottom, Pa.
Laura B. Stubbs, (Mrs. A. H.) Peach Bottom, Pa.
Fred L. Cauffman, R. F. D., Peach Bottom, Pa.
Mercie B. Cauffman (Mrs. Fred L.) Peach Bottom, Pa.
Miss Ida Ream, 32 S. Lime Street, Lancaster, Pa.
Mrs. David W. Jackson, Bartville, Pa.
Mr. H. D. Weller, 913 Virginia Ave., Lancaster, Pa.
Dr. Ward V. Evans, Northwestern University, Chicago, Illinois.
Miss Helen Hensel, Quarryville, Pa.
Josephine Martin Hensel (Mrs. George W., Jr.) Quarryville, Pa.
Mrs. Annie Scott, Quarryville, Pa.
Mrs. Anna Dickinson, Quarryville, Pa.
Kersey Carrigan, Quarryville, Pa.
Lillian Carrigan (Mrs. Kersey) Quarryville, Pa.

Mr. and Mrs. George T. Porter, Washington, D. C., and Mrs. Bernarda Hood Black were elected to Honorary Membership in the Society for life.

At the suggestion of the Chair it was decided to instruct the Treasurer to keep separate the special funds which should be given for the Permanent Home Fund and that the three hundred dollar check given for this purpose be deposited in this way and used for no other purpose and that others that may be donated similarly be treated in the same way.

On motion of the Secretary the Society voted to rent the room on the third floor, lately occupied by the Lancaster Medical Society, and fit it up with some of the growing donations of the museum.

The subject of papers was brought up by Mr. Eshleman. He suggested that the papers for the year be assigned early in the year and announced in order to obviate some of the uncertainty which under the present system is a disadvantage.

D. F. Magee, Esq., Chairman of the Committee for the Drumore Celebration, read the full report of the Celebration.

Professor Herbert H. Beck, of Franklin and Marshall College, read Resolutions on the Passing of Dr. Frank R. Diffenderffer, First Vice President of the Lancaster County Historical Society.

The Secretary was instructed to send a copy of these Resolutions to the family and to place them on the minutes.

The Society adjourned at the regular hour.

Respectfully submitted,

ADALINE B. SPINDLER,
Secretary.

October, 1921.

PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

Lancaster County Historical Society

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1921

"History herself, as seen in her own workshop."

THE STRASBURG SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.
By William Frederic Worner
MINUTES OF THE NOVEMBER MEETING

VOL. XXV. NO. 9.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER COPY

LANCASTER, PA.
1921

ERRATA AND EXPLANATION

The September pamphlet should be paged 99 to 109; and the Drumore Celebration pamphlet should be considered paged 111 to 132. It is indexed accordingly.

The November pamphlet, therefore, begins with page 133. It and the December pamphlet are paged from 133 onward and indexed accordingly.

H. Frank Eshleman.

THE STRASBURG SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY

by

William Frederic Worner

What cannot art and industry perform
When science plans the progress of their toil.
Beattie.

Not long since Miss Virginia B. Clark, presented the writer with a little pamphlet, 4x6½ inches in size, which was found among the papers of her sister, the late Martha Bladen Clark, corresponding secretary of the Lancaster County Historical Society for more than twenty years. It is a thin volume of twenty-four closely printed pages, bound in paper and stained on every page with the mysterious blotches which are the hallmarks of Time. To him who would draw local history from the fountain-head, especially that which pertains to Strasburg and its environs, it is worth more than its weight in gold. It is one of three copies extant, of the other two, one is in the Library of Congress, and the other is in the collection of the Pennsylvania Historical Society.

On the flyleaf, Mr. John Shippen, has indited the following inscription:

"Gift of the Author
to
General Jas: Ross,
Lancaster."

The title-page reads:

"An
Oration
delivered on the
Anniversary
of the
SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY
Eleventh November, 1793.
at
Society Hall, Strasburg Village, Lancaster County,
Pennsylvania
At the request of the members
By John Shippen, A. B.

Where Liberty dwells, there is my Country.
Doctor Franklin.

For he that values Liberty, confines
His zeal for her predominance, within
No narrow bounds. Her cause engages him.
Wherever pleaded. 'Tis the cause of Man.
Cowpers' Winter Morning walk.

PHILADELPHIA
Printed by Francis Bailey, at Yorick's-Head
No. 116, High street,
M, DCC, XCIV."

On the last page appears a list of the officers elected at the meeting which the Honorable John Shippen had the pleasure of addressing:

"Society-Hall, 11th Nov. 1793.

"The following gentlemen were today elected as officers of the society for the ensuing year.

President
Rev. NATHANIEL W. SAMPLE, D. D.
Committee of Correspondence
Rev. N. W. Sample, Mr. John Funck, Isaac Ferree, Esq.
Col. James Mercer, Mr. George Duffield, sen. Jacob
Carpenter, Esq and Dr. Everhard Gruber.
Treasurer
Mr. George Duffield, sen.
Librarian
Mr. John Funck
Assistant Librarian.
George Deffield, (1) jun. Esq.
Secretary
Bernard Frazer."

On page three appears the following "extract of a letter" from the President of the Scientific Society of Strasburg Village to John Shippen, Chester county:

"I am requested by the society to inform you, that they have unanimously appointed you to deliver their Anniversary Oration for 1793. I hope you will make it convenient to comply with their wishes.

"Nathaniel W. Sample."

Beneath this is printed an excerpt from the minutes of the society, furnished by the secretary for publication and dated the day after the meeting:

"At the annual meeting of the society on the 2d Monday in November, 1793.

"On motion, unanimously resolved.

"That a committee be appointed to wait on Mr. John Shippen to return him the thanks of the society for the Oration delivered by him this day, and to inform him that it is the request of the society that the same be published.

"James Mercer, John Breckbill, and Jacob Carpenter, Esquires, were accordingly appointed a committee for that purpose.

"Extract from the Minutes.

"Bernard Frazer, Secretary.

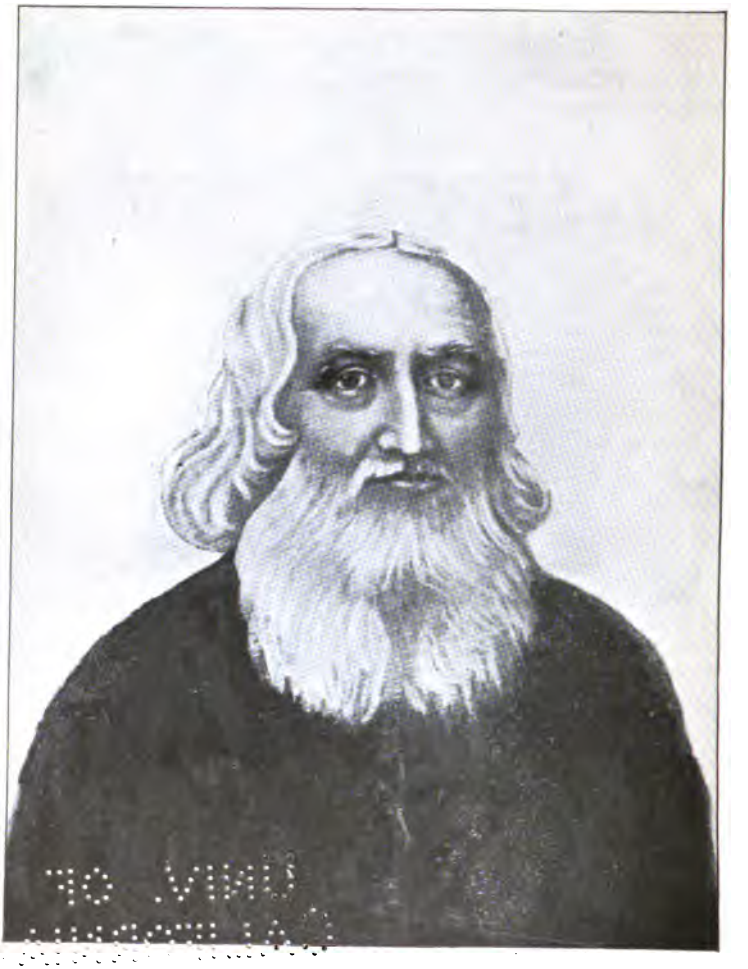
"Nov. 12th, 1793."

On the next page appears this inscription:

"To the
Rev. Nathaniel W. Sample, D. D.
President
and to the
MEMBERS OF THE SCIENTIFIC
SOCIETY OF
Strasburg Village,
The following oration
is most respectfully
inscribed
by their sincere friend
and
humble servant,
JOHN SHIPPEN
West-Chester, November 19th, 1793."

Then follows John Shippen's oration on "The Blessings of Civil Society and Government." The speaker in closing, addressed a few complimentary remarks to the president and fellow-members of the organization. He

THE OLD WASHINGTON HOTEL IN STRASBURG, PA.



REVEREND HANS HERR

Painted by John Funck

very briefly related how associations like the Scientific Society originated and what purpose they served in a community such as Strasburg and in society in general. He added "that since a state of society is favorable to the progress of learning, the improvement of the arts and sciences, and the propagation of Christianity; so, my brethren, and from the same obvious reasons too, but operating here with additional force, are Philosophy, Knowledge and Religion peculiarly indebted to particular associations of men, entered into for the important purposes of promoting and advancing them."

John Shippen, obviously, must have been a member of the Strasburg Scientific Society from the time of its inception, or else he was elected at a meeting held previous to the one which he addressed. Note the use of the personal pronoun as he relates:

"Institutions, of the nature of which our institution partakes, were formed upon social and liberal principals, animated by a zeal for knowledge and virtue, and having in view a common benefit and improvement."

He continues:

"Two years have now elapsed since the origin of this society. It has had many obstacles to combat—many wants to supply; these are however, gradually decreasing; and we can now behold our institution, although yet in its infancy, well organized and pretty firmly established.

He observes, with satisfaction, that the society has already been the means of doing much good. To borrow again from his masterly address:

"Besides the desire of knowledge which it inspires, and which it at the same time, I trust, in some measure gratifies, and the desire of knowledge is increased by gratification like the flame is by fuel.

In defining further the scope and purpose of the society the speaker diverges from the dusty road of details to give us a passage which is poetical in spirit and graceful in wording:

"Besides the emulation which it excites among the members: and emulation naturally leads to improvement. In short, besides the grand objects sought for, and which were the principal motives for instituting our society, one very essential and important good has resulted which reflects no less honor on the institution,, that it has reflected happiness to the members; not merely as members of our little society; but as citizens and as members of the great society of mankind."

Strasburg in 1793 was not unlike other villages of its size and population in America. Among its inhabitants it numbered those persons who meddled with the wordly affairs of neighbors and friends. This often led to disputes and quarrels of a nature in which the feelings of those who provoked them were not spared. John Shippen was cognizant of the animosity that existed among certain of the members. In recounting the good accomplished by the Strasburg Scientific Society, he did not hesitate to remind them:

"It has been the happy mean of wearing off or eradicating certain foolish dislikes and enmities, which had once existed between some of the members and which might have otherwise increased and proved fatal to both parties. It has substituted, in the place of these, a joint pursuit and interest; and united as all in the bonds of amity and fraternal effection."

The speaker then cautioned them:

"As long as this institution shall be productive of these and similar advantages, which tend to advance the happiness of civil society; so long, my brethren, will this institution be worthy of a zealous continuance."

He also admonished them that if the Strasburg Scientific Society should "unhappily so degenerate from its original, pure and honorable principles as to become an instrument of division and party spirit, it will cease to be respectable, because it will cease to be useful. It will become a curse, instead of a blessing.'

Mr. Shippen was, however, happy to add that the "present glad prospect of the Strasburg Scientific Society is not in the most distant degree interrupted by the fog of apprehension;" and he further assured them that "friendship eminently prevails; and friendship is the best security against such a degeneracy."

That he entertained great expectations for the society's future welfare and looked forward to the time when it would wield a potent influence for good, not only in the village where it was located but in the state as well, is evident from this prophetic utterance:

"Our society on the contrary, bids fair to become in time a stately, useful and respectable institution;" and modestly added, "then shall some abler pen prepare, some tongue, more eloquent, pronounce its merited eulogium."

He congratulated his brother members and "our worthy president on the happy conclusion of a second year," and reminded them that "our meetings have been attended with considerable improvement to ourselves, and been uniformly remarkable for their harmony and brotherly love."

He felicitated the president in behalf of his brother members, and assured him that his conduct in the discharge of the duties of his office had given universal satisfaction, and justly entitled him to their highest approbation, gratitude and esteem." He supplemented this with:

"A third time is the unanimous voice of the members about to place you in that office. We hope you will freely accept of it, as a testimony of our sentiments toward you, and because you can be eminently useful in that capacity."

In justice to his own feelings and to those of the gentlemen who were the original projectors of the organization, he felt that he must in a particular manner congratulate them. In terms of warmest flattery, which undoubtedly stirred the emotions of his auditors, he spoke as follows:

"You must feel a sensible satisfaction in reflecting, that the sanguine wishes and expectations which you had formed on the birthday of the institution, have not, during its two years' existence, been in the least disappointed; but that, on the contrary, they have been amply fulfilled and answered, and your exertions and anxiety are fully repaid. The recollection of that day and an observation of the present reasonable prospects of the institution, must cause in your breasts, sensations of the pleasing and satisfactory kind."

He closed his address by congratulating his audience on having such a society in their midst.

The foregoing excerpts from John Shippen's oration indicate that the Strasburg Scientific Society was organized on November 11, 1791. The Reverend Nathaniel Welshard Sample, its first president, was serving his third term when the pamphlet was published. That the society was in a rather flourishing condition during the first few years of its existence, and was recognized as an institution of the highest culture and learning, is evident from a footnote appended to John Shippen's address, in which he stated 'besides the books, which the funds and stock of the society have, from time to time enabled them to procure, many valuable donations have been made them in books by gentlemen at a distance; and particularly by several of the booksellers of Philadelphia."

It seems that the funds for organizing and carrying on the work of the society, the purchase of books and scientific instruments, were obtained by selling shares of stock in the association.

Strasburg in 1791, the year in which the Scientific Society was organized, was neither a large nor populous village. Bishop Asbury, under date of July 28, 1799, wrote in his journal concerning it:

"This place I judge contains between sixty and seventy houses."

It occupied an important place on the "Great Conestoga Road," over which passed much traffic from Newport to points in the then "far west"

Strasburg was one of the chief stopping places east of the Susquehanna. It contained, at least, eight "publick houses," and many private ones, which offered "entertainment for man and beast." One sees and hears in fancy, the heavy Conestoga wagons with their proud and skilled teamsters, trailing through the elongated village or stopping at the hostelries.

This attracted to the village a class of people uncouth in manners and speech. What could be more offensive than "Hell's Hole"? a name applied to it in its infancy, later superseded by "Bettlehausen" (Beggarstown), indicative of the pecuniary status of the inhab tants. In addition to this, the town was without a church or meeting-house even though a clergyman had resided within its boundaries since 1782. However, one must not suppose that all the inhabitants were of the type here pictured. Strasburg had more public-spirited citizens than other villages of a like size, and scholarly men interested in literature, the arts and sciences, and the current topics of the day. But a list of those who have borne well their part in church, commonwealth and nation would weary writer and reader.

The minutes of the Strasburg Scietific Society have become either lost or were destroyed inadvertently by some careless housewife (2.) A diligent search has been made amongst the mass or miscellaneous junk—the accumulation of years—reposing under a mantle of dust in many a neglected garret in the village, without discovering them. Libraries and scientific institutions have aided in the search, which thus far has proven unsuccessful. Were we able to locate them, what a light they would shed upon the activities of the society, and affairs in general in the staid old village a century and a quarter ago.

Today, we can only conjecture where the meetings of the society were held and where its possessions were kept. The correspondence is headed "Society Hall." But where was Society Hall? It could not have been in the old Methodist church on South Decatur street, as some have supposed, for that little edifice was not erected until 1807. Possibly the society met in the hostelry now known as the Washington House, or in that fine old Colonial structure at the western end of the village—the Golden Swan hotel, John Funck, who was very active in the affairs of the society, kept a tavern in Strasburg as early as 1792. He lived in a house which stood where the National bank now stands (3.) I am not prepared to state, positively, in which place the meetings were held, but am inclined to think that the "publick house" kept by John Funck sheltered the institution.

The society enjoyed about twelve years of uninterrupted existence. Its condition at first was flourishing, and more than gratified the fondest expectations of the promoters. Eventually, however, some of the members died, others moved to more distant localities, and during its later years the institution suffered a general decline. In the early spring of 1803 the few remaining members foresaw that dissolution was imminent and a meeting was called to consider the situation.

The Intelligencer & Weekly Advertiser of Tuesday, March 22, 1803, contains this information:

.. STRASBURG SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY TO BE DISSOLVED .. ....

"At a meeting of a number of members of the Scientific Society of Strasburg, held at M. Jacob Bear's in Strasburg, the 5th of February last, it was determined that a general meeting of the members should be requested; that measures might be adopted to dispose of the Books and other Property of the said Society to the best advantage. In consequence thereof, all the members are earnestly requested to meet at the House of Mr. Jacob Bear, (4) in Strasburg on Saturday, the 2nd day of April next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the above purpose.

"March 22.

"N. B. Any person having any books out will please to return them by the day above mentioned."

A general meeting of the members of the society was held as requested, at which time it was decided to disband, sell the books, scientific instruments, and other possessions of the organization. That due and timely notice of the action of the society was given to all the members is evident from the following, which appeared in the Intelligencer & Weekly Advertiser of Tuesday, April 26, 1803:

"PUBLIC NOTICE

"On Saturday, the 21st of May next, will be sold, at the House of Mr. John Funck, the following, being the property of the Scientific Society of Strasburg, viz. a large walnut bookcase, a barometer and thermometer,a large Family Bible, Concordance, Doddridges Family Expositor, 6 vols. American Museum, 12; Hume's England, 8; Smollet's Continuation, 5; Robertson's History of Charles the 5th., 4 vols. Ramsey's American Revolution, 2; Smith's Wealth of Nations, 3; Robertson's Astronomy, with a variety of other books and pamphlets.

"The Sale will begin at 10 o'clock, A. M. when attendance will be given, and the conditions made known by

"John Breckbill.
"Thomas Burrows.

"April 26, 1803.
"N. B. Those who have books in their possession, belonging to the Society are requested to return them to Mr. Funck, before the day of the Sale."

Some one of the many delvers in the strata of local post-Revolutionary history may beguile the tedium of statistical labors by ascertaining how much of the following, which appears in Harris's "Biographical History," is fiction and how much is fact:

"When Dr. Joseph Priestly, the celebrated philosopher, first emigrated from England to America, in 1794, he settled and lived for a short time in Strasburg, Lancaster county. He lived in the house now owned by William Spencer, ex-commissioner, for about six months. He removed thence to Northumberland, Pa., where he lies buried."

The house, herein, referred to is a little one-story log structure, recently weather-boarded, which stands on the west side of the second block on Decatur street, three doors south of the Presbyterian church (6.) At the time Dr. Priestley is supposed to have lived in it, the house was owned by John Miller and wife, Veronica. (7)

Tradition, "the elder sister of History," to which only such credit should be given as is rightfully hers, says that Dr. Priestley not only lived in Strasburg, but that he took a keen interest in the affairs of the Scientific Society, and on one occasion delivered an address before its august assemblage. Since the records of the Society are lost, we have no means of knowing whether this is correct or not.

I have examined carefully the Memoirs of Dr. Priestley and cannot find in them the slightest reference to Strasburg or its immediate vicinity. If he ever lived in Strasburg no mention seems to be made of the fact.

Dr. Edgar Fahs Smith—than whom we have no better authority on that part of Priestley's life (8) spent in America—after describing his arrival, and subsequent stay in New York says.

"Accordingly, on June 18, 1794, they left New York, after a fortnight's visit."

The Advertiser of Philadelphia, June 21, 1794, contains these lines:

"Last Thursday evening arrived in town from New York the justly celebrated philosopher, Dr. Joseph Priestley."

It was about the middle of July, 1794, that the Priestleys left Philadelphia on their journey to Northumberland. (9) Priestley wrote of the latter town under date of September 4, 1794:

"Nothing could be more delightful or more healthy than this place."

Harris states that he lived in Strasburg for about six months. If he left Philadelphia the middle of July and was writing from Northumberland in September, he could not have tarried anywhere six months. Dr. Edgar Fahs Smith says:

"I have never seen any statement in any of Priestley's letters—and I have examined many of them and own quite a number—to the effect of his having lived anywhere but in Northumberland and in Philadelphia during the period he was lecturing here."

Dr. Priestley attended meetings of the American Philosophical Society, of which he was an illustrious member, in Philadelphia in 1796, 1797, 1801 and 1803. On April 17, 1801, he was stopping in Reading, Pa. A letter addressed to John Vaughan, Esq., written by Priestley in the latter town bears testimony to this. It is a well established fact that in going from Philadelphia to Northumberland, he followed the Schuylkill. Ex-Mayor Getz, of Reading, Pa., has sent me a drawing representing the course Priestley took in going from Philadelphia to Reading and from Reading to Northumberland.

These are, apparently, well-established facts, so I do not see how the paragraph referred to on page 554 of Harris's history can be regarded as correct. Dr. Smith assures me that although he has worked so long in digging up early facts he is not prepared to brand the statement as absolutely untrue. It would seem, however, that if Dr. Priesley ever resided in Strasburg, somewhere in the history of the county, or in its county records, there would be definite evidence of the same. The little Preistley family—the two sons and daughter-in-law constituted a pretty strong magnet to draw the Doctor and his wife promptly to Northumberland. Some day the minutes the the Scientific Society may be found and from them we may learn whether he ever attended a meeting or resided in Strasburg village. Until such time, this will remain one of those interesting traditions that baffle the historian and try his patience sorely.

The history of the Strasburg Scientific Society would not be complete unless it contained brief biographical sketches of the men who were actively engaged in the affairs of the organization.

The Ancestors of Rev. Nathaniel Welshand Sample emigrated from Ireland and settled in the southeastern part of what is now York county, Pa. (10) The subject of this sketch first saw the light of day on April 16, 1752. He attended the classical school founded and conducted by the Reverend Dr. Robert Smith at Pequea, Lancaster county, Pa. (11) where he was prepared for the College of New Jersey (Princeton University.) He was graduated from the latter institution in 1776.

The Presbytery of New Castle held a meeting in Leacock church during the first week in January, 1779, at which time it was unanimously agreed to license Mr. Sample to preach the Gospel. At a meeting of the Synod of New York and Philadelphia held in 1779. "New Castle Presbytery reported that since the meeting of Synod (Synod of New York and Philadelphia) in 1777, they have licensed Messrs. Matthew Tate, Nathaniel Sample and John Finley, to preach the Gospel.' From the foregoing it is evident that he was licensed during the period that intervened between the meeting of New Castle Presbytery in January, 1779 and the meeting of Synod which was held in May of the same year. (9)

Whilst a licentiate, he supplied the church at St. George's, Delaware, for six months, and at the expiration of that time he receiverd a call to become the pastor, which he declined. He was still pursuing his theological studies under the tutelage of the Rev. William Foster, (3) pastor of the Upper Octorara church, at the time of Mr. Foster's death, which occurred September 30, 1780.

Leacock church formed a union with Middle Octorara in 1780. On October 30th of the same year, Leacock, Octorara and Lancaster churches united in a call for Mr. Sample's pastoral services. He was at the time a licentiate of the Presbytery of New Castle. The Rev. Robert Smith, D. D., of Pequea, moderated the call at Leacock, and the Rev. James Latta, D. D., of Chestnut Level, officiated in the same capacity at Middle Octorara.

At a meeting of New Castle Presbytery held in West Nottingham church on October 24, 1781, the following entry was made upon the minutes:

"Commissioners from the congregations of Leacock and Middle Octorara appeared before Presbytery requesting that Mr. Sample be ordained and installed among them, and that as early a season may be appointed for that purpose as may be; and the Presbytery accordingly agree that they meet at Leacock the 2nd Tuesday of December, and that, if their way be clear, he be accordingly ordained and installed the next day; and that Mr. William R. Smith preach the sermon, Mr. James Finley preside, and that Mr. Robert Smith give the charge. Ordered that Mr. Sample prepare a lecture on Rom. 8:1:9, and be ready for the usual examination."

Nathaniel W. Sample accepted the united calls (14) of Octorara, Leacock and Lancaster churches on October 25. 1781. The calls from Octorara and Leacock stipulated for 200 bushels of wheat each, annually. The congregation at Lancaster was not nearly as large as those aforementioned, hence the call from Lancaster stipulated only for 100 bushels of wheat annually.

The Presbytery met at Leacock on the second Tuesday of December, 1781, but, unfortunately, the page of the record is marked "minutes wanting;" therefore we have no Presbyterial account of Mr. Sample's ordination and installation.

Nathaniel Welshard Sample was nine and twenty when he was joined in holy wedlock to Elizabeth Cowan. They took up their residence in the village of Strasburg on April 10, 1782.

Mr. Sample attended the meeting of Synod which met in Philadelphia in 1783. At a meeting of Synod held in the same city in 1786, which he attended, his name appears upon the minutes in full for the first time—Nathaniel Welshard Sample. The early records of the Presbyterian Church spell the name Semple, but in the old family Bible the name is always spelled Sample. (15)

About the year 1790 Mr. Sample opened a theological school in his home in Strasburg. (16) The school was held in the room later occupied by Levi Waidley as a tailor shop. The house at present is owned and occupied by John Hagans. A number of young men who afterwards became eminent and useful ministers, pursued their theological studies under Mr. Sample's direction. (17) From the History of Leacock Presbyterian church written by the Rev. P. J. Timlow and published in 1854, I extract a partial list of students who studied theology under Mr. Sample. (18)

"The Rev. Stuart Williams, who settled at Snow Hill; the Rev. James McGraw, D. D., who settled at Nottingham; the Rev. Dr. Paxton, who settled in Marsh Creek, Adams county; the Rev. John Coulter of Tuscarora, Penna.; the Rev. John B. Slemmons, of Eastern Shore, Maryland; the Rev. Robert Kennedy of Welsh Run, Franklin county; the Rev. Dr. Francis Herron of Pittsburgh and the Rev. Charles Cummins, who settled first at Chestnut Level and afterwards in Florida, Orange county, New York."

On November 11, 1791, the Scientific Society of Strasburg, was organized and the Rev. Nathaniel Welshard Sample was elected president. His ripe scholarship, vast erudition, equable disposition and innate love of mankind united with a lively interest in all that concerned his adopted village ranked him as a popular and promising citizen and eminently qualified him

for the presidency of the infant society. In the earlier days more deference was paid to intellectual attainments because more rare; scholarly men were such from the love of knowledge and were so absorbed in research that they gave little thought to material affairs. They led precarious lives and often died poor. Mr. Sample belonged to this class.

The Intelligencer and Weekly Advertised of October 27, 1802, contained an announcement that Robert Elliott, M. A. late teacher in a classical school at Easton, Maryland, would open an academy in the village of Strasburg on January 1, 1803. Prospective students were requested to apply to the Rev. Mr. Sample who would see that they were accomodated and carefully attended to.

Elizabeth Cowan, (19) born June 16, 1761, became the first wife of Dr. Sample on October 2, 1781. Nine children were the fruit of this union. The first was born June 29, 1782, and the last on March 8, 1803. Mrs. Elizabeth Sample died July 3, 1818, aged 57 years and 17 days. Her remains were interred in the old graveyard adjoining Leacock church.

Mr. Sample married the second time. In the Lancaster Intelligencer of Tuesday, April 20, 1822, appeared a paragraph which would now figure among society items:

"Married on Tuesday evening last (April 16, 1882) by F. A. Latta, Minister of the Gospel, N. W. Sample, Minister of the Gospel, to Miss Sara Evans, of Little Britain."

It is deliciously refreshing in this day of itching ears in the pews and itineracy in the pulpit, to note that Mr. Sample as minister of Octorara, Leacock and Lancaster churches had come into the congregations, as his people to the land, "to stay". For forty years he labored in these three churches. While Mr. Sample was pastor, the congregation of Leacock was incorporated, March 10, 1787 by act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania. (20). As pastor of the congregation in Lancaster, he officiated at the funeral of John Wilkes Kittera, Esq., representative from this county in the Congress of the United States, from 1791 to 1801, and committed his body to the earth, where it now lies under the Evans Memorial Chapel of the First Presbyterian church of Lancaster, Pa. (21) During the latter part of his pastorate the church in Lancaster was enlarged and improved (22). In October, 1821, he resigned the charge of the three congregations.

Mr. Sample is said to have been a very interesting and popular preacher, with a strong, full and melodious voice. The Rev. Dr. Martin of Chanceford has paid him this just tribute:

"Sample was a popular preacher; corpulent; very few men appeared to better advantage in the pulpit. His voice was voluminous, his fancy was quite abundant, and the truth flowed from his lips in very winning forms. He was not punctual in family visiting, but was much loved and was heard by many with pleasure and profit."

Mr. Sample kept no sessional records of the three churches which he served, consequently much data pertaining to the history of these churches and which would be of great interest and value, has been lost.

The death of Mr. Sample is duly entered in the family Bible now in possession of the Presbyterian Historical Society, Philadelphia, thus:

"Nathaniel W. Sample, Senior, departed this life July 23, 1834, aged 83 years." (In reality he was 82 years, 3 months and 7 days old.)

From his obituary which appeared in a local weekly, printed on paper now falling to pieces with age, I quote the following:

"Died at his residence in Strasburg township, Lancaster county, on Thursday, the 24th ult., the Rev. N. W. Sample, father of N. W. Sample, in the 83rd year of his age.

"Mr. Sample discharged the duties of the pastorate in the three churches for forty years. He was distinguished for great eminence in learning,

piety and patriotism and such gifts of heart and mind and person as endeared him indissolubly to his people.""

The inscription on his time-battered tombstone in the old Leacock burying-ground may still be deciphered:

REV. NATHANIEL W. SAMPLE
Died August 26, 1834
aged 83 years.

Dr. Timlow and other biographers of this learned divine, have copied the date of his demise from the unpretending tombstone in Leacock churchyard. In the Lancaster Journal of August 1, 1834, it is stated that he departed this life on July 24th, 1834. In the old family Bible embrowned and blotched by time, the date of Mr. Sample's death is entered July 23, 1834. Thus three different dates are given. The one in the family Bible is probably correct.

Mr. Sample died intestate (23) and letters of administration were granted to his son, Nathaniel W. Sample, Jr., Joseph Lefever and Jacob Bowers on August 6, 1834. Letters of administration are not usually granted until the person is dead, hence the stone cutter with his date August 26, 1834 is wrong. (24)

Since the personal estate of Mr. Sample was not sufficient to pay his debts the court ordered the sale of his property by the administrators. The house and half-acre lot in Strasburg, were purchased by Abram K. Witmer. Later, they passed into the hands of John Waidley and at present are owned by his son-in-law, John Hagans.

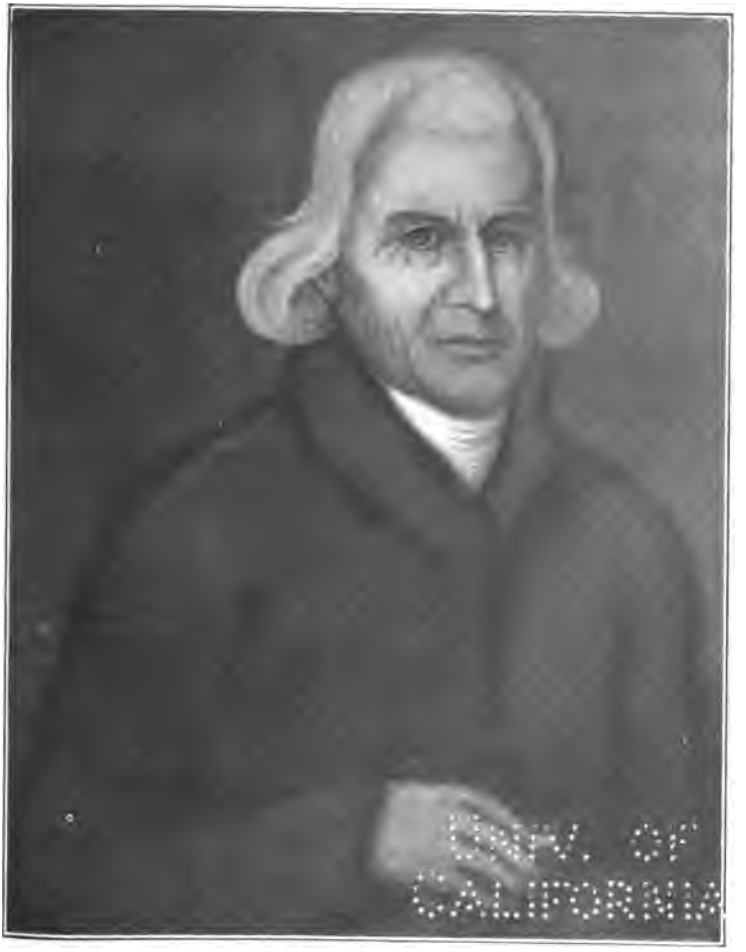
On an unpretentious tombstone in the old graveyard adjoining the Strasburg Mennonite church, appears the following tautological inscription:

JOHN FUNCK
March 5, 1755,
married to Ann, daughter of
CHRISTIAN HERR
Pequea, April 3, 1775,
Died May 31, 1831,
aged 76 years, 2 months and 26 days.
He was of German descent.

The subject of this sketch is a descendant of John Funck, the original patentee of five hundred acres of land in Strasburg and Lampeter townships. In 1781 he purchased a tract of fifteen acres which he subsequently divided into building lots. This parcel of land was situated in what is now the center of Strasburg borough extended eastward from Decatur street to the Lutheran graveyard and southward from the "publick street of the said village" (Main street) a distance of fourteen degrees. John Funck owned considerable land in Strasburg township and other parts of the county. He seems to have bought and sold much property. On the tax lists for 1790, 1792, 1796 and 1800, his name appears as "innkeeper for Strasburg township."

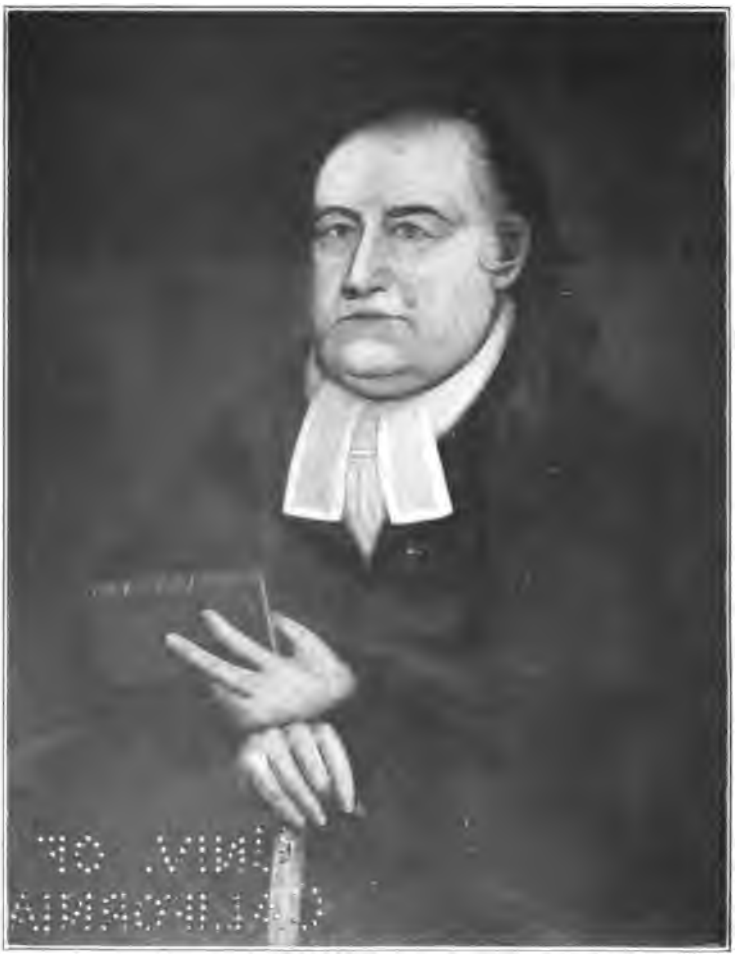
When the Strasburg Scientific Society was organized on November 11, 1791, he was chosen librarian. There is a tradition—apparently well authenticated—that the society was not only founded in his tavern but that its books, papers, scientific instruments and other possessions were lodged under his hospitable roof. In fact many assume that "Society Hall" the headquarters and meeting place of the organization was none other than John Funck's "publick house."

John Funck lived at the southeast corner of Main and Decatur streets. His name is perpetuated in "Funck's lane"—a narrow street two blocks in length—in the southern part of the town. In 1807 he sold a lot of ground, containing a small fraction over one-eighth of an acre, situated near the south end of Decatur street to the "Society of Methodists". On it the denomination had erected a small one-story building which evidently was used


UNIV. OF CALIFORNIA

BISHOP ASBURY

Painted by John Funck



REVEREND NATHANIEL WELSHARD SAMPLE

Painted by John Funck

by them as a place of worship before the formal deed of transfer was made. It is claimed to be one of the oldest Methodist churches in Pennsylvania. Later, it was converted into Templars' Hall and was used as a meeting place of a temperance society known as the Good Templars. At present it is the common property of all the religious denominations in Strasburg and is used by them as a parish hall for social gatherings.

John Funck was undoubtedly the most versatile man of his day and generation. His interests were not confined solely to the village in which he dwelt. He was one of Strasburg's public spirited citizens and the foremost business man of his bailiwick. In addition to being the keeper of a village inn he was an extensive dealer in real estate. His trade was that of a millwright. He was appointed by the court to serve as agent or inspector for the 6th district at the gubernatorial election in 1802; and shortly after the borough of Strasburg was erected by Act of Assembly of March 13, 1816, he was elected a member of the council.

It was proposed in the spring of 1797 that a company be formed to work the Gap copper mines. Fifty thousand dollars were required to finance the project. Benjamin Henry, of Lancaster, was the author of a prospectus setting forth the aims of such a company John Funck was associated with Henry, and those living in the vicinity of Strasburg who were disposed to become subscribers were requested to leave their names with him.

As proprietor of a public tavern, his time was largely occupied in discharging the duties of host. To his mill and real estate projects he was obliged to devote much attention. Yet in spite of this, John Funck found some leisure in which to pursue his favorite avocation. His one and only contribution to science is all the more remarkable when we consider the magnitude of the undertaking. In the latter part of the eighteenth century he built a flying machine. His first and only trial with it was made from the roof of his house and both man and machine landed in the street with dire results.

John Funck was more than fifty years of age when he began to study art. He was a painter of no mean ability and is said to have been a pupil of Sully. About the time that Eichoitz was entering the profession, Funck had reached the acme of his artistic career. When the former carried his portrait of Nicholas Biddle to Boston for the inspection of the celebrated Stuart, the latter had just completed what is considered by many as his masterpiece.

There are few paintings from his brush in existence. The portrait of a "Venetian Girl," in the possession of Mrs. Emily Bishop Musselman, of Strasburg, is very crude, and was, perhaps, one of his earliest attempts. The portraits of the man and woman on the north wall of the room in which you are now assembled (A. Herr Smith Memorial Building) were painted by him. The one on a poplar board is a likeness of his wife, while that on canvass is an auto portrait of the artist. These paintings belonged to the late Eliza E. Smith, and hung for many years in her old home—the Caleb Cope house—on North Lime street. They are now the property of the A. Herr Smith Memorial Library and not of the Lancaster County Historical Society as some have supposed.

The Presbyterian Historical Society, in Philadelphia, has in its possession a portrait of the Rev. Nathaniel Welshard Sample which was painted by John Funck—the neighbor and friend of Mr. Sample for more than forty years.

Mrs. Charles B. Keller, of Lancaster, Pa., owns two miniatures of the Rev. N. W. Sample and his first wife, Elizabeth Cowan. These pictures are painted on wood.

There is an alleged portrait of the Rev. Hans Herr in the possession of Mr. Martin B. Herr, a lineal descendent, which was painted by John Funck. It was restored not long since by the late Wililiam B. Deichler.

Whether the portrait Funck made is a copy of one which the Rev. Hans Herr had painted in Europe, before he emigrated to America, I am not able to say. One fact is certain, the Rev. Hans Herr did not pose for Funck, since the former died in 1725, while the latter was not born until thirty, years later.

The portrait of the Rev. Hans Herr on the west wall of this room (North parlor of A. Herr Smith Memorial Building) is a copy of John Funck's, and I am told, was painted by the late Leon von Osko. It, too, is owned by the A. Herr Smith Memorial Library.

John Funck painted a portrait of Bishop Asbury, which is considered to be his masterpiece. The story of how it came to be painted bears repeating at this time:

The pioneer bishop of the Methodist Church in America, the Right Rev. Francis Asbury, visited Strasburg on several occasions during the period that intervened between 1791 and 1813. On April 6th of the latter year he made his last official visitation to Strasburg village. It was about this time that John Funck painted on a poplar board, the portrait of the bishop. As an amateur, he was considered a good artist, and the portrait of Bishop Asbury is conceded by many to be his best work. The Rev. Henry Boehm, who had spent many years as the traveling companion of the bishop, pronounced the picture a very striking and correct likeness. When John Funck's effects were sold, the portrait was purchased by John Steacy, and hung for many years in "The Sandstone"—the oldest house still standing in Strasburg.

John Steacy emigrated from Wexford, Ireland, about the year 1815. He was a staunch Methodist and a friend of the bishop, whom he had met in Europe. Upon the death of Mr. Steacy, the portrait descended to his daughter, Mrs. Sarah Attmore, who in turn, at her death, bequeathed it to the American University at Washington, D. C. where it now hangs in Asbury Memorial Hall.

When the loan exhibition of historical and contemporary portraits was held in 1912, the committee appointed for the collection of oil paintings visited this room and inspected the portraits of John Funck and his wife, Ann. The committee knew nothing about the subjects represented, had no knowledge of the artist, and recognized that the paintings possessed little merit. Hence they were not exhibited. It is unfortunate, however, that the artist was not given some recognition. His likeness of Bishop Asbury entitled him to this, and even though his work was not exhibited, his name should, at least, have appeared among the list of those who helped to establish Lancaster county's place in art.

A critical estimate of John Funck's paintings is scarcely within the purpose of this sketch. There seems to be little evidence that he had any actual instruction in art, even though tradition—ever an unsafe guide—claims him a pupil of Sully. In the main, I believe he was self-taught. His paintings, like those of many amateurs, are not always technically correct, and reveal much that is crude. Despite this, John Funck had a subtle spark of genius, and had he cultivated painting at an earlier age and with a different environment, he might have rivaled, if not excelled, the distinguished Jacob Eicholtz.

On April 3, 1775, he was married to Ann, daughter of Christian Herr and Maria Bowman, and great-great-grand-daughter of Rev. Hans Herr. She departed this life on August 13, 1836, and not 1837, the date carved on her tombstone in the old Mennonite graveyard.

John Funck died on May 31, 1831. In his will, among other things, he bequeathed the sum of five hundred dollars to his wife, to be given to the "poor and needy." (33).

Jacob Smith, father of the late Eliza E. Smith who donated this building to the city of Lancaster, Pa., for a library. was a step-brother of John Funck.

REFERENCES

1. Copied verbatim. Obviously a typographical error; should have been spelled Duffield.

2. Ellis and Evans, page 659.

3. Original tax list in County Commissioners' office for year 1792.

4. Jacob Bear's name appars on tax lists for 1790, 1792 and 1802 as inn-keeper. He is also referred to as innkeeper in 1798 in deed-book E, vol. 3, page 172.

Page 554.

6. Recorder's office, book K. K., page 421.

7. John Miller purchased the property from Jacob Hoober and wife Susannah, May 20, 1793.

8. Priestley in America, 1794-1804, page 47.

9. Ibid, page 52.

10. Biographical Annals of Lancaster County, page 151, states he was born in Scotland. This is undoubtedly incorrect.

11. Dr. Robert Smith's Academy at Pequea, page 8, by Prof. Jacob N. Beam.

12 Presbyterian Encyclopaedia, page 801, states he was licensed in 1799. This is incorrect.

13. History of Upper Octorara Church, by J. Smith Futhey, Esq., pages 81-83.

14. Harris's Biographical History, page 510, states that he first located in Strasburg and preached for the congregation of that place. This is incorrect. The Strasburg congregation was not formed until 1832.

15. On the tax list for 1787 his name appears as "Nathan Sample, D. D."; on the list for 1796 it is written "Nathaniel Sample, Minister" I have been unable to learn whether any college ever conferred the degree of D. D. upon him.

16. History of Education in Pennsylvania, by J. P. Wickersham, page 126.

17. Biographical Annals of Lancaster County, page 151.

18. Page 21.

19. Biographical Annals of Lancaster County, page 151, it is stated she was born in Maryland. Cannot authenticate this.

20. Ellis and Evans, page 919.

21. Ibid., page 227.

22. Ibid., page 474.

23. Orphans' Court Records, book G., vol. 1, page 198.

24. Ellis and Evans, page 919.

25. Deed book L, Vol. 3, page 568.

26. Deed book, X, page 651.

27. Deed book Y, Vol. 3, page 494.

28. Ellis and Evans, page 659.

29. The Intelligencer and Weekly Advertiser, Sept. 8, 1802.

30. Ellis and Evans, page 661.

31. The Lancaster Journal, April 28, 1797.

32. Registers' Office, Book P, Vol. 2, page 123.

33. Registers' Office, Book Q, page 61.

Minutes for Novemder 4, 1921

The Lancaster County Historical Society held its stated monthly meeting for November in the Auditorium of the A. Herr Smith Memorial Library Building, this evening.

Reports of officers were read and approved by the Society.

The Treasurer, Mr. A. K. Hostetter, in addition to his monthly statement, reported that he had placed the three hundred dollar gift of Mrs Bernarda Hood Black on interest in the Conestoga National Bank, for which he holds a certificate of deposit.

The Librarian, Mr. Harry L. Stehman, Jr. reported the following exchanges:

Records of the Catholic Historical Society, June, 1921.

The Wisconsin Magazine of History, September, 1921.

The Washington State Historical Quarterly, October, 1921.

Minnesota History Bulletin, November, 1920.

Reports of the American Historical Association, 1918.

The applicants presented at the October Meeting were elected to membership:

Mr. G. J. P. Raub, Quarryville, Pennsylvania; Dr. E. S. Snyder; 425 North Queen Street; H. J. Taylor, 556 West Chestnut; Miss Daisy Youngman, 40 North Prince; Mrs. L. B. Herr, 604 West James; Dr. Harry Bender, Lititz, Pennsylvania; Miss Amy Steele, 15 East Lemon Street; Miss M. Agnes Martin, Strasburg, Pennsylvania.

Agreements in duplicate from the Intelligencer Publishing Company, setting forth the terms by which the firm would publish the proceedings of the Society, were presented for approval and signature. They were read by the President, Hon. C. I. Landis, and upon vote of the Society were approved as read and the President was authorized to sign and execute the same. The Treasurer was instructed to file the one and return the other to the Publishers.

The paper for the evening was prepared and read by Mr. William Frederic Worner entitled "The Strasburg Scientific Society." Very interesting comments and discussion followed by Hon. C. I. Landis. Mrs. Mary Reigart Cowell, Mr. A. K. Hostetter, Mr. I. C. Arnold and Mr. L. B. Herr.

Before the Society adjourned the President, Hon. C. I. Landis, requested the Secretary to read a letter written by himself in which he expressed himself as desirous of withdrawing from the Presidency, as the time for the annual election of officers was at hand he requested that he should not be put up for nomination. Upon motion of the Secretary, seconded by Mr. Hostetter he was asked to reconsider and withdraw the letter. After some deliberation he replied that it was necessary for him to be relieved of some of his pressing responsibilities, and felt it best to retire at this time. Mr. John L. Summy offered the motion that, in order to facilitate the matter of nomination of officers, a nominating committee be appointed by the President. This was approved, the President appointed on this committee, Mr. I. C. Arnold, Mr. J. H. Landis, and Mr. L. B Herr

The Society adjourned at the usual time.

PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

Lancaster County Historical Society

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1921

"History herself, as seen in her own workshop."

HISTORICAL NOTES FROM THE RECORDS OF AUGUSTA COUNTY, VIRGINIA, PART II (CONCLUDED)

By CHAS. E. KEMPER, Staunton, Va.

(Read by HON. CHAS. I. LANDIS)

MINUTES OF THE DECEMBER MEETING

VOL. XXV. NO. 10.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER COPY

LANCASTER, PA.

1921

December Meeting 1921

HISTORICAL NOTES FROM THE RECORDS OF AUGUSTA COUNTY, VIRGINIA, Part II (Concluded)

By Charles E. Kemper, Staunton, Va.

Read by Charles I. Landis

On February 3, 17138-39, William Hartgrove executed his note to Hugh McKown. The note contains this endorsement: "Lives at ye Forks of Octarraro." William Anderson, a witness. Note was signed to John Trimble, April 3, 1742 William Hartgrove and John Trimble moved to Augusta County, Virginia, prior to 1750. Court papers 385.

John and William Handly, weavers by trade, on March 14, 1746-7, executed their bond to "Charles Tennett of Mill Creek Hundred and County of New Castle, Minister of the Gospel," for L. 26, 18 s.

Bond witnessed by Thomas Cochran, Margaret Cochran and William McCue or McCord. In January 1748 Mr. Tenant assigned the note to Thos. Boggs when he was still living at Mill Creek Hundred, and Thomas Boggs in turn assigned the note to Thomas Thompson of Augusta County, Virginia. Thomas Thompson and certainly one of the Handlys moved to Augusta County prior to 1755. See Thompson vs. Handly. Court Papers, 401.

Rev. Charles Tennett mentioned above was a brother to Rev. Gilbert Tennett, who was prominent among the early Presbyterian Ministers in Lancaster and Chester Counties, and in adjacent territory prior to 1750. This note shows that in the period 1745-50, Rev. Charles Tennett lived at Mill Creek Hundred in the present State of Delaware and probably purchased at that point.

Peter Coughran (Cochran) was a resident of Lancaster County and prior to 1750 removed to Augusta County, Virginia. Montgomery vs. Cochran, Court Papers 390.

"I, James Craige, in London Grove and County of Chester and Province of Pennsylvania" executed his bond to William Hartley, merchant, for 22lb., dated 25 Feb. 1736-37, signed James Craig. (See Hartley vs. Craig, Court Papers 391.)

James Craig was a second son of William Craig and Janet Craig. The Craig family resided at or near Kennett Square, Chester County, and removed to Augusta County, Virginia in 1740. James Craig was one of the largest owners of land in Augusta County, Virginia, a member of the County Court of Augusta County, Virginia, 1771 to 1779, and two of his sons, George and William Craig, were soldiers of the Revolution.

John Francis patented 32 acres of land in Augusta County on Timber Spring, a branch of the Long Glade, adjoining John Cathey's land, December 4, 1745. Survey Book p. 10.

A detached deposition of Margaret Anderson filed in the Augusta County, Va., records, in 1751, states that she knew John Francis in Chester County, Pa., before his removal to Virginia. This shows that both John Francis and Margaret Anderson had lived in that county prior to 1751.

The settlement of Robert Coburn's Estate shows that, in 1749, buffalo hides were appraised in Augusta County, Virginia, at 2 shillings (33⅓ cents Virginia currency.) This is important in the natural history of the Valley, because it shows that certainly as late as 1749, buffalo still existed or ranged in the Valley of Virginia in large numbers.

(Note: See first instalment in issue of June, 1921.)

The records of Orange County, Virginia, show in 1740, Robert Hook, a native of the North of Ireland, was living in what is now Augusta County, Virginia. He landed at Philadelphia, and settled either in Lancaster or Chester County, Pennsylvania, before his removal to Virginia. He located in what is now Rockingham County, Virginia, about 2½ miles to the south of Cross Keys. His descendants are still in that county and other portions of Virginia. In 1758 he was a Captain of Militia in the French and Indian War, and at that period also a member of the County Court of Augusta.

Walter Drunning, trader (Indian) of Prince George County, Maryland, executed his bond to Hugh Parker, Merchant, of Lancaster, Pa., dated December 18, 1740. Thomas Cresap qualified as administrator of Hugh Parker. Walter Drunning removed to Augusta County, Virginia, prior to 1763. Cresap, Administrator, vs. Drunning, Court Papers 406.

On January 5, 1737-8, Michael Dougherty was a resident of New Londonderry Township, Chester County, Pa., and executed his bond to Simon Hadly, Yeoman, of Mill Creek Hundred (Delaware). In June, 1752, Michael Dougherty was a resident of Augusta County, Virginia, and lived on the James River. Neile vs. Dougherty, Suit Records.

"John Caldwell, in the parish of Lifford and County of Donegal (Ireland), Chapman (Merchant) to William Hogg of the City of London Derry, Merchant," gave his bond to William Hogg above named for lb. 21, 3 s., dated August 1, 1747. Witnesses, John McConnell and Robert Hamilton. This bond was assigned by William Hogg to Robert Hamilton. Hamilton vs. Caldwell, Court Papers 393.

This shows the settlement in Augusta County, Va., both of Robert Hamilton and John Caldwell, and gives the place of their nativity in Ireland. John Caldwell's first deed recorded in Augusta County, Va., is dated June 18,, 1757, and was made by William Caldwell and Ann, his wife, for 400 acres of land near Tinkling Spring Church. This John Caldwell was a son of William Caldwell. Deed Book 7, p. 443.

There is also a bond filed in the same suit of John Caldwell and James Hamilton for lb., 31, 12 s., 3 p., payable in Pennsylvania currency. Bond dated November 9, 1747. The Caldwells mentioned in this note were in all probability relatives of John Caldwell, who was the ancestor of John C. Calhoun, and this John Caldwell was probably a native of Donegal, Ireland.

In 1751, Presbyterian marriages in Augusta County were solemnized "according to the rules and discipline of the Church of Scotland." See Marriage Contract between James Young and Sarah McMarley, dated May 7, 1751. D. B. 7, p. 252.

Warwick, Lancaster County, Pa., was one of the marketing localities in which the early settlers of Augusta County traded. In 1753 "salt and rum" were brought to Augusta from that place. Salt was then worth 10 s. a bushel, and rum 10 s. a gallon. See account of John Thompson filed in Court Papers 393.

John Noble's will is dated June 10, 1752, and was probated Nov. 16, 1752. He names his wife, Mary and the following children, James, Alexander, Patrick, Exekiel and a daughter named Jean. His wife Mary and "my brother, James Calhoun" were named as executors. Some of his land lay "on Cripple Creek in the Big Spring." The witnesses were William, Patrick and Agnes Calhoun. See Will Rogers of Augusta County, Va.

Cripple Creek is a tributary of New River in Southwestern Virginia, but, as stated in a previous note, John Noble's home seems to have been in the neighborhood of the Natural bridge in the present County of Rockingham, Va. The records, therefore, show that the foregoing members of the Calhoun family were living in Virginia in 1752.

Charles Gallaher made his will December 14, 1750, and gave legacies of lb., 10 each to his friends, "The Rev. William Wappeler (or Wasseler), and

the Rev. Mr. Taylor." Ephraim Love, who came to Virginia from Lancaster County, Pa., and William Hopkins, were the legatees and made the executors of the will. Both lived in the western portion of present Rockingham County, Va. It cannot be determined from the records which one of the names was, Wappeler or Wasseler, but it was one or the other. The Love and Hopkins families were Presbyterians, and it is probable that both of these ministers were of that faith and came to Virginia from Pennsylvania, but Foote, Davidson and Johnson, the Virginia Church Historians, make no mention of them. They were early ministers in the Shenandoah Valley, and this note is written to preserve their names and something of their history.

John Hinton, a resident of Berks County, Pa., bought 400 acres of land from Jeremiah Harrison on Linville's Creek, now in Rockingham County, Va., on October 14, 1765. Deed Book 12, pp. 391-394.

Casper Wister, of the City of Philadelphia, brass button maker, vs. John Mayfis (Maphis), wheelwright, of Salem County (N. J.), judgment for lb., 1 and 11 s. See Order Book No. 1, Augusta Records.

John Frame was a resident of Laycock Township, Lancaster County, Pa., and on March 16, 1750-51, gave his note to George Warfell, of Strasburg Township, in the same county. Warfell vs. Frame, Court Papers 406. John Frame removed to Augusta County, Virginia, prior to 1760, and settled on Middle River near Augusta Church neighborhood.

On August 1, 1759, Archibald Cunningham, a peddler, of Drumore Township, Lancaster County, Pa. gave his bond to Philip Benezel of Philadelphia. Archibald Cunningham subsequently removed to Augusta County, Virginia. The bond bears this endorsement, "Lives within 20 miles of the C. T. House." Benezel vs. Cunningham, C. P. 405.

Samuel Gay and Robert Turk, probably resided in Lancaster, Pa., on December 4, 1744. They gave their bond to James McCune, of Salisbury Township in that county. The obligors of this bond removed to Augusta County, Va., prior to 1750, and members of the McCune family also came to Augusta. The bond also appears in the papers. (C. P. No. 1.)

In 1748, William Patterson was a resident of Derry Township, Lancaster County, Pa. In 1749, he reomved to Augusta County, Va. (Patterson vs. Wilson, Augusta Suit Records.)

William Patterson's descendants still live in Augusta County, Virginia, some of them near Harriston.

Prior to 1747, Col. James Patton, one of the early settlers in Augusta County, Va., obtained a grant from the Virginia Council, for 1000 acres of land in the county named, on the James, Roanoke and New Rivers, chiefly in the present Counties of Botetourt, Roanoke and Montgomery.

In 1739, Benjamin Borden, a native of New Jersey, but then living near present Winchester, Virginia, obtained a grant from the Virginia Council for 1000 acres of land in Augusta County, Virginia, chiefly in the southwestern part of the present County of Augusta, and in present Rockbridge County, Va.

In 1736, Sir John Randolph and others secured a grant from the Virginia Council, for 18,291 acres of land, embracing the site of present Staunton, Va., and surrounding country. This grant was almost immediately transferred to William Beverly, of Essex County, Virginia. Upon these grants of lands most of the settlers from Lancaster and Chester and adjacent counties in Pennsylvania settled.

The records of various suits brought in the Augusta County Court show that Benjamin Borden and William Beverly "employed agents and set up advertisements" in Pennsylvania in the counties named. In this way the Pennsylvania people were attracted to Virginia and most of the land was sold to them at the rate of L.3 per hundredd acres. The great

period of migration from Pennsylvania to Virginia was from 1738 to 1754. This migration was interrupted by the French and Indian War, but was resumed to some extent after 1763, and continued until the commencement of the Revolution.

The large Dunkard element in the present Counties of Rockingham, Shenandoah and Page, came principally from the counties in the Cumberland Valley, Pennsylvania, and their migration began actually in 1783, and continued until 1800.

Samuel Davies was a resident of Derry Township, Lancaster County, Pa., and on January 10, 1743-44, gave his bond to be auditor. (See Court Paper 385.) He removed to Augusta County, Virginia, prior to 1750.

Richard Woods was a resident of Paxton, Lancaster County, Pa., November 10, 1738. (See his petition in Carson vs. Woods, Court Papers 385.) He came to Augusta County, Virginia, prior to 1745.

On January 8, 1746, James Sharp was a resident of Chester County, Pa., and Andrew McClure executed his bond to him on that date, which was assigned to Robert Turk on June 28, 1746, by James Sharp. Both Robert Turk and James Sharp removed to Augusta County prior to 1750. (C. P. 395.)

In 1751, John Ramsey drove cattle from Augusta County, Virginia, to Pennsylvania, and sold them there. Davis vs. Ramsey.

On July 2, 1748, Rees Thomas, Carpenter, was a resident of Lancaster County, Pa. He moved to Augusta County and died there in 1751. See Ruddle vs. Thomas' Admr.

"Francis Hughes, late of Lancaster County, Pa.," bought from John Miller 200 acres of land on North River, in Augusta County, Va., Sept. 4, 1747. Deed Book 2, p. 11.

On July 28, 1747, Ephraim Love, a resident of Lancaster County, Pa., bought land on Muddy Creek, in Augusta County, Va., from Jacob Dye. Deed Book 2, p. 16.

John Lorentz made his will November 6, 1750, and had children then living in Pennsylvania. He was a native of Germany. His home was in the vicinity of present McGaheysville, Rockingham County. Will Book 1, pp. 272-273.

On August 10, 1753, David Henderson, acting as Attorney in Fact for William Henderson and John Cloyd, of Chester County, Pa., sold to William Henderson land on James River, in Augusta County, Va., and title and possession were passed by Liberty of Seizin, the old common law method of transferring land. Deed Book 3, p. 458.

George Lewis was a resident of Lancaster County, Pa., and executed his bond to Nicholas Robertson of Cumry Township, Chester County, Pa. The date cannot be deciphered but the bond is filed among the suit records of Augusta County, Virginia, for the year 1752.

There was a colony of Dunkards on New River in Augusta County, Va., in 1751. Christian Weaver and John Negley, who had been residents of Cogalico (Sic) Lancaster County, Pa., on July 10, 1753. Gwyn vs. Negley, Court Papers 390. Settled among them.

On September 27, 1740, James Calvin, James Trimble, William Trimble and David Gamble were residents of "New Castle and Province of Pennsylvania." On that date they executed their bond to Valentine Henderson of Belfast, Ireland.

The Trimbles moved to Augusta County, Va., prior to 1745, and James Trimble was the grandfather of Allen Trimble, Governor of Ohio, from 1826-31, and of William A. Trimble who was elected to the United States Senate in 1833, and died in 1835, as a member of the Senate. Court Papers 400.

In 1768, Samuel Akerling filed a Chancery Suit in the County Court of Augusta County, Va., in which it is recited that in the year 1751 Akerling sold to Garrett Zinn, for L. 150 in gold, a tract of land on New River in said county, at a place commonly called Dunkard's Bottom. A bond for L. 50 was taken in part payment, which was placed in the hands of Akerling's brother who lived on the Yoghaghania River. The bill also recites that, during the French and Indian War, Akerling's brother was captured and carried off by the Indians and his house destroyed by them, and with it the bond. Garrett Zinn moved to South Carolina and died there intestate. Court Papers 417.

Samuel Akerling was among those who fled from the Ephrata settlement in Lancaster County, Pa., prior to 1750, and this suit shows that at least one of them settled in present West Virginia, probably in Taylor County. The remainder settled at Dunkard's Bottom, in the County of Montgomery, Virginia. (Also written Eckerlin.)

"The Great Road from Yadkin River in North Carolina, to Philadelphia," Pennsylvania, passed through the City of Lancaster, Pa., on its way to Philadelphia. It started in the south at the Yadkin River in North Carolina, and entered the Valley of Virginia through the water gap of the Roanoke River, a short distance east of the present City of Roanoke, Virginia. Through Virginia, its general course was on the eastern side of the Valley, until the present County of Rockingham was reached, and then the road was about in the center of the Valley. Staunton and Lexington in Virginia were eight or nine miles to the west of this road and Harrisonburg about five miles to the west. A few miles southwest of New Market, Va., the road took the line of the present Valley Turnpike and passed through Winchester, Virginia. It crossed the Potomac River at Williamsferry, now Williamsport, Md., and then deflecting to the northeast, passed through Frederick, Maryland, and the City of Lancaster, Pa., until Philadelphia was reached.

The route of this road is clearly and accurately outlined on the map of Virginia and Maryland made in 1751 by Col. Joshua Fry, Professor of Mathematics at William and Mary College at Williamsburg, Va., and Col. Peter Jefferson, father of Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States. The road was about 430 miles long. A copy of the Fry and Jefferson map is on file in the Library at Congress, Washington, D. C. Col. Fry commanded the first Virginia regiment during the French and Indian War, and George Washington served under him as Lieutenant Colonel. Col. Fry was the only American officer who ever commanded George Washington in the field. He died in the service and Washington succeeded him as colonel of the regiment. The general route of this road was also the Indian road of the Six Nations of Indians in New York in their visits to the Virginia Valley, and in their forays against the Catawba Indians of Western North Carolina. It is described with considerable accuracy by Morgan in his "League of the Iroquois" and is referred to in the Treaty of Lancaster (Pa.) made by Maryland, Pennsylvania and Virginia in 1744, with the Indians mentioned above, for which see Vol. No. 3, Minutes of the Provincial Council of Pennsylvania, for the period.

"The Pennsylvania Road" is shown on the early survey of patented lands in Augusta County, Virginia, commencing 1745. This route was that of the Philadelphia—Yadkin River Road. See Survey Book No. 1, Augusta County, Virginia, records. The Pennsylvania Ford is an old crossing of Middle River, now called the Meriden.

Andreas Kline, Innkeeper of the Borough and County of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, executed his bond to Frederick Seagir, of Lampeter Township, in the same county, yeoman, dated April 6, 1765. Seagir vs. Kline,

Court Papers 411. This shows the removal of Andreas Kline to Augusta County, Virginia, in or prior to 1765.

Melchoir Henneberger was a resident of Lancaster Town on May 31, 1765. Henneberger vs. Kline, Court Papers 411. Members of the Henneberger family reside at this date, 1921, in the City of Harrisonburg, Rockingham County, Virginia.

Alexander Brownlee was a resident of Donegal Township, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, June 9, 1739, and on that date bought 400 acres of land from John Smith, cooper, on the Great Poplar Bottom of the North River in Augusta County, Virginia. The records further show that in 1776 he was living in the county and state last named. Court Papers 388.

George Hays was a resident of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. October 16, 1746, and on that date executed his bond to William Nealson. Hays died, and his widow, Sarah Hays, married secondly James Armstrong, who removed to Augusta County, Va., prior to 1750. Nealson vs. Armstrong and wife, Augusta County, Virginia, Suit Records. See also Nevitt vs. Armstrong, Administrator.

Thomas Nevitt was a Quaker, living in Lancaster County, Pa., in 1754. Court Papers 388.

Jacob Neglee, of Lancaster County, Pa., bought from Mathias Eyler, part of the Massanutting (Massanutten) Tract, by deed, dated July 23, of Orange County, Virginia, in that part now Augusta, 200 acres of land, 1740. On August 6, 1755 his executors, John Neglee, of the Northern Liberties of Philadelphia, Pa., yeoman, and Jacob Neglee, of the same place, tanner, sold this land to Ludowick Haunsdone, of Lancaster County, Pa., who was a tailor. Jacob Neglee, the elder, had been a shop keeper in Philadelphia. Jacob Strickler was a witness to the deed. Augusta County, Va., Deed Records.

The bond of Philip Charles Carson shows that he lived in the Township Tulpehocketn, Lancaster County Pa., on May 6, 1742, when he executed his bond to Nicholas Doack, of the same place, who assigned it to Nicholas Null, who removed from Lancaster County, Pa., to Augusta County, Va., in 1750, and settled on the Shenandoah River in what is now Rockingham County, Virginia. See Null vs. Carson and Null vs. Craig. Court Papers 418.

On April 11, 1743, Thomas Story and John Rutledge were traders (Inliam Blyth, of Lancaster County, Pa. Both Thomas Story and John Rutdian) in Chester County, Pa., and on that date executed their bond to Willedge removed to Augusta County, Va., prior to 1750. John Patton was a witness to the bond. Blyth vs. Story etc. Court papers 390.

Patrick Hays of Derry Township, Lancaster County, Pa., sold to William Hays, of Augusta County, Va., 259 acres of land in Beverly Manoro in the said County of Augusta on August 15, 1759, D. B. 15, page 253.

Samuel Anderson was a resident of Chester County, Pa., and on November 17, 1747, bought from John Moore 204 acres of land in Augusta County, Va. D. B. 1, p. 440, et seq.

James Patterson came from Chester County, Pa., to Augusta County, Va., about 1740, and patented two tracts of land on the Long Glade. Later he returned to Chester County, Pa., and died there. His wife qualified as administratrix and married secondly Andrew Irvine, and she and her husband settled permanently in Augusta County, Va. Irvine vs. Patterson. Augusta County, Va., Court Records.

On December 31, 1741, Thomas Renick and John Holmes were residents of Lancaster County, Pa., and still lived there in 1744. Alexander Crawford was a resident of Lancaster County, Pa., January 9, 1740. Prior to

1748, all the parties removed to Augusta County, Va. See Crawford vs. Renick, Augusta Suit Records.

James Laird came to Augusta County, Va., from either Lancaster or Chester County, Pennsylvania, prioor to 1754, and in 1760, he bought 400 acres of land from William Downs in Augusta County, at the base of Land's Knob, about eight miles east of present Harrisonburg, Virginia. In 11754, Mary Laird appears as a witness in the suit of Beard vs. Moore, brought in the County Court of Augusta in that year.

The family is still represented in Rockbridge County, Virginia, in Richmond, and in other sections of Virginia, and many of them are in Kentucky and states further west. In the south and west the family have been devoted Presbyterians and many of them have been Presbyterian Ministers.

David Laird, a son of the immigrant from Pennsylvania, was a Captain in the Tenth Virginia Regiment, Continental Line, during the Revolution, and his brother, James Laird, saw active service in the militia of Rockingham County, Va., during that war. He recovered a judgment against Michael Garber in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, for lb 50, 10 s. in gold or silver. The judgment was rendered at the April and July Term of said Court in 1788. (Deed Record of August Co., Va.)

In 1787, Michael Garber was a resident of York County, Pa., and subsequently removed to Staunton, prior to 1800. He was the ancestor of the Garbers and Harmns of Staunton and Augusta. (See Gish's Executors vs. Garber, District Court Records No. 1, pp. 347-354.)

In a sketch of John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina, by Ex-Governor Love," in 1869, the statement is made that Mr. Calhoun's ancestors, when they removed from Pennsylvania, settled in Wythe County, Virginia, and later removed to the Abbeville District, in South Carolina. Present Wythe County, Va., was then a part of Augusta County, Va,

Survey Book No. 1, of Augusta County, Va., contains the following surveys for members of the Calhoun family:

William Calhoun, 335 acres on Reed Creek, March 25, 1748, p. 34.

"Surveyed for Patrick Calhoun, 159 acres near to where he lives on the waters of Reed Creek, part of James Patton's order of Council." March 5, 1759, p. 47.

Surveyed for James Calhoun, 619 acres in Augusta County, on Reed Creek, and a branch thereof, April 3, 1749, p. 46.

John C. Calhoun was a great grandson of Patrick Calhoun, and 1748 probably marks the year of their removal from Pennsylvania to Virginia. In 1752, John Noble died and his will is recorded at Staunton, Virginia. He names and made his brother-in-law, Patrick, and William Calhoun his executors, and Mary was the name of his wife, thus we have our members of the Calhoun family who settled in Virginia, Reed Creek, on which they lived, in present Wythe County, Virginia, and which is a branch of the New River.

The home of John Noble, who married Mary Calhoun, was on Buffalo Creek, a branch of James River, not far from the Natural Bridge, in present County of Rockbridge, then Augusta County. Survey Book, 1, p. 77.

Ephraim Love came from Lancaster County, Pa., to Augusta County, Va., prior to 1750, and settled at the head of Muddy Creek, in the present County of Rockingham, about eight miles northwest of Harrisonburg. During the French and Indian War, he commanded a company of Augusta County militia, and on September 2, 1760, Daniel Calhoun and James Calhoun were members of his company. (p. 24, Courts Martial Record, Augusta County, Va.)

The records of Augusta County, Virginia, show that, during the French and Indian War, some of the settlers who lived on the New River fled from their homes and came to Augusta, among them the Prince family, and it

is highly probable that the Calhouns named in this note were brothers of Patrick Calhoun. The records of Augusta also show that Hugh Calhoun was a witness to a deed made to John Noble, who married Mary Calhoun, prior to 1750.

On August 19, 1765, John Buchanan and William Thompson, Executors of James Patton, deceased, of the County of Augusta, in the Colony of Virginia, conveyed to Patrick Calhoun, late of the same place but now of the Province of South Carolina (yeoman), 322 acres of land, the same plantation whereon said Patrick Calhoun formerly lived. Deed Book 12, p. 181.

On October 16, 1765, Patrick Calhoun, of the Province of South Carolina and County of Granville and Settlement of Long Cane (Creek) of the one part, and Hugh Montgomery of the other part, conveyed 610 acres of land situated on Reed Creek and a branch thereof. Deed Book 14, p. 1.

Those conveyances show that Patrick Calhoun, the great grandfather of John C. Calhoun, removed from Augusta County, Virginia, to South Carolina, in the year 1765.

James Patton vs. James Cohoon, Court Papers 393:

In 1750, Col. James Patton brought a slander suit for damages against James Cohoon, whose name also appears in the records as James Calhoun. He was undoubtedly the brother of Patrick Calhoun. The slanderous words were uttered on March 26, 1750, and were in effect that Col. Patton pretended to offer and sell as his own, land on the Roanoke and New Rivers, and by implication this land did not belong to Col. Patton. In Col. Patton's petition, it is expressly stated that he had obtained large grants in the sections mentioned "in order to establish a Barrier against His Majesty's enemies," —the Indians. Verdict for the plaintiff.

Four sons of Christopher Francisco settled in Augusta County, Virginia —John, George, Ludwick and Christopher Francisco, Jr. (Hurdman vs. Francisco, Court Papers 407.) Ludwick Francisco was a Captain of the Augusta County Militia for which fact see the Court-Martial Record of that County.

John Moffet, mason of Augusta County, Va., sold to Matthew Robertson, of the Province of Pennsylvania, 4991 acres of land in Augusta County, in Beverly Manor. Deed dated November 20, 1746. Deed Book 1, p. 17. Alexander Robertson, son of Matthew Robertson, was a Major in the Revolutionary War, from Augusta County, Va. The record in the suit of Moffet vs. Graham shows that John Graham had lived in West Nantmill, Chester County, Pa., and removed to Augusta County, Va., prior to 1750.

John Megret lived in Lancaster County, Pa., and on August 11, 1749, gave his bond to Abraham Foree, of Strasburg Township in that county. (Foree vs. Megret, Augusta County Records.)

John Megret was living on the Shenandoah River near present Elkton, in the present County of Rockingham, Virginia, as shown by a road petition filed at the May Term of the Augusta County Court, 1749. (See Court Papers 1.)

John, William and Andrew Pickens, natives of Ulster, Ireland, settled in Lancaster County, Pa., prior to 1739. They removed to Augusta County, Virginia, prior to 1745, and Andrew and William Pickens were members of the First County Court in Augusta, which sat for the first time on December 9, 1745. William Pickens married Jane Scott, daughter of Sam who lived on Cub Run, in the present county of Rockingham, and the writer has no further information cocerning him or his descendants. General Andrew Pickens was born in Paxtang township, Lancaster County, Pa., September 19, 1739. He was the son of either John or Andrew Pickens named above, and it is believed of the latter. He was removed to the Waxhaw Settlement in South Carolina. General Pickens was highly distinguished in the Indian and the Revolutionary Wars, and con-

spicuous for his valor in the Battles of the Cow Pens, Haw River, Augusta, Georgia, and Eutaw Springs. General Henry Lee, in his "Memoirs of the War in the South," (Revolution), states that General Pickens contributed in an equal degree with Sumpter and Marion to the liberation of the South, during the Revolution. After the Revolution, he served in the State Legislature of South Carolina, and in the United States Senate. General Lee describes him as "a great and good military chiftain,' and says that he was a sincere Christian. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church. He was the founder of one of the most distinguished families in South Carolina and the ancestor of many of the men prominent in the affairs of the South since the Revolution.

The first deed admitted to record in Augusta County, Va., was on December 9, 1745, from Andrew Pickens to William McPheeters. (See Deed Book, page 1. Will Book, page 1,) "Memoirs of the War in the South," by Gen. Henry Lee.—"Light Horse Harry" of the Revolution.

The records of Orange County, Va., of which Augusta was once a part, show that John Anderson, a native of Ulster in the North of Ireland, landed in Philadelphia, and settled first either in Lancaster or Chester County, Pa., most probable in the latter county. He removed to Augusta County, Va., in 1738, and was a member of the first County Court of Augusta, in 1745. Among other children, he had a son, named Robert, who married Ann Thompson, of Virginia, and shortly thereafter removed to the Long Cane Settlement in the Abbeville District of South Carolina. During the Revolution, he served as a Captain, then as a Colonel under General Andrew Pickens. Subsequently, he commanded an expedition against the Cherokee Indians and reduced them to submission. Anderson County, and the City of Anderson, S. C., were named for him, and he was the founder of a highly respectable family in South Carolina and states farther south.

On December 18, 1740, Rev. John Craig baptized for William Calwall (Caldwell) a son named John "at John Calwall's (Caldwell's) at Buck Mountain." This place is just over the Blue Ridge from Augusta County, Va., in the present County of Albemarle, Va. This shows that John Caldwell had moved from Lancaster County, Pa., to Virginia, prior to 1741.

See Rev. John Craig's record of baptisms owned by Augusta Church, Va.

Minutes of December Meeting 1921

The regular monthly meeting of the Lancaster County Historical Society was held this evening, December 2nd., in the Auditorum of the Society in the A. Herr Smith Memorial Library Building. The Vice-President, Mr. H. Frank Eshleman, officiated in the absence of the President, Hon. C. I Landis.

The Librarian's report included the following gifts and exchanges:

The Pennsylvania Historical Magazine, October, 1921; The Year Book of the Pennsylvania Society of New York, 1921; History of the San Francisco Committee of Vigilance of 1851, From the University of California; Annual Report of the Smithsonian Institution, 1919; The County Court Not-Book, Montgomery County, Maryland, October 1921; The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography, January, 1921; From the Historical Society of Pennsylvania; Union League Club Art Exhibit Catalogue, November, 1921, From Charles Lee Meyers, New York, City; Papers of the San Francisco Committee of Vigilance of 1851, From the University of California; Bulletin of the New York Public Library September, 1921; Bulletin of the Grand Rapids Public Library October, 1921; Technical Book Review Index, June, 1921, From the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh; The Virginia Magazine—Copies of October, 1903; April, 1904; and January, 1906, Presented by Hon C. I. Landis, from Mr. Charles E. Kemper; The Anthology and Bibliography of Niagara Falls, From the New York State Library.

Miss Minnie A. Steele, 306 C Street N. W. Washington, D. C., Miss Annie Hurford, 207 East Orange Street, City were electek to membership.

D. F. Magee, Esq. presented a financial report of the Drumore Celebration.

A letter was read from Dallas, Texas, which presented a request for information regarding the proceedure in the organization of the Lancaster County Historical Society with the view to the organization of such a society in Dallis. The Secretary reported that a copy of the by-laws with other addenda had been sent by herself and Mr. Magee had supplemented this by pamphlets and other helpful material.

A letter was read from Mr. Postlethwaite of Keokuk, Kansas, in which he asked for the loan of the half dozen cuts used to illustrate the reports of the Society's Celebration of Postlethwaite Courthouse, as he wished to use them in illustration of a publication just being issued. The Society readily granted this request.

This being the time for the annual nomination of officers thereport of the Nominating Committee, consisting of I. C. Arnold, John H. Landis, and L. B. Herr, was read and resulted in the nomination of the following:

President, H. Frank Eshleman; Vice-Presidents, Hon. C. I. Landis, Professor H. H. Beck; Recording Secretary, Miss Adaline B. Spindler; Assistant Secretary, Mr. John L. Summy; Corresponding Secretary, William F. Worner; Treasurer, A. K. Hostetter; Librarian, Miss Lottie Bausman.

Executive Committee: L. B. Herr, D. F. Magee, Mrs. Sarah D. Carpenter, Miss Virginia Clark, Miss Daisy E. B. Grubb, D. B. Landis, George F. K. Erisman, Mrs. Ida L. Hostetter, I. C. Arnold, of Lancaster, and M. G. Weaver, New Holland

Mr. I. C. Arnold read the paper for the evening which was copied from the records of Staunton, Virginia, by Mr. Charles E. Kemper, of Staunton and compiled by Hon. C. I. Landis being a continuation of "Historical Notes from the records of Augusta. County, Virginia."

The meeting adjourned.

EXCHANGE
SEP 11 192

PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

Lancaster County Historical Society

FRIDAY, JANUARY 6, 1922

"History herself, as seen in her own workshop."

ITEMS OF LOCAL INTEREST—FROM THE PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE—1766 TO 1781 INCLUSIVE.
By H. Frank Eshleman
MINUTES OF THE JANUARY MEETING.
OBITUARIES FOR 1921.
TREASURER'S ANNUAL REPORT.
LIBRARIAN'S ANNUAL REPORT.
SECRETARY'S ANNUAL REPORT.

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INDEX TO VOLUME XXVI

TITLE AND AUTHOR.

Items of Local Interest—From the Pennsylvania Gazette—1766 to 1781 inclusive. By H. FRANK ESHLEMAN, Esq. 3
Minutes of the January Meeting 18
Obituaries for 1921 19
Treasurer's Annual Report 20
Librarian's Annual Report 21
Secretary's Annual Report 22
Early Federal Revenues of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. By C. H. MARTIN 25
Minutes of the February Meeting 33
History of Lancaster County's Highway System from 1714 to 1760, and Map. By H. FRANK ESHLEMAN, Esq. 37
Local History Contained In The Early Quarter Session Dockets. Read by MISS MARTHA BOWMAN 81
Minutes of the March Meeting 86
A Glimpse of Lancaster in 1802. Read by CARL W. DREPPARD 89
Lancaster City in 1843. By CARL W. DREPPARD 93
Minutes of the April Meeting 102
The Lancaster County Colonization Society. By WILLIAM FREDERIC WORNER 105
Minutes of the May Meeting 123
Maps and Pictures of Old Lancaster 127
Early History of Penn Square. By ALBERT K. HOSTETTER 133
Lancaster Houses of 150 Years Ago. By D. B. LANDIS 136
Typical Old Lancaster Buildings and Architecture. By JACOB HILL BYRNE .. 138
Minutes of the June Meeting 144
Report of Meeting Held at Churchtown, June 23, 1922 145
News Papers as Historic Records. By ALBERT K. HOSTETTER 155
Supplement by WILLIAM FREDERIC WORNER 164
Gen. David McMurtrie Gregg. By GEO. W. HENSEL, JR. 165
Minutes of September Meeting 167
Visit of President John Adams to Lancaster in 1800. By WILLIAM FREDERIC WORNER 171
The Columbia Race Riots. By WILLIAM FREDERIC WORNER 175
Minutes of October Meeting 188
"Samuel Blunston," The Man and Family. By MRS. HENRY HIESTAND. Read by I. C. ARNOLD, Esq. 191
Samuel Blunston, The Public Servant. By H. FRANK ESHLEMAN. Read by I. C. ARNOLD, Esq. 195
Minutes of the November Meeting 205
Washington's First Visit to Lancaster. By WILLIAM FREDERIC WORNER 209
Hope Church, Mount Hope. By WILLIAM FREDERIC WORNER 219
Minutes of December Meeting 232

ITEMS OF LOCAL INTEREST—FROM THE PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE—1776 TO 1781, INCLUSIVE.

H. FRANK ESHLEMAN

—1776—

NOTE:—The last prior installment of this series appeared in the March, 1921 pamphlet of this society's publications.

The most important news item of the Gazette of 1776, is one not merely local; but of province-wide importance. It is the examination of the then Governor Penn before the House of Lord in which he reveals the condition of Pennsylvania at that time. He shows that Pennsylvania has raised 20,000 volunteers for the Revolutionary War, and 4,000 minute men, and that she can raise more food than needed to feed them; she is making gun powder; manufacturing salt peter; casting cannon; they are building ships and have built one of three hundred tons; they obey Congress; they celebrate every anniversary of the repeal of the Stamp Act, by bonfires, illuminations and other exhibitions of gladness. They have no objection against the Sovereignty of Great Britain, except her taxation. This is found in the issue of February 21.

Coming down to local matters in the same issue, we find an item to the effect that Philip Baker, the innkeeper, has moved from the house he lived in, at the sign of the King of Prussia in King street opposite the market, to that noted house in Queen street where Christian Wertz formerly kept his store between Bernard Hubley, coppersmith and Christopher Breidenhard, innkeeper, where he now keeps tavern and has his former sign the King of Prussia. He follows the shoemaking business as usual and hopes for a continuance of trade. He wants a heel and last maker—signed Philip Baker.

We remember that Francis Bailey, in the issue of Oct. 18, 1775, advertised his Lancaster Almanac for 1776, which he printed near the market in King street. In the issue of Feb. 28, 1776, he advises that he has just published for sale, at the Printing and Post Office in King street, "Common Sense" addressed to the inhabitants of America with an appendix to the people called Quakers. This item is important; first as a proof that "Common Sense" was printed here during the Revolution and second as it locates the first or at least nearly the first "Post Office" in Lancaster. That spot ought to be marked by a tablet, to inform future generations.

The same issue contains an "ad" of John Fisher, the brush maker of Lancaster boro, who wants the farmers who raise large "troops of hogs", to sell bristles to him. He pays one shilling of Pennsylvania money per pound for combed bristles.

In the issue of March 13, there appears the "American Remembrancer" which sets out a list of 40 events, conditions, etc., and instances of England's broken promises which Americans are asked to remember.

The issue of March 27, contains the act of Assembly, increasing Lancaster county's number of Assemblymen in the Legislature.

Michael Bowman, of Manheim Township, inserts an "ad" in the issue of April 3rd, declaring he will not ony longer pay debts contracted by his wife as she has left him and associated with dishonorable men.

In the following issue—April 10—appears an act confirming to Andrew Hershey, his lands in Donegal Township. Also appears an item that Conrad Hess, of Northampton, has fraudulently obtained 10 bonds belonging to Jacob Shull. In the following issue—April 17—Matthias Slough gives notice that he has quit tavern-keeping, and devotes all his time now

to the dry-goods business and selling wine and rum by the gallon—also bar-iron, nailing-rods and English, German and Conventry Steel, loaf of brown sugar, coffee, chocolate, spices and nails. He gives the best prices for all kinds of country-made linen, and he wants a large quantity of it for the use of the Provincial Forces. (Here is a quite complete picture of the line of goods carried by our few leading stores here in Lancaster, during the Revolution).

An important Kings Highway was laid out from Lancaster to Coventry Iron Works, in 1738. (See 4 C. R. 267.)

The issue of April 24 contains the particulars of a notorious jail breaking and delivery here in Lancaster.

May 8, John Hamilton advertises for sale, a tract of 206 acres of land at Octoraro, Lancaster county.

An item of May 8 shows the size of Philadelphia's voting strength compared with other towns or counties. At her election of burgesses (four elected), she gave Samuel Howell, 941 votes; Andrew Allen, 923; George Clymer, 923; Andrew Willer, 921; Thomas Willing, 911, Fred Kabel, 904; Amos Biddle, 903, and Daniel Roberdeau, 890.

Our neighbor, Berks county, compelled Nicholas Hermony to apologize publicly for speaking in reflection of the Continental Congress.

Brave Northampton approved the resolve moved by John Adams, May 15, aand passed by Congress, abolishing all British authority in America. See issue of June 5th—York county did the same; (June 12).

At this time there were over 6,000 remonstrants from Philadelphia and other counties against the resolve of May 15th. (see issue June 12th) June 12, Pennsylvania assemblymen ordered its delegates in Continental Congress to vote for Independence.

In the issue of June 26, there appears a full report of the proceedings of June 24 and the Declaration of the Deputies of Pennsylvania in Provincial Conference assembled. Lancaster county had its deputies present. Thus, a note is made here of the event.

It is noted (July 3) that Congress resolved that four companies of Germans he raised in Pennsylvania, to compose the German Battalion. Part of these were Lancaster county men. The action of Congress was dated, June 27th.

The proceedings of the great meeting in Lancaster on July 4, 1776 (the very day Independence was declared) is set forth in the issue of July 10th. It was an immense meeting consisting of the officers and privates of 53 Battalions of the association. It was held to choose brigadier generals for the forces. George Ross was chairman, and George Clymer, secretary. The meeting adjourned till 5 P. M., and then declared Daniel Roherdeau and James Ewing, brigadier generals. The meeting rresolved:

1. "That the brigadier generals have power to call out the associators;

2. "That we will march under the command of our brigadier generals to the assistance of all or any of the Free and Independent States of America;

3. "That these associators be drafted out of each county of the Province in the same proportion as that directed by the Provincial Council, held at Philadelphia;

4. "That the thanks of the meeting be voted to President Georgo Ross, for his reasonable and excellent speech in behalf of "The Liberties of America."

The proceedings of the council of safety, sitting at Lancaster, are reported in the issue of August 14th. It, there, appears that "Whereas the committee of Inspection and Observation for the city of Philadelphia and the several counties of the State were elected and are about expiring resolved they be continued."

"Resolved that the associators of the counties of Bedford, Northum-

berland, Northampton and Westmoreland, and the guards of the city of Philadelphia, retained by the Council of Safety, and two companies of General Ross' battalion and two companies of Colonel Slough's battalion, of about 50 men each, left to guard the prisoners and about 60 carpenters and workmen, retained by the committee of Lancaster, be excepted out of the resolve that the several battalions and their officers of the State, immediately march into New Jersey, with their whole battalions."

In the same issue the quotas of the four additional battalions for the flying camp to be apportioned among the several counties of Pennsylvania are set out as they show the relative strength and position of Lancaster county, at that date and its share in the movement for Independence, I set them forth. They are as follows: The city of Philadelphia, 628 men; county of Philadelphia, 160; county of Bucks, 100; of Chester, 160; of Lancaster, 323; of Berks, 240; of York, 515; of Northampton, 278; of Cumberland, 580—a total of 2984 men. York and Cumberland included all the great territory westward and that is why their numbers were so large.

A list of the committee to make provisions for the families whose husbands and fathers have gone to the war, from our neighbor county of Berks, appears in the issue of August 28th.

According to a resolve passed August 28, the Committee of Safety and Observation distributed the salt owned by Joshua Fisher and Son and Joseph Sherwell in "equal proportions" between the city and the counties of Pennsylvania, as follows:

Philadelphia City	279	bushels	fine	and	98	bushels	coarse
Philadelphia County	300	bushels	fine	and	59	bushels	coarse
Berks County	166	bushels	fine	and	95	bushels	coarse
Chester County	269	bushels	fine	and	125	bushels	coarse
Lancaster County	353	bushels	fine	and	107	bushels	coarse
York County	303	bushels	fine	and	107	bushels	coarse
Cumberland County	303	bushels	fine	and	106	bushels	coarse
Berks County	300	bushels	fine	and	106	bushels	coarse
Northampton County	208	bushels	fine	and	73	bushels	coarse
Bedford County	141	bushels	fine	and	50	bushels	coarse
Northumberland Co.	141	bushels	fine	and	83	bushels	coarse
Westmoreland County	236	bushels	fine	and	83	bushels	coarse

There were 1059 bushels in Sherwell's hands and 3000 in Fisher's.

At various points and in various issues, notes on all proceedings of the Pennsylvania Convention on Constitution, appear. See issue of September 12 where George Ross, our signer of the Declaration of Independence, is vice-president of the Convention. In the issue of October 23, appears a stern and elaborate protest against the proceedings of the Convention, complaining among other things, that the Convention was called by the people to form a constitution, appoint delegates to Congress, and a Committee of Safety; but that the convention exercised power not committed to them; that the Christian religion is not treated with respect in the Constitution proposed; that the Constitution proposed deviates from all semblance of the former one which the people were accustomed to; that the people desired only that the Kingly, Parliamentary and Provincial powers be abolished; that it differs in important particulars from any Constitution yet established in America; and points out 311 particulars in which imperfections abound. This indicates same of the difficulties aside from actual war which our George Ross' and colonial forefathers contended.

Jacob Ferree, of Leacock Township, offers his grist mill and fulling mill for sale as appears in the issue of November 6. This shows the location of one of our fulling mills of those times. A complete list of all of them ought to be made. This mill was at or near Paradise or Pequea creek. See Docket No. 2 p. 60, (recopied) in Quarter Sessions of Lancaster County.

The issue of November 13 contains the election returns of the various counties of the State. No election figures are given. This is to be regretted. The strength of political parties should be known to students of history.

For Lancaster County, the following results are given:

Counsellor, John Hubbley; assembly, William Henry, Alexander Laray, Philip Marsteller, William Brown, Joseph Miller, Josiah Crawford; sheriff, Archibald Steele; coroner, John Henry; Commissioners, Christian Wirt, Thomas Clark and Casper Shaffner; assessors, Casper Snevely, John Paxton, John Jemison, Jr., Jonathan Rowland, John Barneston and John Slaymaker.

In the issue of November 20, appears the list of officers of the 13 Regiments of Pennsylvania, appointed by Thomas Wharton, president of the State. As the 1st Regiment, that of Colonel Hand and Lieutenant Colonel Chawhee and Major Ross, is the only one that has particular local concern. it is only one whose names, I will notice here.

The month of December 1776 is missing from the bound volumes of the Gazette, which I have had access to.

—1777—

The month of January 1777 is missing from the bound volumes of this year.

In the issue of February 5th of this year, an itemized statement of the numbers and classes of prisoners taken at the battle of Trenton is given, detailing the officers, the men the munitions, etc., etc. Some of the Hessians captured there by Washington, afterwards became inhabitants of this country and their descendants live in the neighborhood of Chestnut Hill, this county.

The issue of February 26, contains notice of a special election in Philadelphia. In the issue of March 5, there is a notice of the election of Thomas Wharton, as president of Pennsylvania and of George Bryan, as vice-president.

The death of the wife of a prominent Lancaster county man, is noted in the same issue. The account of the death is as follows:

"On Wednesday the 19th, ult, departed this life at Pequea in the 52nd year of her age, Elizabeth Smith, wife of Robert Smith, and on Friday following, her remains were interred in the Presbyterian burying ground at Pequea where a sermon suitable to the occasion was preached by Rev. John Carmichael, from the First Thess IV-13-18. Those who had an intimate acquaintance with her know that she was blessed with a very amiable natural disposition and all the virtues that might render her agreeable and useful in discharging the duties of every relation she sustained in life. In her an unusual strength of judgment and quickness of apprehension united with unaffected humanity and the most human affection. But what completed her character and shed a lustre on all her endowments natural and acquired was a life of exemplary piety for which she was particularly eminent, especially in the latter years of her life. She lived a life of faith on the Son of God and in the same faith triumphed over death and the grave. As this excellent person was much beloved, so she died greatly lamented and in her death the public as well as the mournful relatives have undoubtedly suffered an unspeakable loss." Robert Smith, of Pequea was too well-known to need eulogy here.

In the issue of March 12, the proclamation of Wharton, as president of the State, is given and a description of the parade, etc. There is also notice of Washington in Philadelphia.

In the issue of March 19, the arrangements and rank of the field officers of the twelve Pennsylvania Regiments in Continental Service as agreed to by the Council of Safety, and confirmed by the Supreme Executive Council, is set forth as follows:

1st Regiment, Col. Edw. Hand; Lieutenant Colonel Richard Buller; Major Henry Miller, and in like manner the said officers of the other eleven Regiments are set forth. The Colonels ranked as follows: 1—Robert Magaw; 2—William Irwin; 3—Edward Hand; 4—James Irwine; 5—Lambert Cadwallader; 6—Francis Johnson; 7—Anthony James; 8—Joseph Wood; 9—Richard Hampton; 10—William Cook; 11—Daniel Broadhead, and 12—(not named).

In the same issue General Putnam praises the Lancaster County Colonel for the gallantry of the latter's command at the Battle of Princeton, in the following item:

Princeton, March 10, 1777.

The General returns his thanks to Colonel Cox, of Lancaster County for the diligence and activity with which he commanded an advance post. Is much pleased with the conduct and assiduity his command have shown during their service in his division; and hopes the spirit which brought them forth at a late and alarming crisis will insure a like behavior on every future occasion. They have now faithfully served out their time for which they were engaged, are discharged with honor and permitted to return home."

By order of General Putman.

A. BURR, A. D. C.

In the same issue appears an excerpt of "An Act to Regulate the Militia", and a list of the lieutenants, sub-lieutenants, etc., of Pennsylvania, are given by counties. Those for Lancaster county are: Bertram Galbraith, Lieutenant; James Crawford, Adam Ort, Robert Thompson, Joshua Elder, Christopher Crawford—as sub-lieutenants.

Next follows a unique sale advertisement:

"To be sold in Caernarvon Township, Lancaster County—one of the best grist mills in America; having two water wheels, four pairs of stones, five bolting cloths—on the Conestoga, a never-failing stream with 15 feet of fall, in a good wheat country; also one of the quickest cutting sawmills. One-half of the ground rent of Port Royal, equal to seventy pounds sterling per annum —a house and lot in said town, a piece of timber land in Brecknock Township, four teams, a repeating eight day clock, a repeating watch, nine hogsheads of cider-royal and sundry sorts of household goods."

HENRY WEAVER

In the issue of April 9, there is set forth the great United States lottery created by resolution of Congress of November 18, 1776, for the purpose of raising a sum of money on loan at 4 per cent. to carry on the war. Five million tickets issued. Those who draw 30 or 40 dollars shall receive treasury bank notes as prizes payable in 5 years at 4%.

The same issue notes that the Indians now in the employ of Great Britain, are now busy scalping people, in the Susquehanna.

In the same issue it is noted that the Honorable Continental Congress have promoted Colonel Learned, of Massachusetts Bay; Colonel George Clinton, of New York, and Colonel Edward Hand, of Pennsylvania, and Colonel Scott, of Virginia, to be Brigadier Generals.

The same issue notes a meeting of the Whig Society and mentions David Rittenhouse among those attending and belonging to the same.

The same issue acquaints the public that Colonel Benjamin Flowers has been ordered by General Washington to erect certain fortifications for the use of the army at Carlisle, and that a great many workmen are needed.

Also Brigadier General Hand is ordered to command the troops which are destined to oppose the Indians who have lately commenced hostilities upon the inhabitants of the western part of the State.

In the issue of April 30, it is stated "on 31st ult, Mr. Samuel Scott, of Lancaster County departed this life in the 74th year of his age; we might seem to say little on his behalf if we said he was an honest man and yet an

PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

Lancaster County Historical Society

FRIDAY, JANUARY 6, 1922

"History herself, as seen in her own workshop."

ITEMS OF LOCAL INTEREST—FROM THE PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE—1776 TO 1781 INCLUSIVE.
By H. Frank Eshleman
MINUTES OF THE JANUARY MEETING.
OBITUARIES FOR 1921.
TREASURER'S ANNUAL REPORT.
LIBRARIAN'S ANNUAL REPORT.
SECRETARY'S ANNUAL REPORT.

VOL. XXVI. NO. 1.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER COPY

LANCASTER, PA.
1922

passed on them, according to law; and this morning had their punishment inflicted upon them at the public whipping post. During the whole session a large number of reputable inhabitants of the County attended and the appearance of satisfaction was visible in their countenances." Issue of August 13.

In the issue of August 20, Michael Withers, gunsmith in Strasburg Township, advertises for two of his apprentices who have run away. One is Phil Lowman, 16 years old, and the other, Andrew Fogle, 15 years old. If they appear before any recruiting officers it is hoped they will be sent back as they are much wanted.

The same issue contains the notice that "The Honorable William Atless, Esq., of Lancaster was appointed the second Justice of the Supreme Court and the Honorable John Evans, Esq., of Chester County, the third Justice.

The issue of August 27, contains an account of how "Last Sunday part of the Continental Army with George Washington at their head, marched through Philadelphia and proceeded over the Schuylkill on their way to the eastern shore of Maryland where the enemy's fleet have been lately seen.

The issue of September 3, states forth that June 14, 1777, the resolve of Congress that the flag of the United States be 13 stripes alternately red and white and a blue field representing a new constellation.

The same issue contains an advertisement of the sale of Mary Ann Furnace with lands belonging, situated on the waters of Codorus Creek in York county about 18 miles from York, 3 miles from Hanovertown and 44 miles from Baltimore. The furnace is in blast and good repairs—100 acres of land near the furnace belongs to it; an overshot grist mill and saw mill adjoining her. Also Spring Forge on the same creek, 8 miles from the furnace, nearer York—has four fires and two hammers. Inquire of George Ross, of Lancaster; etc.

In the issue of September 10, it is stated that General Washington sends word to Congress from Wilmington, that "this morning, the enemy came out with considerable force and three pieces of artillery, against our light line; their loss is heavier than ours as many of our men are expert marksmen. Their purpose was to gain Iron Hill.

Owing to the fact that the British under Lord Howe, took possession of Philadelphia, right after the Battle of Germantown, October 4, 1777, the Pennsylvania Gazette was not published from the month of September for some time.

The Pennsylvania Evening Post, however, was published; but it was devoted to the British side of the conflict, at least during the time the British were in power in the city. It paid no attention to doings at Lancaster. Therefore there are no items of local importance to insert during the balance of the Year 1777.

The said paper, however, does publish certain items of general interest to us all, some of which I shall set forth.

Sept. 11, the proclamation of the Supreme Executive Council is published which states among other things that "The time has at length come in which the state of ourselves and our wives, our children and posterity must be speedily determined. General Howe, at the head of the British Army, the only hope, the last resources of our enemies, has invaded this state. Dismissing his ships and disencumbernig himself of his heavy artillery and baggage, he appears to have risked all upon the event of a movement which must either deliver up to plunder and devastation, this capital of Pennsylvania, and of America, or forever blast the cruel design of our inplacable enemy."

The issue of September 13, describes the battle of Brandywine. It states that the enemy have 300 killed and wounded and we have 50. Afterwards it proved that both estimates were too low.

This issue also contains General Washington's report of the battle,

written from Chester, at midnight. How significant! It was surely midnight in his heart ;and as it was proved later it was midnight for the country, with Valley Forge as the darkest hour.

Washington's report shows that we lost Brandywine partly because of a larger attacking force than we had; but principally because our forces were caught divided and scattered over 6 miles along the river—it being a clever deception practiced by the British who had their main force compactly marshalled on our right wing.

Washington says: "Regret to report that we had to leave the enemy masters of the field. Unfortunately the intelligence received of the enemy advancing up the Brandywine and crossing at a ford about six miles above us was uncertain and contradictory, notwithstanding all my efforts to get the best. This prevented my having a disposition adequate to the force with which the enemy attacked our right, in consequence of which the troops first engaged were obliged to retire before they could be reinforced. In the midst of the attack on the right, that body of the enemy which remained on the other side of Chad's ford, crossed it and attacked the division there under the command of General Wayne and the light troops under Maxwell, who after a severe conflict also retired. The militia under the command of General Armstrong, being posted at a ford about two miles below Chad's Ford, had no opportunity of engaging. But though we fought under many disadvantages and were from the cause above mentioned, obliged to retire, yet our loss of men is not, I am persuaded, very considerable. I believe much less than the enemy's. We also have lost 7 to 8 pieces of cannon according to the best information I can get. The baggage having been previously moved off, it is secure, saving the men's blankets which being at their backs, many of them doubtless were lost. I have directed all the troops to assemble behind Chester, where they are now arranging for the night. Notwithstanding the misfortune of the day, I am happy to find the troops in good spirit and I hope at another time we shall compensate for the loss now sustained.

"The Marquis De Lafayette was wounded in the leg, and General Woodward in the hand. Divers other officers were wounded and some slain; but the number of either cannot be ascertained. I have the honor to be your obedient and humble servant, G. Washington."

—"It has not been in my power to send you earlier intelligence; the present being the first leisure moment I have had since the action."

There is nothing else of importance in the Post Germane to the import of these notes to set forth under the date of 1777.

—1778—

The issue of January 17,1778, notes that the Assembly of Pennsylvania now meets at York, since the British drove both the State and Federal government out of Philadelphia.

A call is made by the government now sitting at York for artificers, carpenters, blacksmiths, locksmiths, gunsmiths and wheelwrights, to enlist in a corps of artificers and application is to be made to Colonel Benjamin Flowers at Carlisle. The challenge is sent out in the advertisement announcing the same that all gentlemen and artificers who prefer liberty to slavery and all who are friends of the grand cause of America, shall respond. Issue of February 7.

In the issue of a week later there is an article dated at York on the "Situation of Affairs," on an article of Captain Pat. Barry, in the late Philadelphia Evening Post.

May 23 it is stated that a letter from Valley Forge announces that the British are preparing to leave Philadelphia. Their ships are wooded and watered, their heavy cannon are embarked and forage and provisions are on board and stalls for horses erected.

The issue of May 30 gives a graphic account of the funeral of Thomas Wharton, President of the State, as follows: "Lancaster, May 27—On Sunday last, the remains of his excellency, Thomas Wharton, Esq., President of the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Captain General and Commander in Chief in and over the same was interred in the Evangelical Trinity Church in this Boro, the elders and vestry of that Church having politely requested that the body might be there interred.

The corpse being brought out and placed on the bier, a signal was given and the artillery on the commons began to fire minute guns which was continued during the procession—44 being fired. The bier being taken up the procession moved in the following order: Two sergeants with arms reversed—Lieutenant and Ensign—Fifes and Drums—Soldiers in four divisions ten deep, arms reversed—Captain of the Company—The Corpse covered with a pall—the pall supported by six members of Council—His Excellency's Brother—The Honorable the Vice-President attended by the Secretary on his left hand—The remaining members of Council—The State Treasurer and Judges of the Supreme Court—Such of the Delegates of the State in Congress as were in the Boro—The Honorable Speaker of the House of General Assembly, the Clerk of the House on his left hand—Members of the House of General Assembly—Door Keeper of the Council and for the House of Assembly—Corporation of the Boro and Magistrates of the County—Coroner and Prothonotary of the County and Gentlemen of the Court—Officers of the Army and Navy and Citizens.

When the grave was closed, three volleys were fired and the militia retired. The whole was conducted with solemn decorum becoming the occasion.

The attention paid by Col. Gibson, Lieutenant Colonel Stephen Bayard and Lieutenant Colonel James Ross and Captains Brown and Huston, in commanding the military on the occasion of his Excellency's funeral, did them honor; and the gentlemen of the Boro in their military character made a very handsome appearance.

It is said that a funeral oration in honor of our worthy and much lamented President, will be ordered to be delivered some time during the next sitting of the General Assembly.

The affection which the House of Assembly had for his Excellency, would not permit his body to be carried by persons hired for that purpose. Twelve members of the House bore his remains to the grave."

An interesting sale advertisement appears on the issue of June 13 as follows:

"To be sold on the 19th, instant, these valuable plantations adjoining each other on the Octoraro Creek—part in Chester and part in Lancaster county, about one fourth of the whole cleared. There are 50 acres of fine watered meadow made and 70 more to be made. There are on the place two good merchant mills, though one of them and twelve acres of land are kept in possession by a person that has no right to it, which would not have been the case had not their war stopped all courses of law and justice. The farm house, fences are in good order. To prevent trouble the property will not be sold for less than 6000 pounds continental money. For further particulars apply to John McPherson on the premises, known by the name of "Rural Bank".

It is notable here that the advertiser complains that the War of the Revolution has stopped all courses of law and justice. We have been of the opinion that the Courts were conducted the same as usual; but here is evidence that at least the processes of law were much hampered and no doubt business piled up for want of jurors, etc. We recall that when the Stamp Act was passed the Courts did not stop locally for want of stamps but conducted their business without stamps.

There is a break in the available bound ssues of the Pennsylvania Gazette from June 20, 1778, to the end of the year and therefore I have made search of the files of the Pennsylvania Evening Post to supply the ommission of notes of local importance which results because the said numbers of the Gazette are missing.

There are not many items in the Post for the latter half of 1778, detailing any local happenings. The Post was devoted to foreign news and to Philadelphia happenings.

It is noticeable, however, that the Post has again become patriotic to the American cause, since the British have left Philadelphia, and since it began to appear that Britain was beaten.

In the issue of June 25, there is a long list of those who were guilty of treasonable conduct in Philadelphia and their cases are being taken before proper courts at this time.

The paper contains several accounts of how the people about Easton and Sunbury are suffering attacks from Indians under the employ of the British war leaders and the British government.

In the issue of July 18 there is an item dated Lancaster, setting forth that the general loan office demands that all people who have borrowed money from the government on mortgage shall pay off their installments and interest in arrear, or foreclosing proceedings will be instituted. It also states that among the moneys sent in for these payments and taxes there is a considerable amount of counterfeit money. The names of the counties whose deputy collectors handed the same in, are given. There are none from Lancaster county.

A t[illegible] d dollars reward is offered for the capture of James Fitzpatrick who lives on Lancaster road, a blacksmith who is wanted for the robbery of many people passing his way.

The issue of July 21, contains a long list of persons who pledge themselves to uphold the price of continental money and to take it in pay. There are about 500 signatories to the pledge. Lancaster County names seem to be absent.

In the issue of September 14, 1778, a statement is set forth of the houses and persons delivered over to Lord Cornwallis soon after the British took possession of Philadelphia.

There are set forth 5395 houses; 590 empty dwellings; 240 empty stores; 116 stores occupied; males under 18 to the number of 5335; males between 18 and 60 to the number of 4996, and females, 13,403.

This comprised all of the people left in the city when Lord Howe took possession.

Nothing of local or special importance other than the above appears in the Post during this interim.

—1779—

The first issue of this year—January 5—states that on December 22, George Washington arrived in Philadelphia, and on the 24th, a complimentary address was tendered to him by the Vice-President of the Executive Council of Pennsylvania. It is not established by any sufficient proof that Washington passed through Lancaster on this trip. He did make 3 visits to Lancaster, however.

The notable Fourth of July address delivered July 4, 1778, at Charlestown, South Carolina, by our former Lancaster County boy, Dr. David Ramsay, at the time one of the great men of America, is noticed in the issue of January 20th. A few quotations of the address are given to indicate Ramsay's style and his reasoning. He says: "At the Conflagration of Corinth, the various metals running together formed a new one called Corinthian brass which was superior to any of its component parts" "It is the will of

Heaven that a new Empire should be here formed of the different nations of the old world which will rise superior to all that have gone before it, and extend human happiness to its utmost possible limits. None can tell to what perfection the art of government may be brought." etc.

Again: "The tops of corn turn in one direction; so do our people," etc.

The objection to the proposed Constitution of Pennsylvania are set forth (some of them)in the issue of March 24th. Two of the most serious are that Pennsylvania is the only state in which the Legislature is to consist of one House; and that the oath required to be taken before a citizen is qualified to vote, is such that each judges his own qualifications, and that only about one-tenth of the people selected the delegates to draw this Constitution. Among the objectors are George Ross and Jacob Hiltzheimer, the latter of whom also lived here some time. The great James Wilson, principal author of the United States Constitution, also is a signer against the new instrument. One may fairly conclude from the lead of George Ross, that Lancaster County objected to some of the provisions of the new Constitution.

Depeciation of the value of our money had now become a sore trouble. The government of Pennsylvania fixed retail prices by law, William Henry for a certain time one of our local citizens was chairman of the committee having that matter of price in charge. (Issue of June 30th) This fixing of prices was partly brought about by public meetings in Pennsylvania, demanding that it be done.

The officers and privates of the second battalion of Lancaster County, present a petition to James Reed, president of the Supreme Executive Council and Commander in Chief of Pennsylvania, in which they say: "We the officers and privates of the second battalion of Lancaster County beg leave to address you upon our first meeting for this session in the field and to congratulate you on your being raised to preside in the Supreme Executive Council of the State by such a unanimity of suffrages as has been scarcely paralleled in a similar instance.

"We cannot but applaud the high degree of virtue which led our representatives to appoint a gentleman of your firmness, integrity, public spirit and abilities to such an important station; and cannot help looking upon it as a presage that Heaven will reward those virtues among us for which you are so conspicuous and upon which your authority influence and example cannot fail to have a happy influence.

"Be pleased, sir, to accept for yourself and the honorable body over which you preside, our grateful acknowledgements for your excellent message to our representatives in Assembly at the opening of the last session and be assured that your zealous exertions to establish and give vigor to our invaluable Constitution to vindicate and maintain the honor and dignity of this Commonwealth and your singular attention to the ease, interest and liberty of its citizens have not escaped our attention and notice but meet with our high approbation and cannot fail to command your person and administration to the good people of this State, in general, and if it may be any alleviation or in any degree, contribute to strengthen your hands, amidst the unreasonable envy and opposition you have met with, you may promise yourself the most effectual encouragement and support from the Second Battalion of Lancaster County, and that your useful and important life may be prolonged to a distant period and that the remainder of your administration may be easy and happy, attended with comfort to yourself and blessings to the good people of this State, is our earnest desire and care."

By Order of the Battalion—
(signed) JAMES PORTER, COL.

President Reed replied:

Though I feel too sensible, how much my character and services are

over-rated in the obliging and affectionate address I have received, I cannot but prize it as a mark of your appreciation and regard. You will permit me to consider it as pointing out what I ought to be and to assure you that my great ambition is to be more worthy the esteem and regard of my virtuous countrymen.

To diffuse the blessings of equal liberty and to establish the freedom and happiness of our common country upon the most solid foundations, are objects to which I need not direct your views. The militia of Lancaster County have distinguished themselves in this long and arduous contest too well to leave their friends ought to wish but that they may preserve. May they and you, gentlemen in particular, long enjoy blessings of which you are so worthy. You will now, gentlemen, accept my thanks for the honor done me and believe me.

Your Obedient Servant,

(See issue of August 18, 1779) JAS. REED

I insert this item as a fair sample of the style of courtesy and of the composition and diction of the cultured portion of our county; also as an indicum of the loyalty of our county to the State government. It is also submitted as a probable composition of our own Colonel Porter, whose place in history we are helping to make clear. Jas. Reed's reply, contains a deserved compliment to the military forces of Lancaster County who labored often, under great difficulties here owing to the activity of a considerable local tory element.

That we had some slaves in Lancaster County we are reminded by an advertisement in the same issue just cited, in which Christian Wertz offers $300 for return of his negro Dan, who ran away. It is dated Lancaster, August 14, 1779.

The Lancaster County election returns appear in the issue of October 27. Those returned for Assembly are: James Anderson, James Cunningham, John Gitchrist, Christian Kircher, John Sneble, Wm. Brown, John Whitehill, James Jacks, Wm. Porter, Wm. Brown and Emanuel Carpenter, Jr. For sheriff: Joseph Work and Thomas Edwards. For Coroner: Jacob Barley and John Offiner. For Commissioners: John Slaymaker. For Assessors: John Anderson, Maxwell Chambers, John Huber, Jacob Carpenter, Wm. Wright and James Bingham.

Throughout the year 1779, several series of political articles ran such as: "The Honest Politician", and others. There is much evidence of great attention to public and political matters in these papers. The subjects of: "Liberty", and "Freedom" were continually being discussed, defended, etc. The government, its institutions and the dangers it faced, were constantly on the minds of the people in those days before the great industrialism of our late decades pre-empted such a great part of our general thought and attention.

—1780—

An item of importance to Lancaster County appears in the issue of January 12. It is a notice of the introduction of a bill into the Pennsylvania Legislature to incorporate the German Society to contribute to the relief of the distressed Germans in Pennsylvania. Many of these lived in Lancaster County. Among the names of the applicants appears the name of Jacob Hiltzheimer. (Items from Hiltzheimer's Diary appear among the records of our Society).

Somewhat aside from our subject and yet an item of importance wherever it may appear is one containing a letter from John Paul Jones to Benjamin Franklin—a fine letter containing thoughts on education. (Issue of March 1.)

An act is set out (Issue, March 8) on a means of supplying flour, corn,

hay, salt and rum for the army, and a commissioner is appointed in each county. Lancaster County's commissioner name does not appear.

An interesting article in the issue of June 21, sets out the attitude of the American women in the the Revolutionary War; at this date Lancaster County appears to be in line with the general spirit.

In the issues of Sept. 20 and 27th, announcements by and promises of candidates appear local as well as state.

Lancaster County election returns appear in the issue of October 18, as follows: For Assemblymen—John Whitehill, Emannuel Carpenter, Jacob Cook, Christian Kreider, James Anderson, Philip Greenwald, Adam Reigart, James Coudon, Alexander Lowry, Matthias Slough and James Jack.

In the issue of December 27, the military call upon Lancaster County is noted. The call was for 348 troops out of a total of 2700 able bodied men from the State. This was made necessary, because as the Act states, the enlisting for short term hurt the service and necessitated calling out the incompetent militia. Therefore, those now called are to serve throughout the war. The commissioners of each county are required to cause the assessors to class the inhabitants and draw proportionate numbers out of the various townships, etc.

—1781—

A serious question arose throughout Pennsylvania early in 1781. It was the matter of adjusting and settling the accounts of the troops. There were several persons appointed in each county to attend to the matter. Those for Lancaster County were: William Fullerton, Jr., Samuel Boyd—to settle with the regiment of cavalry at Lancaster, commanded by Colonel Maylan. Those to settle at Lebanon, in Lancaster County, were Robert Clark and John Thom, Esq. (Issue of March 7.)

A view of early local transportation and travel is given in the issue of March 28. "The Lancaster stage established by Weaver and Shaffer, will set out from Adam Weaver's, at the sign of the Black Horse, in Donegal Street in Lancaster, on Monday April 16, and come to Philadelphia, Tuesday; set out again from the sign of the King of Prussia in Market Street, Philadelphia on Friday, and return to Lancaster, Saturday. Mr. Shaffer will drive himself and every attention be paid to the ease and convenience of the passengers. N. B. Mr. Shaffer will supply any person with the English and German newspaper.

An extract from a Lancaster letter showing certain phases of local opposition to the Revolutionary War, appears in the issue of May 23rd, as follows: "The Methodist Parson and two Mennonists have been convicted of misdemeanors in endeavoring to persuade two men to enlist in the British service; the first was fined 500 pounds and ordered to be imprisoned till the first of May, next; one of the Mennonists was fined 750 pounds and the other 250 pounds, and they are to be imprisoned for a shorter time.

A plot has been discovered among the prisoners at the Barracks by one of their own people. At the time wood was to be delivered to them for fire, they were to rush out of the the gate, seize the arms from the guards, secure the powder house, take what they wanted and probably destroy the rest and get off.

The following item dated Chester County, shows that the name "Cross Keys", a familiar hotel name to the older of those present here tonight, is upwards of 150 years old. It follows: "Those who joined the troops of Light Horne, are requested to meet on the 18th instant, at the Cross Keys Tavern in Lancaster road, to transact such business as shall come before them." (Issue of June 6).

And advertisement, (Issue of June 20) calls for good wagon drivers for the army, and states that a considerable part of the army are Germans.

Those willing to serve for 4 hard dollars bounty and 8 dollars pay a month, shall apply to Colonel Phil Marsteller, Lebanon, Lancaster County, or Richard Miles, Reading.

An advertisement appears in the issue of July 4th, inserted by the Office of Finance. It states that "proposals will be received to supply by contract, rations for troops, prisoners, etc., which are or may be in the town of Lancaster, from the day of signing the contract, till January next. The rations consist of one pound of bread, one pound of beef or three-fourth pound of pork and one gill of rum. The payments will be made in gold or silver, at the time as stipulated in the contract. These were daily rations, not per meal.

The issue the following week gives notice "Pursuant to Act of General Assembly entitled An Act to raise supplies, etc., for 1779, requiring the commissioners to put to sale all lands where the owners have neglected to discharge taxes, the Commissioners of Lancaster County to give notice that those persons who have not discharged said taxes in said county, do cause same persons to appear in their behalf and discharge said taxes with costs within 3 months, or the lands will be sold or such part thereof as will be sufficient to pay said taxes costs, etc."—Dated: Lancaster, July 1, 1781. Signed—Jacob Krug, John Slaymaker, John Jamison, Commissioners.

A list of 76 names of owners of lands on which taxes were due, in Upper Paxton Township, appears. As the list is important in pointing out to us the location of land holdings in 1781 in that part of Lancaster County now Dauphin County, in fact in pointing out where parties lived in those dates, it is here given. The names are: Jacob Reitzel, P. Landis, Reuben Haines, John Cleus, J. Tilghman, J. Leidig, G. Fry, B. Landis, I. Jones, P. Reily Alexander Reuben Haines, John Fry, Bull's Land, Isaiah Jones, Peter Reily, Alexander Barber, Timothy Matcock, John Flory, John Mumma, Parson Hirshy, Bartram Gallbraith, Robert Neal, McClure's Land, Dennis Daugherty, Widow Duncan, John Long, Bartram Galbraith, George and Stroh Yost, Widow Scott, Bery Wallis, Abner Wickersham, Christ Heidig, Joel Ferrie, George Fry, James Buckham, Nicholas Mellor, Henry Winower, Albert Regnel, Andrew Boggs, Stephen Mailin, Crawford Lands, Martin Lowman, Isaac Heller, Thomas Carmichel, George Eckert, Arthur Taggare, Patrick Work, Fred Sheff, Caleb Way, Bartram Galbraith, Daniel Williams, Valentine Overlidig, Michael Miller, Jacob Witmer, William Poor, George Fry, John Climer, John Mackland, Martin Kreider, Phil DeHaas, Michal Groscape, Simon Brand, Fred Weigh, Henry Wells, Samuel Slught, Levy and Simons John Leidy, (Doctor) John Clevideman, George Fry, George Hawk, Blesher's Strand Don. Moore George Shedley, Christ Sneider, Phil Beel, Michal Welker, Henry Minisher and Jacob Shaffer. (See also issue of Aug. 22. 1781) In Derry Townships are mentioned Michael Cline, Thomas Ransay, George Stephenson, James Galloway, Andrew Hirshey and John Tanner. In Colerain Township: George Churchman and Brown, Ferris and Co. In Martic: Peter Smith, John Huber (Conestoga) and McCuthern McCave. In Conestoga: Burkholder's Island. In Bart: John Hare, Sr. and John Stoutzherger. In Brecknock: Richard Peters.. There were three taxes in which these people were in arrears—"First State Tax of 1779"—Second State Tax" and the "First 8-month Tax". They were respectively 9 pounds, 11 pounds and 46 pounds per 100 acres. The lands specified as having said taxes varied from 100 to 4,000 acres. They were perhaps largely unseated lands.

The election returns of Berks County for 1781 election, (Oct. 17th issue) are: Counsellor—Sebastian Levan; representatives—Ballyer Gehr, Gabriel Heibly, David Hunter, Bery Weiser, Jas. Heister and John Bishop; sheriff—Conrad Foos and Phil Keener. Those for Lancaster County (same issue) are Counsellor—James Cunningham; assembly—John Whitehill, Christ Kreider, Jacob Cook, Jacob Carpenter, Abram Scott, James Jack, Matthias Slough, Wm. Brown, Jacob King, James Mercer and James Porter; for sheriff—Jas. Work, and Coroner—John Appner; commissioner—Samuel Boyd.

Minutes of January Meeting

Lancaster, Pa., Jan. 6, 1922,

The first stated meeting for the year, of the Lancaster County Historical Society. was held this evening in their rooms.

The annual reports as well as the monthly reports were read by the officers, and they appear, printed herein:

The following gifts and exchanges were reported as presented during the past month:

A gold pen—a present from Thaddeus Stevens to Eli Lybe—with the memorandum "Thaddeus Stevens pen. Presented to Eli Lybe by young Thad."

An eight dollar note, Continental money, date 1775. Both presented by Miss Eleanor Fulton original presents of Mrs. Laura M. Lybe, City.

A Bulletin being a "List of the members and officers of the Senate of Pennsylvania, Session of 1809–10 containing 31 members.

A Bulletin announcing—Democratic City and County Meeting held April 30 (no year given) for the purpose of adopting measures to abolish the BANK.—It contains a list of over five-hundred names, James Buchanan being one. Both, presented by Mr. A. K. Hostetter.

A rare old English Atlas containing 41 maps, published in London about the year 1700; and other curious and antique articles; from the estate of the late J. Watson Elmaker.

"The Cradle of Pennsylvanina" Presented by the author of the book, Thomas Willing Balch of Philadelphia.

The Saylor Family, a genealogical sketch, Louis B. Mason of New York.

New York State Local History County Record Bulletin. From the New York State University.

Records of the American Catholic Historical Society of Philadelphia, June, 1921.

The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography January, and April, 1921.

The Wisconsin Magazine of History, December 1921.

Bulletin 74, Bureau of American Ethnology, Smithsonian Institution.

The thanks of the Society was unanimously and cordially given.

There were several new applicants for membership, whose names were laid over till next meeting for election under the By-Laws.

The annual election of officers for the year 1922 resulted as follows:

President, H. Frank Eshleman, Esq.; Vice-Presidents, Hon. Charles I. Landis; H. H. Beck; Recording Secretary, Miss Adaline Spindler; Assisting Recording Secretary John L. Summy; Recording Secretary, William F. Worner; Treasurer, A. K. Hostetter Librarian, Miss Lottie Bausman;

The Executive Committee: L. B. Herr, D. F. Magee, Esq.; Mrs. Sarah D. Carpenter, Miss Virginia Clark, Miss Daisy E. B. Grubb, M. G. Weaver, Mrs. Ida L. Hostetter, George F. K. Erisman, I. C. Arnold, Esq.; D. B. Landis.

The auditing Committee, consisting of I. C. Arnold, Esq., L. B. Herr, and John L. Summy, reported the Treasurer's, Mr. A. K. Hostetter, financial statement for the year 1921, to be correct as stated.

The Paper for the evening was prepared by H. Frank Eshleman, Esq., and read by Hugh R. Fulton, Esq. Entitled Items of Interest from the Pennsylvania Gazette, from 1776–1781.

The Society adjourned.

ADALINE B. SPINDLER
Secy.

In Memoriam.

MISS REBECCA STAMM.

Died April 15, 1921, at the home of her nephew Chas. S. Hoffmier 340 College Ave., aged 82 years. She was a daughter of David and Eva Cook Stamm, was a life long member of the First Reformed church, was active in the welfare of the Childrens Home, and was prominently identified in Red Cross work during the late war.

PETER T. WATT.

Died Dec. 1, 1921 at his home "Roslyn" on Marietta Ave., aged 72 years. He was born in Scotland and came to America in 1870. Was the senior member of the firm Watt & Shand. His first wife was Lizzie Learmouth and his second was Laura Geiger. The following named children survive, viz., Mrs. W. W. Heidelbaugh, Mrs. Henry B. Davis, Rev. James B., Chas. G., Laura L. and Donald B.

WILLIAM BACHMAN.

Died at his home in the Salisbury apartments Jan. 31, 1921 aged 57 years.

He was a native of Strasburg, and spent many years of service in the First National Bank of that place and the Conestoga National Bank of Lancaster. His wife preceded him in death about a year.

MRS. MARY V. H. STEINMETZ.

Died at her home 134 E. Chestnut St., Oct. 11, 1921, death being due to apoplexy. She was the widow of the late Jacob L. Steinmetz one of the foremost lawyers of this city, and President of the Peoples National Bank. She is survived by one son, James Hawthorne Steinmetz.

She was prominent in the Donegal Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution and in the Moravian church of this city.

ALFRED C. BRUNER.

Of Columbia, a prominent attorney at the Lancaster Bar died while on a visit to his son at Atlanta Ga., on February 1, 1921 aged 62 years having been stricken with apoplexy. He is survived by his wife and three sons Alfred, Henry M., and Dr. Abraham.

HARRY L. SIMON.

Died Sept. 1, 1921 at his home 224 Pine St. Lancaster, of heart trouble, aged 70 years.

He was a book-binder for 50 years and his spare time was given to the collection of curios.

He is survived by his wife, one daughter Gertrude, wife of W. U. Erisman, and one son William L.

HENRY C. MOORE.

Died in Boston Oct. 5, 1921. He was formerly President of the Y. M. C. A. of this city ,was one of the founders of Memorial Presbyterian church and was its Sunday School superintendent for 15 years. In later years he lived in Trenton, N. J., where he became President of the National Bank of Trenton, the Passenger Railway system, and held other prominent positions.

A. K. H.

The obituary of Dr. F. R. Diffenderfer appears in the October Pamphlet.

Treasurer's Annual Report

Report of the Treasurer of the Lancaster County Historical Society for the year ending January 1, 1922:

Balance on Hand January 1, 1921	$229.37
Amount Received from County Treasurer	200.00
Amount Received from dues	280.00
Amount received from Sale of Publications	12.00
Total Receipts	$721.37
Expenditures:	
Fire Insurance	$49.00
One year's rent	35.00
Printing and Mailing	275.36
State Federation Dues	2.00
Housecleaning	17.50
Postage	15.00
Book-cases	38.50
Book-binding	3.00
	$435.36
Entertainment Committee	72.49
	$507.85
Balance on Hand January 1, 1922	213.52
	$721.37

The Treasurer also holds the following described investments, to wit:

$2,200.00 Fourth Liberty Loan Registered 4¼% Bonds, and interest bearing Certificates of Deposit issued by the Conestoga National Bank, for Bernarda Hood Black's donation for $300.00, M. Agnes Martin's donation for $3.00, George T. Porter's donation for $100.00.

Respectfully submitted,
A. K. HOSTETTER.
Treasurer.

Lancaster, Pa., Jan. 4, 1922.

The Lancaster County Historical Society,
Lancaster, Pa.

We, the undersigned auditors appointed to examine the accounts of A. K. Hostetter, Treasurer of the Lancaster County Historical Society do hereby certify that we have duly audited said accounts and find then correct as stated therein, showing the balance on hand at the beginning of the year to have been $229.37. The receipts for the year were $492.00, and the expenditures, for which orders were regularly drawn, amounted to $507.85, thus leaving a balance in the Treasury January 3, 1922, of $213.52.

The Treasurer also acknowledges the custody of $2,200.00 in Fourth United States Liberty Loan 4¼ % Bonds, registered in the name of the Society, and the following described Certificates of Deposit issued by the Conestoga National Bank:

No. 10826 representing Bernarda Hood Black's donation for $300.00
No. 11226 representing M. Agnes Martin's donation for $3.00.
No. 11522 representing George T. Porter's donation for $100.00.

All of which is respectfully submitted this 4th day of January, 1922.

I. C. ARNOLD
L. B. HERR
JNO. L. SUMMY

Librarian's Annual Report

Lancaster, Pa., January 6, 1922

To the Lancaster County Historical Society.

The year 1921 brought the usual number of exchanges, from other historical and educational bodies, to the local Historical Society.

There were also a number of donations of books, papers and relics. Notable among such was the recent gift to the Society from the possession of the late J. Watson Elmaker.

The extra room, rented by the Society, on the third floor of the A. Herr Smith Memorial Library Building, has been put into shape for occupancy, and can be used at any time in such manner as the new librarian or the library committee may see fit. The matters of heat in winter and light at night are problems relating to all three of the Society's third floor rooms in this building.

Respectfully Submitted,
HARRY STEHMAN, Jr.
Retiring Librarian.

Secretary's Annual Report

Mr. President.—Fellow Members:

Your Secretary is glad to report for the Society a year of fine progress in the annual period just finished.

First we have at last made a beginning—the first steps toward a home in that we have a Building-fund. Started during the past year, it also augmented somewhat. The gift of three-hundred dollars from Mrs. Bernarda Hood Black through Mrs. D. B. Landis, for this purpose, represents a most commendable and wise spirit in that she is a living witness of its benefit. The minor gift, for the same purpose,—three dollars presented a month ago, serves to remind us all that the old proverb that says "One stone upon another and the highest wall is laid," illustrates a structure of steady and small units. During the year the will of the late Miss Armstrong secured to us a permanent working fund.

A large accession of new members during the year which occurred steadily month by month has been very encouraging. This has been offset somewhat in the loss by death, of some of our valued members. In the passing of Dr. F. R. Diffenderffer the Society lost one of its chief supporters, and this support extended throughout the entire life of the organization from its very beginning. Others whose memory is still near to us in their absence from our records to take place in the new register, are

Mr. William Bachman, Mr. Alfred C. Brunner, Mr. H. L. Simon, Mrs. Mary V. H. Steinmetz, Miss Rebecca Stamm, Mr. P. T. Watt. It is fitting to give a passing thought to their memory.

The Society has to its credit, for the past year a literary and historical volume contributed monthly in ten installments which shows much research and valuable information. and which has been already much in demand by individuals and institutions. The Indoor Social at the Iris Club and the Drumore Celebration are events which brought to the Society added friends and increased membership, and resulted in some of the best historical and literary productions as well as the erection of one of the finest memorials in the history of the Society.

An additional room on the third floor which is to be used more particularly for the museum is one of the features of this year's progress. It is by no means supposed to be adequate. Nothing less than a building, which shall be in keeping with the high ideals and lofty purposes of this Society can be adequate.

Our membership is nearly five-hundred. It should be our steady purpose to increase this membership very materially.

In line with all this, your Secretary has a few suggestions to make not necessarily to be taken up and disposed of immediately but to be thoughtfully considered:

The creation of a finance committee; of a membership committee; a programme committee as well as a Library Committee and Publishing or Paper Committee.

She would recommend a meeting of the Executive Committee at least monthly and also a meeting similarly of all committees . The arrangement and announcement on printed slips or bulletins in advance, yearly, the papers to be read before the Society during the year.

The suggestion of the desirability to become life members printed on all bulletins and papers and pamphlets put out by the Society.

The announcement, printed neatly and artistically on all the stationary, that gifts and donations are appreciatively and thankfully acceptable at all times.

ADALINE B. SPINDLER,
Secretary.

PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

Lancaster County Historical Society

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1922

"History herself, as seen in her own workshop."

EARLY FEDERAL REVENUES OF LANCASTER COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.
By C. H. Martin

MINUTES OF THE FEBRUARY MEETING.

VOL. XXVI. NO. 2.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER COPY

LANCASTER, PA.
1922

EARLY FEDERAL REVENUES OF LANCASTER COUNTY PENNSYLVANIA

FEBRUARY 3, 1922

By C. H. MARTIN

The paper read before this society Feb. 4, 1921, of which subject this is a continuation closed, facing increased Internal Revenue duties with the outbreak of the second war with Great Britain, the licenses to retailers, tax on stills, stamp taxes, carriage tax, all of which had been in force for some time were to continue in force "from Jan. 1, 1814 during the present war in which we are engaged and one year thereafter and no longer." (Lancaster Journal 9-17-1813.) At this time it was estimated that the Internal taxes of Lancaster county, under the aforementioned classifications would not be less than $800,000.00. It being estimated that the tax on stills alone would reach $350,000.00. The U. S. Direct tax which was to defray the debts of the various colonies and was assumed by the National Government at the time of its founding was still in effect and Lancaster County's share for the year 1814 was $37,000.00, being exceeded only by that of Philadelphia county. These figures tend to show the early large development of our county.

James Humes was the next Collector of Revenues at Lancaster. In Jan. 1814 he notified the public that persons owning carriages in the county were required to enter them during that month and to secure a certificate that the duty on them was paid. His office was on N. Queen St., and "was open to business during the hours from 9 to 1 an d from 3 to 5." (Lancaster Journal 12-23-1814). Lancaster was now known as the 6th Collection District of Pa. At this time parties in business subject to Internal Revenue taxes were allowed, in many instances, to give bond guaranteeing their payment, some o f whom deferred, but they were advised by Collector Humes that the bonds due at this time, and all others as they became due would be placed in the hands of an attorney for suit, if not paid immediately. Under date of Dec. 23, 1814, Collector Humes served notice on the citizens of Lancaster county that the several acts of Congress passed in 1813 laying certain duties on retailers of wine, spiritous liquors and foreign merchandise, required parties in these businesses whose licenses expire on the 31st of that month to make application in writing for, and obtain, licenses previously to the 1st day of Jan. next. Owners or superintendents of stills or boilers intended to be used are required to make application for and obtain licenses previously to using them. Auctioneers or vendue criers were required to renew their bonds as they expired. For the purpose of entering carriages subject to the duty the Collector stated he or his Deputy James Scott could be met as follows:

At John Skeller's house, Innkeeper, Mt. Joy, Mon. Jan. 23, 1815.

At Philip Diller's house, Earl Twp., Wed. Jan. 25, 1815.

At John Passmore's house Innkeeper, Salisbury, Thurs. Jan. 26, 1815.

At John Patton's house, Unicorn, Fri. Jan. 27, 1815.

And, all the month at the Collector's ofice in Lancaster.

These entries had to be made according to the Act of Dec. 15, 1814. The Collector also had stamped paper which was required to be used by law, Bonds and bills of exchange, with or without discount, on hand, which could

be secured at his office. On and after Feb. 1, 1815 the tax on liquor was 20c per gallon being an increase from 9c per gallon, the amount levied under the Act of Mar. 3, 1791.

On this date (Feb 1, 1815) was to become effective one of the most objectionable taxes, I believe, ever proposed by any legislative body—the tax on household furniture. The Act of Jan. 18, 1815 levied this tax on furniture and on many other chattels, of which the following are some principal ones:

Horses kept exclusively for saddle or carriage.
Gold and silver watches.
Pig iron.
Castings of iron.
Bar iron.
Nails.
Candles.
Moulds.
Hats & Caps.
Umbrellas and Parasols.
Cards.
Boots.

The provisions as regards household furniture required that all furniture kept for use, the value of which in any one family, excepting beds, bedding, kitchen furniture, and articles made in the family from domestic materials, shall exceed $200.00, to be taxed as follows:

Furniture valued at from $200.00 to $400.00—$1.00.
Furniture valued at from $400.00 to $600.00—$1.50.
Furniture valued at from $600.00 to $1000.00—$3.00.

This was scaled upwards to valuation of over $9,000.00 in which case the furniture tax was $100.00.

The rate on watches was as follows –$2.00 on every gold and $1.00 on every silver watch. The rates on the other articles named have not been made a part of this paper.

These taxes were considered outrageous. Of the household furniture tax one of Lancaster's citizens wrote as follows to the editor of the Lancaster Journal.

The law passed at the last session of Congress laying a tax on household furniture is the greatest encroachment that has ever been attempted on the civil rights and personal privileges of our citizens and contains among other infamous provisions, the following, which appears to have been expressly, if not exclusively intended to expose the interior arrangement of every family to the idle and malevolent curiosity of the world. Sect. 8 of the Act provides "and each Collector on receiving a list of furniture as aforesaid shall subscribe three receipts, on one of which shall be given a full and correct copy of such list, which list and receipt shall remain with the principal assessor and be open to the inspection of any person who may apply to inspect the same." As this law was recommended and most probably drafted by our adopted citizen, Alex. James Dallas, late of the Island of Jamaica, at present by the grace of Thos. Jefferson, and, nomination of James Madison, Sec. of Treas. of the U. S. I may be permitted to ask that citizen, whether if a law had been passed in the year 1784 or for a number of years after his arrival in this country, requiring him to lay bare the interior of his household in like manner with his present bill of inquisition, he would not have considered it a gross infraction of the rights which he had just acquired? And, whether such a law might not have afforded to his political colleague and official predecessor, Albert Gallatin (for he too arrived as soon as 1784) an earlier occasion for exciting such an insurrection, as was produced by the denunciation, which he issued, under his signature at Parkinson's Ferry against any one who shall dare to aid or assist in execut-

ing the laws of Congress, laying a duty or excise on whisky. You would Mr. Editor certainly oblige your subscribers by publishing this odious law which takes from every citizen of t he U.S., the privileges he has heretofore enjoyed of considering his dwelling house his castle. It is only by the exposure of such abominable despotism that a change of rulers can be hoped for. The editor stated, in reply, he would take an early opportunity to publish this most infamous law.

The insurrection which this writer charged Albert Gallatin with exciting was the Whisky Insurrection. As prominent as he was at that time, he nevertheless advocated resistance to the law imposing the tax on whisky. The term used "for he too arrived as soon as 1784" (Bolle's Financial History of U. S. 1789-1860, Page 108 and Page 203) refers to Gallatin's arrival in the U. S., having been born in Switzerland he arrived in this country in 1784. He was elected a U. S. Senator in 1793 but refused admission at this time on account of not having lived in this country long enough to become a resident thereof. He was Secretary of the Treasury of the U. S. under Jefferson.

It was estimated the furniture tax would produce very little money in Lancaster county as our farmers were generally men who think they can enjoy domestic comfort without a great amount of showy or costly furniture. Not many of them possess furniture to the value of $200.00 exclusive of that exempt.' (Lancaster Journal 4-14-1815.) 8

The War of 1812 was very unpopular. Some poet or near poet of Lancaster about election time, in Nov. 1815 wrote the following lines:

TAXES—TAXES

The election's o'er and now they come
Sound the trumpet, beat the drum
Americans rejoice—
We'll have to get our treasury full
Because we chose to fight John Bull
Which was a glorious choice.

However some relief was in sight aas petitions were circulated n Lancaster for the repeal of these heavy burdens, which was later done. Laanc. Journal 12-18-1815.)

The direct tax for 1815 was due early in 1816. The county was subdivided. Deputies appointed and the following itinerary arranged where the public of the county could attend to making payment. At the same time the duties on household furniture and gold and silver watches was due and could be attended to at the same places and dates. This itinerary may seem somewhat perfunctory but in giving it I may open thought along some other historical lines. The itinerary was as follows. Private houses unless otherwise indicated.

Sub-Div.	Comprising	Place	Date
1.	Boro. and Twp. of Lancaster and Manheim Twp.,	Lancaster office—	Feb. 14, 1816.
2.	Conestoga Twp.,	John Kendig's Inn—	Feb. 21-22, 1816.
		Daniel Moore, Principal Deputy	
	Conestoga Twp.,	Sam. Heiney House	Feb. 23, 1816.
	Manor Twp.,	Peter Burk's Inn—	Feb. 26, 1816.
	Manor Twp.,	Christ. Binkley's Inn—	Feb. 27, 1816.
	Manor Twp.,	Hasson's Tavern—	Feb. 28, 1816.
		Village of Washington	
	Hempfield Twp.,	Joshua Ring's Inn, Columbia—	Feb. 29, 1816.
			Mar. 1-2, 1816.
	Hempfield Twp.,	Jac. Gamber's house, Marietta Pike—	Mar. 4, 1816.
	Donegal Twp.,	Geo. Ross's Inn, Marietta—	Mar. 5-6, 1816.
	Donegal Twp.,	Jac. Bear's Inn, Maytown—	Mar. 7-8, 1816.

Mt. Joy Twp., Henry Moyer's Inn—	Mar. 12, 1816.
Mt. Joy Twp., Rich. Hillman, Elizabethtown—	Mar. 13-14, 1816.
Rapho Twp., John Guy's Inn—	Mar. 15-16, 1816.
Rapho Twp., John Bartruff's Inn, Manheim—	Mar. 19-20, 1816.
3. Drumore Twp., Jos. Showalter—	Feb. 15-16, 1816.
Drumore Twp, Wm. McCumsy—	Feb. 19-20,1816.
J. Ramsey Martick, John Hart—	Feb. 21-22, 1816.
Deputy Martick, John Harris—	Feb. 23-24, 1816.
Little Britain Twp., Martha Campbell—	Feb. 26-27, 1816.
Little Britain Twp., Wm. Hutton—	Feb. 28-29, 1816.
Bart Twp., Nathan Thompson—	Mar. 1-2, 1816.
Sadsbury, Josiah K. Irwin—	Mar. 4-5, 1816.
Colerain Twp., Wm. Barkley—	Mar. 6-7, 1816.
4. Strasburg Twp., Mrs. Shade Strasburg—	Feb. 26-27-28, 1816.
Lampeter Twp., John Martin, Lampeter Square—	Mar. 4, 1816.
John Boyd Deputy.	
Lampeter Twp., Wm. Smith's Inn—	Mar. 5, 1816.
Leacock Twp., Sam Sheaffer—	Feb. 22, 1816.
Leacock Twp., Sam Garber—	Feb. 23, 1816.
Salisbury Twp., Barton Henderson—	Feb. 16, 1816.
Salisbury Twp., Isaac Smith—	Feb. 17, 1816.
5. Carnarvon Twp., John Jones, Churchtown—	Feb. 19-20, 1816.
Benj. Bauman, Deputy.	
Cocalico Twp., Jac. Stabley, Reamstown—	Feb. 20, 1816.
Cocalico Twp., Sam Brenisen Inn, Adamstown—	Feb. 21, 1816.
Cocalico Twp., Jac. Erb—	Feb. 28, 1816.
Cocalico Twp., Jac. Reddig—	Feb. 22, 1816.
Cocalico Twp., Dan Bard—	Feb. 27, 1816.
Cocalico Twp., Jos. Ulrich—	Feb. 29, 1816.
Also at house of said Deputy in Ephrata Twp.,	Feb.— 23-24-26, 1816.
	—Mar. 1-2, 1816.
Jac. Adams, Deputy	
6. Earl Twp., Jac. Adams—	Feb. 23-24, 1816.
Earl twp., Isaac Ellmaker, New Holland—	Feb. 26-27-28-29, 1816.
Benj. Kreider, Deputy.	
7. Warwick Twp., Christian Hall—	Feb. 23-24, 1816
Warwick Twp., Christian Summy—	Feb. 26-27, 1816.
Warwick Twp., Philip Roth—	Feb. 28-29, 1816
Warwick Twp., John Bricker—	Mar. 1-2, 1816.
Warwick Twp., Geo. Plasterer—	Mar. 4-5, 1816.

In the Presidential campaign of 1816 the high Federal revenues were made a part of the contest as fought in this county. Some relief however was in sight as Collector Humes advised retailers that their licenses from and after Dec. 31, 1816 would be reduced to those rates under the Act of Aug. 2, 1813. Daniel Moore, principal assessor for the Collection District of Lancaster County, who had charge of the 2nd Sub-division of the itinerary above given, arranged an itinerary of the county in June 1816 for adjustments of assessments. These adjustments were to be made of June 1, 1816 and were necessitated through transfers of real estate, sale of slaves, change on residence, destruction of property by fire or otherwise, since the prior assessment. The most striking of these realignments was that on slaves regarding which Mr. Moore's notice stated 'that slaves that had been born, or had died, or run away or become useless since preceding assessment, necessitated an adjustment on the assessment. He gave an outline by which to list assessible property, as to slaves the outline was as follows:

10 slaves of the following description:—

Males—1 above 50 years, 4 between 12 and 50 years, 2 under 12 years.
Females—2 between 12 and 50 years, 1 under 12 years.
Valued at $.....

The census of 1810 gave 44 slaves held in Lancaster county and in 1820, 21 held, so that it is shown the provisions relating to new assessments on them applied. The Collector's office at the time of this assessment of 1816 was on S. Queen St., Lancaster, 3rd door from the square.

Further relief from high duties was granted by an Act of Congress of Dec. 23, 1817 which authorized refunding of duties paid extending beyond Dec. 31, 1817, and stamps not used were to be refunded by Collectors if presented prior to May 1, 1818. Coll. Humes advised the citizens of the county accordingly.

Collector Humes was one of the most prominent men in Lanc. in his day (Lanc. Jour., 11-5-1819). In addition to his duties as Collector, he was one of a committee of five appointed Nov. 1, 1819 to examine the affairs of the Farmers Bank in this city. The committee reported the bank in a prosperous condition but thought quite a saving might be made in the expenses of the bank by cutting the salaries of its officers. He was sheriff of Lancaster county from Oct. 1808 to Oct. 1812. Was a captain in the war of 1812. A director in the Conestoga Navigation Co. Was Aid-de-kamp to committee of arrangements for the reception of Lafayette upon his visit to Lancaster and Chief Marshal of the procession conducting the arrival of this honored visitor to Lancaster, Wednesday, July 27, 1825. He was chairman of a meeting held in Lancaster, Nov. 7, 1829. celebrating Geo. Wolf's election as Governor. Also presided at a meeting held Mar. 16, 1831 in furthering James Buchanan for Vice Pres. of the U. S. He also was president of meeting held Friday, Feb. 1, 1833 at which time Lancaster county was aroused at the threatened secession from the Union by South Carolina. The citizens of the county were alive to the trend of affairs and the effect the action of South Carolina would have on the entire country and met to express their views and anxiety at the proceedings of the S. C. convention. The sentiment of this meeting was strong for the Union. Towards the latter part of his term of service as Collector an affair occurred which put him in an embarassing position before the public. The Grand Jury of Lancaster in report to the Apr. 1829 term of Quarter Sessions Court stated inter alia, they have noticed with surprise allowances made to two former sheriffs of large sums of money which they believe was altogether illegal. They asked the Court to make inquiry into this matter and to require its return if such could be done under the law. One of these sheriffs was Jamees Humes. He explained the matter was the sum of $333.00 compensation for summoning and returning the jurors for all courts during his term as sheriff. He paid this amount back to the county and the affair was settled. His life would make an interesting paper for this society and a valuable addition to its files. So far as I have been able to find none of the histories of Lancaster County make any mention of the activities of James Humes excepting Ellis and Evans and that only briefly of his being a captain in the War of 1812.

Due to the Collection of the Direct tax each year the estates of a number of persons who were unable to pay were sold by the Collectors. Lanc. Journal 3-31-1820.) Certain swindlers took advantage of this condition and traversed several states pretending to be purchasers of such estates. In districts where estates had been sold, some of considerable value were knocked down by the Collectors for amounts as low as $20.00. These swindlers pretended to hold deeds from the U. S. of such estates, claiming no plea could be offered against the title, and aimed to take advantage of persons in these unfortunate circumstances. Publication of the activities of

these swindlers was made and the residents of Lancaster county were warned and cautioned accordingly.

Thursday, Sept. 13, 1821 at 10.00 A. M. a meeting was held in the Lancaster Court house at which time several matters of public interest vital to the county were to be considered. Prior to the meeting notice was given that distillers particularly, were to attend. The subjects taken up were the matter of duty paid on globes of stills, and, the militia fines. In determining the tax on stills, the capacity thereof including that of the globe. was used as the basis. A Mr. Anderson, was the manufacturer and I believe the patentee of a condensing tube which was an improvement on the former style of still. Collector Humes held that the globes should not have been taken into consideration in determining the capacity of stills but the Hon. Commissioner of Int. Revenue overruled him. Under this construction of law the distillers of the county had paid from $40,000.00 to $50,000.00 into the U. S. Treasury. Mr. Anderson tested the validity of this ruling, the case being heard in the Circuit Court of the U. S., Phila, which resulted in a verdict in Mr. Anderson's favor. The meeting of Sept. 13, 1821 was to devise ways and means whereby the Lancaster Distillers could have the $40,000.00 to $50,000.00 refunded to them. Geo. Kinzer, Esq., acted as chairman and John Reynolds as Sec. A resolution committee consisting of James Buchanan, John Lintner, Michael Musselman, Jacob Sherer, and John Leman was appointed and the solutions pertaining chiefly to the refund of the taxes paid under the aforegiven ruling of the Comm. of Int. Revenue, and, the refund of the Militia fines to which I shall refer later, were adopted. It was brought out at the meeting that the amount of revenue collected by the General Government since the beginning of the last war (1812) in Lancaster County exceeded that collected in any other county in the Union and equaled that of some four or five states put together. Lancaster's share had been faithfully paid and since it was now held some was illegally exacted it should be returned promptly as in some sections of the U. S. revenues had not been collected to this day, as payments were not generally enforced throughout the Union, which was unjust to those compelled to pay. The following were named as Committee to draw up and circulate a petition to Congress, asking passage of a law authorizing the repayment of these taxes and fines

Geo. Kinzer, John Lintner, Henry Haines, Jr., Henry Bear, Robt. Elliott, Christian Metz, Jr., Michael Musselman, Henry Becker, John Landis, Conestoga, Jacob Sherer, Joseph Musser, Jacob Stemon, Benj. Herr, Michael Keagerise, John Herr-Lime burner, John Leman, John Stauffer, Enoch Passmoree, John Hoover, Samuel Hathorn, Adam Bare, John Neff, Jr., Jacob Erb, John Shenck, Chicques, Jacob Mishy, Samuel Weidler, John Good, Esq.

Regarding the Militia fines on which action was also taken, it was shown that Lancaster county paid into the U. S. Treasury, or at least in that direction, about $30,000.00. Some of these fines were said to have remained in the hands of the U. S. Officers, a number of whom were charged as defaulters in large amounts. It was also claimed that not one cent of this money had yet reached the U. S. Treasury and if refunded could be used in improving the Susquehanna river on the Lancaster county side. It will thus be seen that the improvement of the Susquehanna has been a question of long standing.

This meeting seemed to have a very potent effect on Congress. (Lancaster Journal, 2-1-1822.) The petition as to refund of taxes paid on globes of stills was presented to the Ways aand Means Committee which reported favorably on the same, and on Apr. 26, 1822 a law was passed directing refund of this duty and Collector Humes who was still in office, notified the

distillers of the county to present their claims so they could be audited and proven as arrangements were being made for early refund.

The matter of the Militia fines was taken up in the U. S. Senate in the same Congress. Mr. Walter Lowrie, U. S. Senator from Penna., from 1819 to 1825 asked leave to introduce a bill to vest in the various states the right the U. S. had to all fines assessed for non-performance of militia duty during the war of 1812. Pennsylvania had a peculiar interest in this matter and the fines was a subject of much discussion. During that war 20,387 men had been asked for from Penna., but 21,926 were furnished and the citizens of Penna. felt they had done more than their duty in that respect, and it was felt that militia fines for delinquencies were uncalled for. Mr. Lowrie in introducing his bill advised the Senate that his action was based on a Lancaster, Pa., case as follows—Moore the Deputy Marshall at Lancaster, collected a fine from a Mr. Houston, delinquent militiaman, who after the fine was collected brought suit against Moore in the Court of Common Pleas. His objection was that part of the State law in the case was unconstitutional. The court sustained the objection and judgment was rendered against Deputy Marshall Moore. Writ of error was taken to the Supreme Court of Penna. The decision of the Common Pleas Court had raised quite an excitement and, was reversed. Writ of error then was taken to the U. S. Supreme Court. Mr. Lowrie recalled to the Senate the activities of Penna. in the war of 1812 and her attitude regarding the fines. His bill received first reading Tuesday, Jan. 22, 1822. The matter was taken up in the House of Representatives a few days later. Under date of May 4, 1822, Congress passed an Act carrying out the purpose of the bill introduced by Senator Lowrie which vested in the states all the right the U. S. had in the militia fines. It will be seen the meeting held in Lancaster, Sept. 13, 1821 exercised an active influence in the matter of the fines. Later an act was introduced in the Pennsylvania Legislature, and passed, requiring the Auditor Gen. of the state to collect the militia money from the Deputies Marshall and to determine who the sureties were on their bonds, to see what the status was in cases of enforced collections from these defaulters as they were designated. The Legislature later demanded a statement of account from the Auditor Gen. of these fines.

Daniel Moore who as aforestated was the principal assessor for Lancaster Revenue District (Lancaster Journal, 6-9-1826) and Deputy Marshall apparently lost none of his influence through the suit against him by Mr. Houston to recover the militia fines, for he was appointed about June 1, 1826 Commissioner to take depositions at Lancaster in cases pending before the U. S. Circuit and Supreme Courts.

For many years up to the advent of prohibition a large portion of the cost of maintaining the Federal Government was derived from the tax on distilled spirits. The distillers of the county were cautious and zealously guarded their interests, particularly during the first few decades of the last century. The citizens of Donegal and Mt. Joy townships met Aug. 4, 1827 at the house of Geo. Redsecker, Esq., Elizabethtown, for the purpose of considering the propriety of petitioning Congress at the next session, to prevent the great importation of foreign spirits, as the low rate of duty on them worked to the disadvantage of the Lancaster county distillers and farmers and the revenues of the county were accordingly effected. Jacob Gish, Esq., acted as Chairman and Francis Boggs and Andrew P. Wilson as Seretaries. After making certain explanations of the conditions in respect to the effect the importation had on the county they resolved to call a meeting in Lancaster, as this was a matter effecting the entire county. This meeting was accordingly held at Lancaster, Wed. Aug. 22, 1827. The Lancaster meeting was largely attended, John Lightner was chairman, Jacob Hibshman and

N. W. Sample, Jr., Secs. Among the resolutions passed was the following —It is the opinion of this meeting that the importation of foreign distilled spirits should be either entirely prohibited of the duty upon its importation be raised to such a standard as would insure in a great degree the consumption of domestic distilled spirits in their stead and thus promote the agriculture of this county by increasing the demand for and raising the price of rye and corn. A committee was also appointed to draft and circulate a petition to present to Congress to this end. This is quite a comparison with 20th Century prohibition.

During Jackson's term as President consternation reigned in financial channels due to the revocation of the charters of the U. S. Banks, and, dangerously near resulted in Jackson's impeachment. Federal taxes are a vital part of Federal finances and akin thereto, being practically the basis of them but in spite of the trouble due to President Jaackson's stand regarding the U. S. Banks no additional burdens were placed on the Internal Revenue officers as the U. S. Treasury"s receipts from revenues in effect were greatly augmented by receipts from the sale of public lands in territories taken up for settlement.

In one of the years during the decade 1830 to 1840 the U. S. Treasury offices were practically entirely destroyed by fire. I did not make note of the exact date thereof, but due to this fact, there likely have been lost to posterity, figures showing receipts of Federal Revenues of Lancaster County during the years covered by this paper, excepting those which I have given.

Minutes of February Meeting, 1922

Lancaster, Pa., February 3, 1922.

The regular meeting of the Lancaster County Historical Society for February was held this evening and was very well attended, members from other parts of the Country being among the attendants.

The reading of the minutes was omitted as they are in part published in the pamplets. The Treasurer's financial statement was read by the Treasurer, Mr. A. K. Hostetter. The Librarian's Report showed the following gifts and exchanges:

Bound Volumes—Bureau of American Ethnology, 35th Annual Report, Part 2; Report of the Librarian of Congress, 1921; The Story of Council Grove on the Santa Fe Trail from Mr. R. M. Armstrong; Pennsylvania Education Association 1916, 1917, 1918, 1920, 1921 from Miss Adaline Spindler. Pamplets—A Tour to the Huguenot Countries and to the Battlefields of the Western Front; Technical Book Review Index, from the Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh.

Special Donations—Book of Psalms together with Hymns, compiled by Timothy Dwight, President of Yale, owned by Elizabeth Buchanan, mother of President James Buchanan, from Dr. D. S. Kurtz; Pamphlets of the Slumbering Groundhog Lodge of Quarryville, from Mr. D. B. Landis; Certificates for 28 Shares capital stock of the Lancaster Bank (John Gyger, April 8, 1848, June 13, 1849); 13 shares capital stock of the Lancaster Bank (William Hiester, April 17, 1856), from Mr. Herbert W. Hartman.

The Secretary read the Reports of two meetings of the Executive Committee held during the month at which several resolutions were adopted subject to the approval of the Society. As it has been found that the Library and Museum require a complete overhauling partly because the Museum is to be moved into a separate room recently rented opposite the Library on the third floor and as books and pamphlets up stairs and down are to be re-placed in the new bookcases secured for this purpose it was unanimously approved by the Society to close the Library for an indefinite period.

The President's appointment of the following Library Committee was approved W. F. Worner, Mrs. Ida L. Hostetter, Miss Adaline B. Spindler, I. C. Arnold, Esq., D. F. Magee, Esq.

A tentative program was suggested by the President with regard to the coming sesqui-centennial as to what the Society ought to do by way of bringing to view the part that Lancaster played in the history of this period.

Ways and means were discussed as to how it is possible for the Society to enlarge its membership.

The following new members were elected at this meeting: Mr. F. H. Gaige, Millersville State Normal School, Millersville, Pennsylvania; Mr. Cyrus T. Fox, Secretary of Historical Society of Berks County, Reading, Pennsylvania; Miss Daisy I. Bitner, Marietta Avenue at West End Avenue, City; Mrs. T. W. Smedley, 533 Lancaster Avenue, City; Mr. Walter Wood, R. D. Peach Bottom, Pennsylvania; Miss Cora Wood, Peach Bottom; Dr. Charles E. Helm, Quarryville, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Charles E. Helm, Quarryville.

The paper for the evening was EARLY FEDERAL REVENUES OF LANCASTER COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA, by Mr. C. H. Martin.

The discussion that followed was participated in by A. K. Hostetter, I. C. Arnold, B. D. Landis, H. Frank Eshleman, and L. B. Herr.

Mr. Eshlemen gave a short outline of the proceedings of the meeting at. of the State Federation of Societies at which Hon. Charles I. Landis of Lancaster was elected President at Harrisburg.

Adjornment was at the usual hour.

Adaline B. Spindler, Secretary

PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

Lancaster County Historical Society

FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 1922

"History herself, as seen in her own workshop."

HISTORY OF LANCASTER COUNTY'S HIGHWAY SYSTEM FROM 1714 TO 1760, AND MAP.

By H. Frank Eshleman

LOCAL HISTORY CONTAINED IN THE EARLY QUARTER SESSIONS DOCKETS

Compiled by a Committee

Read by Miss Martha M. Bowman

VOL. XXVI. NO. 3.

PRICE FIFTY CENTS PER COPY

LANCASTER, PA.

1922

HISTORY OF LANCASTER COUNTY'S HIGHWAY SYSTEM

(From 1714 to 1760)

By H. FRANK ESHLEMAN

The writer purposes to set forth and to discuss herein, a history of the roads and highways of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania from 1714 to 1760, that being the scope of the records of the said roads contained in Dockets Nos. 1 and 2 (re-copied) of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the said County. Of course, the county not being in existence, prior to 1729, the only evidence and history of the existence of roads here, prior to that date, are found in the references made by petitioners for roads etc., stating how long such roads have been in use as "customary roads" etc. Then, too, part of the history, which shall follow, has been collected from the Road Records of Chester County, which contain the road proceedings in the laying out of several of our early roads, while we were part of Chester County. Such records go back to 1719.

We shall find in these records several references to "customary roads." These were roads, which sprang into being simply by being used as needed roads, without any legal proceding being first resorted to in order to lay out the same. There is no doubt that there was, from the beginning, a considerable net-work of such roads and that many of those customary roads, have been in existance and in use to this day and have long since ripened into legal roads. "Old Peter's Road" was one of these. I shall also mention others as we go forward with this discussion. It will be apparent, also, that when the term of twenty-one years was well running along, at the end of which the "customary roads" would become "legal roads," many land owners began to fence up the wagon tracks or roads over their land and required the public to apply in a lawful manner, to have roads laid out. Several instances which will follow, in this paper, will prove this. It is noticeable, also, that the Scotch-Irish of Lower Lancaster County were more active in having roads laid out early than the Swiss were. Their tracts were not so large as those of the Swiss Mennonites of the central belt of the County. The cutting of their land was more keenly felt. They were more inclined to stand on their rights also. The Mennonite farms, containing 250 or 500 or 1000 acres, with allowances and generally rectangular or at least frequently so, the boundary lines of the farms were convenient places for "customary" driving. Then, too, the Swiss seemed much inclined to be neighborly among themselves and among their neighbors and accommodated one another without resort to legal process.

I desire, also to make it especially prominent that, practically all the roads laid out here, were called for (in the petitions to Court, to have them surveyed, etc.,) for the purpose of access to churches and to mills. Next, in importance to these two objects, was the desire of access to markets. These three purposes and desires were the reasons for practically all of the early roads laid out. The mill was the most frequent reason given and the church next. The markets of Lancaster, Philadelphia, Christiana Bridge, near Wilmington, and of North East, at head of Chesapeake and of such places as Rock Run in Maryland, etc., were the objective points for purposes of trade.

Among the prominent mills were Buckley's and Moore's Brothers on Octoraro; Smith's (afterwards Groff's) on Beaver Creek about New Providence; Jacob Bear's (afterwards Myers') on Carter's Creek, at Oregon, Abey's, Stoneman's and others These determined several roads. One or two forges had determining influences also.

The Episcopal and Presbyterian Churches also, put in calls for roads. The Mennonites did not appear to do so, though they had more churches than all other sects in the early days.

There are no calls at all, for any roads to get to "public houses" or taverns. And yet the public houses were among the most valuable and necessary places, used for transaction of public business, twenty years later in the Revolutionary War times. The reason is evident. There were no public houses of note until after the roads were first in existence. When the roads were well established, then the public houses sprang up on them, to accomodate those who used the highways.

Nearly all the towns of our county owe their existence and place of location to the mills and churches, which called the roads into being and which were important places at the termini of the roads. The villages sprang up at the termini and at the intersection of these roads (when the roads came into existence) and along their routes. This we should not forget. The mill was the most important improvement, at the beginning of our settlement in a civil sense and the millers were the lords of the land. We notice also, that the mills were not numerously built on the largest streams where the greater power could be had, but on the tributaries and on the smaller head waters. It was too costly to build dams on great streams and then, to, there was more fall in the tributaries and toward the head of the streams, farther up stream.

This treatise is accompanied by a map, illustrating where the 93 roads to be herein discussed are located. On the map, the year in which each road proceeding was begun, is indicated by the side of the road and the number of the docket and the page where the record is found, are also similiarly indicated. Thus a road laid out in 1730 and recorded in Docket 1, page 45 is indicated, on the map thus "1730—1-45." By this means any of the road records may be found in full on the dock-etc. The discussion herein is in abbreviated form—simply sufficient to identify the roads as they are today and to indicate who lived along their course and to give such other information as may enable the reader to grasp the story of our county's roads down to 1760.

The map is accurate. Though it is only nine inches square, it was first produced six feet square on a scale of 220 perches to an inch: and each road was carefully drafted upon a separate strip of paper on the same scale as the map from the courses and distances in the dockets set forth and then placed properly on the map. The end of each course in this line of the road was pin-pricked from the paper to the map. Care was taken, also to see that the "calls" for crossing of streams, township lines and other roads, and the "calls" for mills, hills, etc., in the records, should fall in the map at the proper places upon such streams, other roads, township lines, etc. This required all the streams large and small, etc., to be placed accurately on the map.

The map, with all the records drawn upon it and the towns etc., located and named, was photographed one foot square and finally half-tone plates were made 9 inches square from which the map was printed. The scale of miles in the large map was 220 perches to an inch and in he small one is 5 miles to an inch.

It is to be regretted that, a reading glass must be used to read the map, but it will amply repay any one interested in the subject to so ea!

it, because a wealth of accurate information is contained on it and it is a complete key to the first two volumes of road proceedings of our County.

Finally I desire to call the reader's attention to the sentiment contained in the story of our early roads. Daily, all the people who moved about from place to place used these narrow avenues, either singly or in groups to govern their movements. Our property is private and those who desire to go from place to place, must use these avenues or highways to do so. Happy groups, on outings, picnics, weddings, etc., used them. Reverent groups going to places of worship used them, sad processions going to funerals used them. Ambitious people in quest of fortune, trade, etc., used them. Children by thousands tramped over them to school. In fact the life, activity, the heart throbs of the masses of the county used them for generations and we are using them today, (many of them) in the same place where our fore-fathers used them nearly 200 years ago; not in the same way, but not more joyously than they used them.

With this general discussion disposed of, I now enter upon a running history, in epitome, of the roads of our great county, from the beginning down to 1760. I hope to add at a future time those additional roads (at least the longer ones) which were laid out and opened, by law, from 1760 down to the Revolutionary War.

A brief history of the said roads in chronological order, will now be set forth.

1714—GREAT CONESTOGA ROAD

The earliest public road extending across Lancaster County, is that leading from the neighborhood of Christiana by way of the Gap, and north of Strasburg, by the Great Spring, through Willow street, on to Rock Hill, about 19 miles long. It was known as the Great Conestoga Road. It dates back to 1714 as a "customary road." It was the subject of public attention from 1721 onward and was formally laid out in 1734. Its history has been fully discussed in the pamphlet of June 1908, of our society's proceedings. Edward Daugherty lived on this road about six miles west of Gap and about two miles north-east of Strasburg. Daugherty's was the point from which an important road began, leading to Buckley's mill, on Octorara, about two and a half miles south of Christiana. Other intersecting roads also joined at Daugherty's. It is strange that a town did not begin to grow there.

West of Daugherty's about 2¼ miles, this road crossed Pequea creek at Haines' run or near it. This run retained its name down to 1824 at least, when it appears in Scott's map of Lancaster County, of that date. The crossing was about half way between Strasburg (western end) and Lampeter Square. It is near the site of the Edisonville light plant, above the old woolen mill, where the present trolley line crosses the Pequea. About two and one-sixth miles west of this Pequea crossing, the draft of the road calls for the "Great Spring". This spring is at the intersection of the late Big Springs and Beaver Valley Turnpike, with the old Conestoga road, and the point is about said distance, northwest of the specified Pequea Creek Crossing. It is known as the Herr Spring. There is another Big Spring on the same road about two-thirds of a mile nearer Pequea. These springs are sources of two of the small branches which form part of a considerable tributary of Mill Creek lying to the northward.

NOTE:—The author has had a map made similar to the one herein inserted, on a scale of 2 miles to an inch, (22½ by 22¼ inches in size and printed in contrasting colors), which may be had at the cost of production on application to him, at 48 North Duke street, Lancaster, Pa.

No other point is called for, on the draft of old Conestoga road west of Great Spring until the Conestoga creek is reached, at Postlethwaite's, now Rock Hill. Later this road was changed and shifted southward along a considerable distance so as to pass through Strasburg. This road was not a "King's Highway," such as were laid out by Council, but efforts to make it such were put forth in 1718. (See 2 Col. Rec. 43) and also in 1721 (See 3 Do. 142.) Yet the road was known as a "Great Road" and it was often before Council. Therefore in 1733 it is not surprising that it was called "the King's Road" below Edward Daugherty's" (Docket 1 p. 83) by the viewers. That they viewed the Great Conestoga Road is plain from page 73 of the same docket, where the petitioners ask for a road from "Conestoga Road below Edward Daugherty's". We have seen above that Daugherty lived on the Great Conestoga Road.

The petition for Great Conestoga Road may be found in re-copied Quarter Sessions Docked No. 1, p. 89; and the draft of the same on page 99. The dockets cited in this paper are the re-copied dockets and they are paged somewhat differently from the original dockets. The dockets will be cited simply 1 D, for docket No 1, 2 D, for docket No. 2, etc., followed by the page or pages intented.

In many cases the original petitions with the lists of petitioners may be found in the said Quarter Sessions files, but practically no early drafts can be found.

1717—OLD PETER'S ROAD

It is impossible to state when the Old Peter's Road became a well defined bridle road or wagon road across the northern part of our county. It was so named because Peter Bizellion, a French Indian trader used that course in conveying furs, etc., from the Susquehanna to Philadelphia.

He made application to be licensed as an Indian trader in 1712 (2 Col. Rec. 545) and by 1717 was a well-known trader and interpreter (3 Do. 19). Therefore, it is safe to say that by 1717, this trail had become a trader's road.

Its location is definitely fixed by being adopted as the boundary between the townships of Penn, Warwick and the Earls, on the north, and of the townships of East Hempfield, Manheim and the Leacocks on the south of it in the laying out of the original townships of our county in 1729. (See 1 D. 8 etc..) This locates the said road, west to the eastern branch of Chickies Creek It is said in some old works that, west of the said creek, beginning at the Susquehanna river it lay where the present boundary between Mount Joy and the Donegal township is located and that then it ran eastward across Rapho, to the Penn and Hempfield Township line. The eastern end of the road (from the Salisbury Twp. line,) courses southeasterly and intersects the Provincial or Old Philadelphia road at or near Spring Garden.

Very little more need be said of it except to notice that in 1739 a road was laid out close by it, parallelling it and at intervals crossing and recrossing it. leading from Spring Garden in Salisbury to Penryn in Penn Township. (See 1 D. 300.) In the petition for review of this road, it is suggested by Court that Old Peter's Road may be used, no doubt as part of the course of the proposed new road (See 1 D. 293.) The petitioners refer to it as the "old road made and used in early times". Peter's road is another apt illustration of a "customary road." Peter Bizellion and his wife Martha, lie buried in Compass church-yard on the Lancaster County eastern terminus of the "Old Peter's Road."

1719—ROAD LOWER OCTORARA TO CHRISTIANA BRIDGE

The oldest road in Lancaster County laid out by order of Court is one recorded to August sessions 1719 of Chester County Courts. Lan-

caster County was then part of Chester County. The courses and distances of this road cannot be found now. But it began in the neighborhood of Peters Creek, near Susquehanna and trended eastward over the Conowingos near their junction, below King's Mill and on eastward across Chester County to the Christiana Bridge near Wilmington. It is referred to in the records as a road from the west side of James Askin's land, thence across Octorara and by the Meeting House, etc. It is No. 112, of the Chester County records. Rupp refers to it in a note, page 42 and says it extended through Lancaster County "to the fording place at Octorara at old Shawanastown, thence over Octorara along the Indian path, etc., Aug. sessions 1719". As it would lie on the same course occupied by a road running eastward across lower Conowingo we have marked only part of its course in the map.

1724—ROAD, HEAD OF PEQUEA TO NOTTINGHAM

In 1724 a road partly in now Lancaster County was laid out by the Courts of Chester County, beginning at a lime-stone rock, at the head of Pequea Creek. It may be found in Vol. 1, p. 156 of the Chester County Road papers, and its location is in a like manner indicated on the map. It's course is almost due south. It begins in now Salisbury Township and crosses the great Conestoga road 1100 perches or nearly 3½ miles south of its beginning point and about the same place it crosses into Chester County, through "White Oak Springs" and on to John Churchman's and about a mile farther south connects with the road from New Garden to Nottingham. It was nineteen and five-sixth miles long.

1726—ROAD CONESTOGA CREEK TO LAPPS (CO. LINE.)

In the Chester County Court, in 1726, while we were yet a part of that county, a road was laid out from the Conestoga Creek beginning 20 perches below the point where the Cocalico enters near the line between Upper Leacock and West Earl Townships, and practically on the site of Old Peter's Road (See Volume 2, No. 6 of Original Papers.) It followed the general direction of the Peter's Road, but before crossing Pequea creek it struck quite south of Peter's road. This is apparent on the map. The course is south-eastwardly. After proceeding about 2½ miles (780 p.) it reached Martin Bear's land, whose residence was about two miles east of Jacob Bear's mill at Oregon. About 3¼ miles southeast of Bear's on this road (1036 p.) Theodorius Eaby's land began and a mile farther on (321 p.) it crossed Mill Creek at Eaby's Mill. At a distance of 1361 perches farther on about 4¼ miles it reached Henry Cowan's land.

I here remark parenthetically that David Cowan in 1729 lived on Old Peter's Road at the point where Salisbury, Leacock and the present Earl Townships meet. I do not know what kinship he bore to Henry Cowan. He lived northeast of Henry. After proceeding southeastwardly beyond Cowan's about 2¼ miles the road took an abrupt northeasterly course for nearly 1½ miles to the Pequea Creek at Dan. Cookson's. It then proceeded south-eastwardly about four and three-quarter miles farther (1482 perches) to the county line, near Lapp's, below Compass. The course from Cowan's to Cookson's are 1177 perches in length.

The fact the Old Peter's Road, the Bear's Mill Road, the Road to Penryn and this road of 1726 all traversed the same strip of territory shows that there was great importance attached to and development in this section across the three valleys of Pequea, Mill Creek and Conestoga. The road we are considering is the earliest of the long roads, laid out by court in our region. Upper Conestoga was awake.

1729—ROAD, MOORE'S MILL TO WHITE CLAY CREEK ROAD

In 1729 inhabitants of Sadsbury then partly in both counties, petitioned for a road from Moore's Mill on Octorara to the road that leads to White Clay Creek. The same may be found in Docket A, page 22 of the Chester County records and it is known as No. 49 in volume 2 of Original Road Papers of that county. It is briefly set forth as beginning at Thomas Moore's Mill in Sadsbury Township and ending at a black oak by the road that leads to White Clay Creek landing. It lies in Sadsbury, Fallowfield, E. Nottingham and London Grove Townships. It led in a southeastern direction to White Clay Creek below Wilmington. I mention it here because it was part of the system of our roads leading to navigation on the Lower Delaware. Thos. Moore on Octorara was at or near our Christiana.

1729—ROAD SUSQUEHANNA RIVER TO COOKSON'S.

In 1729, while our Court was still meeting at Postlewaite's, inhabitants of the county declared in a petition to the said Court that a highway through Hempfield Township, from the first surveyed land near Susquehanna to Christian Stoneman's Mill and from the said mill to Daniel Cookson's at the head of Pequea, was necessary and they asked that viewers be appointed to lay out such road. The court appointed viewers, (1 D. 17). No report or return of the viewers appears of record. However as the Columbia region was settled before 1729, a "customary road" was surely in use, from the beginning. We shall, however, see that five years later, a road was formally laid out (1 D. 100) at this place.

In 1753 Conestoga Citizens petitioned for a review of a road from Christian Stone's Mills in Conestoga Township to Caleb Worley's on the Gap road in Bart Township and such reviewers were appointed. There is no record of a return of the original road (2 D. 4 & 8.)

1730—ROAD, TAYLOR'S MILL TO NORTH EAST

In February, 1730, Samuel Taylor, a miller, filed a petition in Court setting forth the necessity of a road from his mill to navigable water and that the head of North East is the most convenient for trade. He asked that viewers be appointed to lay out such road, and the court appointed such viewers. The petition sets forth that if the road applied for be laid out to the Great Road which goes to Henry Reynold's Mill in Chester County, that would suffice (See 1 D. 24). We cannot find any return or survey made by the viewers. Just where Samuel Taylor's mill was is not certain. Buckley's Mill, a short distance south of Christiana, was known as Taylor's Mill (2 D. 70) at a later date; but it is not the Taylor's Mill referred to at this date, 1730.

1730—ROAD, HEAD BEAVER CREEK TO OCTORARA CREEK

At the February Court of 1730, at Postlewaite's, various inhabitants of the county petition that a road may be laid out by Court from Beaver Creek west of John Kyle's along the valley to the bridge over Octorara Creek above Caleb Pierce's, through Sadsbury, to the County line (1 D. 23). The court appointed viewers and a road was laid out by them (1 D. 25). This road is very interesting. It is 10½ miles long. It lies through "the valley" and is near where the present valley road from Quarryville, past Middle Octorara Presbyterian Church and on to Green Tree and to Christiana, now lies. However, much of its course does not correspond with the present road. It begins in the neighbor-

hood of Carmargo and curves southeast into the Quarryville section and then on easterly through the valley. See its course on the map.

While the petitioners call the beginning point Little Beaver they refer to Big Beaver, because they specify the beginning to be west of John Kyle's. John Coyle's or (John Kyle's) is the northwest corner of Eden Township (1 D. 8.) and that point is on Big Beaver Creek. Little Beaver is a considerable distance northward and not in Sadsbury Township. None of the residents along the course of this road are noted, so that it does not mention Middle Octorara Church and therefore likely passed some distance away from it. That church was organized before this time. The ending point of the road is above Caleb Pierce's on Octorara. There is no way of locating this point, but the courses and distances set forth starting from the head of Beaver Creek, place it somewhere near where the present valley road reaches the Octorara, a mile or less below Christiana and considerably north of the Noble road. It must not be confused with another road from head of Beaver (Smith's Mill) to Octorara which we will discuss later. (1 D. 308-314). The last named road trends almost due southeast, while the road we are now considering runs for most of its course somewhat north of east.

It may have been a part of this road which was complained of as of small use and as being burdensome in 1733 (1 D. 73). It began some where near or maybe above William Smith's mill on Beaver Creek. At any rate, at the court last mentioned the road laid out from Smith's Mill to David Templeton's on Octorara was said to be of small use and burdensome to the petitioners "many of the inhabitants of Sadsbury." It therefore seems that they were complaining of a road passing through Sadsbury and desired one extending southward from the upper Beaver valley instead of one running eastward. The viewers were ordered to decide whether a road to Rack Run (Md.) would be better than one to Octorara. The road complained of, however was one leading from Smith's Mill to David Templeton's on Octorara and not one leading to Caleb Pearce's. The viewers did not say they laid out the road to Pierce's, but they say they laid it out to Octorara (1 D. 25). The fact that they first swung southward and then struck north-east to Octorara, looks like an effort to accomodate people southward and people to the eastward.

1730—ROAD, SMITH'S MILL TO TEMPLETON'S ON OCTORARA

It is evidenced that there was a public road "laid out" from Smith's Mill at the head of Beaver Creek presumably across Sadsbury Township to David Templetons on Octorara. In 1733 many inhabitants of Sadsbury complained that this road is useless and burdensome and they asked to have a road laid out from said Smith's Mill to Rock Run in Maryland (1 D. 73). The court appointed viewers and directed them to determine whether such a road will supply the one they complain of. The road they ask for would likely trend south-easterly perhaps down west branch of Octorara and there meet a main Chester County road to or toward Rock Run. It seems that instead of an outlet to the east from Smith's Mill, they desired one to the southward. The application was evidently made by a large petition. The original petition cannot be found nor is the same copied in the docket.

1732—ROAD, DONEGAL CHURCH TO LANCASTER

There seems to have been a lull of about two years subsequent to 1730 in road application after that praying for a road beginning at the head of Beaver Creek was made. The Donegal section of the County

next applied, in 1732 (1 D. 58). The road prayed for here was to be come a section of the future Great Road from Harris Ferry to Lancaster. The record sets forth that divers inhabitants of Donegal petition that persons may be appointed to view and lay out a road from the Meeting House in Donegal to the town of Lancaster. The court appointed viewers. The records do not disclose any report made. Later there was a road from Logan's Ferry on Susquehanna leading by Donegal Meeting House to the Main Harris Ferry and Lancaster Road (2 D. 24). This was in 1742. It was not an out-growth of this application of 1732 and therefore it will be treated as a separate road. Whether for 10 years after 1732 these people used a "customary" road to Lancaster, we cannot tell; but from the silence of the record they likely did so.

1733—ROAD, SMITH'S MILL TO ROCK RUN

It is evident that Rock Run in Mayland was a very important point, to the growing population of central Lancaster County and especially to those of the south-central and southern sections. It was a point on one or more of the Great Roads of Maryland, leading to Christiana Creek near Wilmington to the eastward; and to north-east at the head of "navigable waters" on Chesapeake as many references show.

William Smith owned a mill at the head of Beaver Creek at or near present New Providence, at least a distance farther down the stream than Carmargo. It was in Martic Township (1 D. 73) now Providence.

At May Court 1733, he and divers others of his neighboring inhabitants petitioned for a public wagon road from his mill to Rock Run in Maryland for the encouragement of trade. They set forth the great necessity for such road. The court appointed viewers to lay out such road if they saw fit; but there is no report on file of their action. They may have refused it. It was not until four years later in 1737 (1 D. 241) that a road was laid out passing not far from Smith's Mill to or near Rock Run. It was the Great Lancaster to Mount Pleasant Road. over 23 miles long.

At this same court another petition was presented in connection with this road application signed by "many of the inhabitants of Sadsbury township complaining that a road already laid out from Smth's mill to David Templeton's on Octorara was useless", and they ask that this road substitute it. There is no record of a road so laid out unless it be that above referred to from Beaver to Octorara (1 D. 25). However there was such road and it seems to have been one "laid out" and not a "customary road". Just where David Templeton's was on Octorara there is no means of stating accurately.

1733—ROAD, DOUGHERTY'S ON CONESTOGA ROAD TO BUCKLEY'S ON OCTORARA CREEK

One of the most important early Mills was James Buckley's on Octorara Creek, about 2½ to 3 miles south of Christiana. It was the terminus of several roads. It was afterwards, (circa 1749) known as Taylor's Mill, as we have said. James Buckley and has family of Sadsbury must not be confused with the later iron-master, Buckley of Salisbury at Buckley's Forge. James was a miller. In 1731 James Buckley was granted a warrant for 200 acres and allowances on Octorara Creek, (Vol. 19 of 2nd Series of Pa. archives p. 762) to build a mill "as well for merchants as the country trade." It was surveyed to him where he had already built a mill on Octorara Creek (Taylor Misc. Vol. 15, No. 3083.) His patent for the land is found in Patent Book A, Vol. 6, p. 362 and it describes the land as partly in Lancaster and partly in Chester

Counties. It is bounded on the west "on the skirt of a barren mountain and on the south by John Devore's land". I cite this simply because of the importance of the old mill property.

At May Court 1733, James Buckley (Miller) and many of the neighboring inhabitants petitioned the court praying a public wagon road be laid out from Conestoga Road below Edward Daugherty's to said Buckley's mill on Octorara, and it being made appear to court that the mill is likely to be of considerable advantage to the inhabitants of the county, the court appointed viewers to lay out such road if they saw fit. Among the viewers was Buckley's neighbor John Devor (1 D. 73).

The viewers made their report to November Court (1 D. 83) setting forth the courses and distances of the survey, but not mentioning any intervening points. It was nine miles long. It is described as a road from the "King's" road, below Edward Daugherty's to Octorara near James Buckley's Mill. I call attention to this point because the "King's" road here means the Old Conestoga Road and not the Provincial Road or King's Highway from Lancaster to Compass church, etc. I have mentioned before why the word "King's" was used. It is well known that Daugherty did not live on the King's Highway, but on Conestoga Road. Indeed the King's Highway was not completely laid out at the time this Buckley road report was signed. Adoption of it was filed at this same court (1 D. 84).

1733—KING'S HIGHWAY—LANCASTER TO COMPASS CHUDCH

The "King's Highway" has been fully written up in the proceedings of our Society and much cannot be added. It begins at Lancaster Court House and extends by an almost straight line eastwardly to the county line and on to Philadelphia. Not many points or owners of land are set forth on the draft (which appears in Vol. 3, Colonial Records, p. 521) except Conestoga Creek, Mill Creek, Cat Trail Run and Octorara.

This highway was laid out by the Provincial government and not by the County Courts as common roads were laid out. The report of the survey and draft was made to Council. After this was done, it was confirmed by the Governor and Council. The action was certified to the Quarter Sessions Court inter alia of Lancaster County (1 D. 84) and the court ordered the road to be forthwith cleared and rendered commodious. Orders were issued to the several supervisors to open and clear the road on the north side of the marked trees at least 30 feet wide to grub the under brush 15 feet wide and make bridges over swamps to make it safe and passable for wagons.

1734—ROAD, GAP TO CONESTOGA (RELOCATED)

At February Court 1734, upon the petition of many inhabitants setting forth that there had been a public road laid from the Gap to Conestoga and had for near twenty years past been found very convenient for the inhabitants, but that it was not confirmed by authority and was liable to continual alteration and was almost impassable for want of repair; asking for appointment of viewers to lay it out by courses and distances and to make alterations and to extend it on from Pastlewaite, to Blue Rock on Susquehanna, viewers were appointed. (1 D. 90.) These viewers made report, setting out courses and distances to May Court 1734 (1 D. 99). All these proceedings and the complete history of this road appear in our Society's proceedings as we have before stated.

1734—ROAD, HARE'S MILL TO GREAT SPRINGS

At May Court, 1734, many inhabitants, frequenting Hare's Mill on Pequea asked for a road to be laid out from the Great Spring, on the

Conestoga and Gap road, to the said mill. The court appointed viewers (1 D. 98). This jury reported they could not agree nor perfect the road (Do. 107). The proceeding was not completed at this time. In 1736 the viewers were ordered to proceed and finish their task (D. 182). A little later (Do. 188) the viewers made report that they laid out a road from the said King's road leading from Conestoga to Gap, to Emanuel Hare's mill and their report was judged deficient and imperfect accordingly other viewers were appointed. This road case was appealed to the Supreme Court and finally confirmed by that Court (Do. 216.) There are, however, no records at all of a return made by the viewers nor of any other proceedings in existence anywhere as to it. It seems to have been the present Hunsecker's Mill, once Haverstick's, which was then owned by Emanuel Hare. The road was apparently what was afterwards a part of Big Springs and Beaver Valley Turnpike. (See map.)

1734—ROAD, WRIGHT'S FERRY TO LANCASTER

In 1734 John Wright, Esq., filed a petition in Court setting forth that formerly a petition signed by many inhabitants was presented to Court asking that a road be laid out from Lancaster to Susquehanna near Wright's plantation, which petition was approved; but as there was no established ferry, it could not be known where to lay it out, and it was deferred. But the Governor, having since issued a patent for said ferry, and appointed a place of landing on said Wright's land, viewers were therefore asked for and the same were appointed. (1 D. 89).

At May Court, same year, (1 Do. 100) the viewers made a return to Court that they laid out said road and returned a draft of it. The court approved the same. The courses and distances are not recorded and the draft cannot be found. However they state that it began on Susquehanna at the dividing line between Wright and Blunston. There is no record of the first proceedings in this road case, the proceedngs which Wright in his petition refers to.

1734—ROAD, KING'S MILL TO OCTORARO.

At May Court, 1734, viewers who had theretofore been appointed presented their return of a road from James King's Mill to the County line at Octoraro. This road was only about six miles long, but all the Conowingo region where it traversed was a very active district at this time, (1 D. 98). The petition for this road was filed at February Court, (Do. 90). They asked that the road lead to the Nottingham road that leads to Christiana Creek. The report refers to the Conowingo as Little Conowingo. This is an error, since King's Mill was on Big Conowingo, as many references prove. One of the points called for is a branch of Raccoon Creek. This call will correspond with the position of Raccoon Creek if Big Conowingo be taken as a starting point. Raccoon Creek is still called by that name in Scott's Map of 1824; and it is so known to this day. Later this road was reviewed and, in fact, another road made of it, crossing the Octoraro, farther south, at Mile's Ford. (See D. 132 and 228).

1734—ROAD, GAP TO JACOB BEAR'S MILL.

At May Court, 1734, a petition of the inhabitants of Leacock Township was presented, setting forth the necessity of a road from Richard Beeson's land to Andrew Moore's mill on a branch of Octoraro in Chester County, and asking for viewers to lay out such road. They were appointed and ordered to lay out a road from the King's Road to Philadelphia, (Old Philadelphia Provincial Road) to the Conestoga road. (1 D. 89). These viewers reported at the August Court (1 D. 107) that they

deferred acting and prayed that other persons be appointed and that alterations should be made in the order of Court. The Court appointed others and ordered them to lay out a road from Great Conestoga road to King's road and crossing the same to extend the same northwestwardly near the south corner of Richard Beason's land, (in order to accommodate a meeting house for worship), and from thence, if need be, to Jacob Bear's mill.

This Jury of View evidently made a report to November Court, which must have been displeasing and unsatisfactory, because at the same Court, (1 D. 110) in a petition stating that a road had been laid out "from Conestoga Road to Richard Beason's land" a number of inhabitants pray that a review of the same may be had, and viewers were appointed to alter it if necessary and to extend it to Jacob Bear's mill.

It would seem that these viewers were prematurely appointed and that they or others, were appointed at February Court, 1735, or that they made a report to February Court, 1735, and other viewers were appointed for another review at that same February Court because, in May 1735, (1 D. 123) reviewers who state that they were appointed at February Court to review the said road, make return of the courses and distances of a road from a branch of Octoraro Creek to Conestoga road and from the Conestoga road near Gap to Bear's mill. The reason the matter is indefinite is that, the record of the February, 1735 sessions is entirely missing from the docket.

Before discussing this important road further, we call attention to the fact that this Richard Beeson's tract is different from that of Richard Beeson's or Booson's, whose farm was made the point at the head of Muddy Creek, forming the western end of the artificial line which marked, in part, the northern boundary of the Drumores. (1 D. 8) This Beeson was one-half mile west of the southwestern corner of present Providence Township. The Richard Beason mentioned in the draft of the road in question, lived near the Provincial Road leading from Lancaster to Philadelphia.

Then, too, it seems that near the point last mentioned, that is, after crossing King's Highway and on to Beason's, a meeting house was to be accommodated by the proposed road. The meeting house nearest that point at that date was Heller's Reformed church, south of Mechanicsburg.

The road returned in this case consists of two parts, (1 D. 123) The viewers recite the order of Feb. 5, 1734, as their authority. The record does not show any order granted at that Court, for this purpose. They, perhaps, mean February 1734-5. Yet the first Court day was February 4th, that year. The order may have been issued on the 5th. That record is missing. The first part of the road begins at a branch of Octoraro Creek in the County line below John Minshall's and proceeds about 100 perches to a road laid out from Francis Jones' to Philadelphia, and then they laid out the balance beginning at Conestoga road near Gap and proceed to Jacob Bear's mill. The Francis Jones' road is not on record anywhere. It seems to have been a link in connecting the point on Octoraro, stated with the Gap road, which, after it reaches the Gap, proceeding from the west, strikes sharply southeast to Minshall's.

These viewers, also note that a former road was laid out from the Conestoga Road to the Provincial Road, for they say they have made several alterations. As they proceed from their starting point "near the Gap", where they note John Jone's land then proceed northwest 850 perches, about 2¾ miles to Samuel Blythe's land; and then about one-

third mile farther to Pequea Creek; after passing Humphrey Fullerton's and Samuel Blythe's land at Pequea Creek, and Alexander Davidson's, who lived near-by, striking more nearly west, they cross the Provincial Road, 700 perches or two and one-fifth miles farther on. Then srtiking northwest about 2 miles, Hatwell Vernon's residence is reached near our present town of Mascot or Monterey. Then 786 perches farther on—a little less than 2½ miles—they reach Mathias Taylor's land in the neighborhood of Mechanicsburg, and 820 perches, or 2½ miles farther on in the same northwestern direction, they reach the Conestoga Creek, and 266 perches farther, or about three-quarters of a mile in Manheim Township, on Carter's Run, they reach Jacob Bear's mill, in the present town of Oregon.

In 1772, this road was ordered opened 30 feet wide, (Docket 1772 p. 108, copied). This was done on a petition of the inhabitants of Manheim, Leacock, Warwick and Earl. It was then an important road "from the County line to Jacob Bear's (now Martin Myers') mill in Manheim Township." (See Carter's Creek referred to, 1 D. 293.)

1734—ROAD, POSTLEWAITE'S TO BLUE ROCK AND WRIGHTS

At November sessions 1734, John Emerson and others, petitioned for a road to be laid out from John Postlewaite's to the Susquehanna River at Blue Rock and on up the river to Wrights Ferry into the Lancaster road. Viewers were appointed. There is no record of a report made by them but we know such a road was laid out. It became the Columbia and Washington Borough Turnpike later. The portion from Postlethwaite's to Blue Rock is also very ancient (1 D. 111.)

1735—ROAD, WHITEHILL'S TO COUNTY LINE.

At February Court 1735 (1 D. 116) James Whitehill, an ancestor of one of our future Congressmen in Salisbury petitioned for a road from the Provincial Road to his house. Viewers were appointed to lay out a road from the county line where the road to Clerk's Mill crosses the same to said Whitehill's. At next Court the report was made accordingly, (1 D. 123). The course is from Whitehill's east—northeast 612 perches or less than 2 miles to the County line near John Miller's, that is near Compass. I note this road only because of the importance of the man. We shall see later that Whitehill also had property near Pequea Presbyterian Church. Or perhaps it was another Whitehill. There was a John Whitehill in that neighborhood.

1735—ROAD, SNAVELY'S (SCHOENECK) TO CAMPBELL'S FORD.

At May sessions 1735 the inhabitants of Cocalico petitioned for a road from Jacob Snavely's near Schoeneck or Gockley, past Kitzmiller's Creek to Campbell's Ford on Schuykill in order to join a public road in Philadelphia County (1 D. 122). Viewers were appointed and at next Court they made a return of the same (1 D. 132.) They begin at Jacob Snebely's near the present town of Schoeneck or Gockley's in Cocalico Township and after laying out several courses and distances in a general north-eastern direction 2034 perches or about 6 miles, they reach Kitzmiller's Creek in Berks County; then proceeding by irregular courses northeast at a distance of about 5 miles (bee line) they cross a branch of Big Muddy Creek, a few miles west of Reading. Then they change the course sharply south-east by irregular courses and distances about six miles (bee line) and then by several courses and distances curving south-

ward but terminating at the eastern end of an east north-east bee-line 7 miles long, they reach the Schuylkill river at Campbell's Ford near present Birdsboro.

1735—ROAD, ALEXANDER'S TO MILES FORD

At August sessions 1735, the inhabitants of Drumore petitioned for a road from James Alexander's to Octoara Creek at Miles Ford to join a road in Chester County, leading to Christiana Creek. The court appointed viewers to lay out the same if they saw fit (1 D. 132.)

There does not seem to have been any return filed by these viewers, as far as the records shows; or perhaps they make report against laying out said road and it was not considered necessary to record the said return.

In a return made in August 1739 of a road laid out from the Lancaster road by Chestnut Level Presbyterian church and on to Peter's Creek it appears that Jedediah Alexander lived three and two-third miles south of Chestnut Level church and 216 perches north of Caleb Pennell's on Peter's Creek; (1 D. 266). Hereafter it will be shown that this road was practically a first attempt to lay out a road actually laid out in 1738, (1 D. 232) from Pennel's near Alexander's toward Octorara.

1735—ROAD, HEAD OF PEQUEA TO KING'S MILL ROAD.

At August Sessions 1735 (1 D. 132) the inhabitants, "toward the head of Pequea Creek" petitioned for a road to be laid out from the south side of the Mountain above William Willson's, to the King's road, for convenience of Church, mill and market, and John Mendenhall, Jacob Miller, Nathan Evans, John Miller, Jacob Gault and John Cowan were appointed viewers. I mention these names because the location of this road not being given and no return appearing in the records of any view or survey, by the viewers, the names of the viewers indicate the place of the proposed road as the court always appointed viewers in the immediate neighborhood. Very frequently it appointed some on the jury, whose land would actually be crossed by the road. Mendenhall and Evans owned adjoining tracks at the southwest corner of Caernarvon, Mendenhall really across in Earl, Gault was in the same neighborhood, John Miller, and John Cowan, were in Salisbury to the south. The road must have been wanted for Bangor or Compass or for Pequea church. Later roads for these purposes were laid out. It may be that the Evans Mill road of 1736 (1D 146-157) was the final result of this application.

1736—ROAD, GAP TO BUCKLEY'S MILL.

At February Court 1736 (1 D. 146) James Buckley and inhabitants-about head of Pequea, petitioned that a public road might be laid out at the Gap to Buckley's Mill. It was ordered that viewers which are appointed, to view the same.

At the May Court following the said viewers reported a road (1D. 155) beginning at Buckley's Mill road near James Long's house, by courses and distances, almost due north two-thirds of the way and then about, north 30 degrees east, to the King's road, by Francis Jones, who as we have seen before lived on or near Conestoga road (1 D. 123) the whole length being about 4½ miles.

No places are mentioned in the course of this road. Its length required, that it be located west of the Gap because east of the Gap the Conestoga road at its Christiana terminus, approaches within 3 miles of Buckley's. We also saw in 1 D. 123 that Jones lived a short distance west

of Gap. This road's northern terminus was practically as the viewers say "at the Gap."

Its Southern terminus seems to have been in what is now the Noble Road and it passed from the Gap southward about midway between Smyrna, on the west and Nobleville on the east and then a short distance east of Coopersville. A continuation of it reaches the Octoraro at Steelville. (See Bridgen's, Atlas 1864).

1736—ROAD, EVANS' MILL TO CHESTER COUNTY LINE.

The inhabitants of Caernarvon at February sessions 1736, petitioned for a road from Nathan Evans' Mill to the "New Church" to the county line and requested that it be divided into two parts toward the east end to answer a road to be extended through Chester County to Samuel Nutt's and the other to answer a road to be extended from the County Line in Philadelphia, (1 D. 146). At next Court (1 D. 157) these same inhabitants asked for a review of the above road and for alterations of it.

At the August sessions (1 D. 169) the petitioners complain that the road is incomplete and that a review was ordered and that the review disregarded the road petitioned for, entirely and it was stated that debates had arisen. A petition from most of the blacksmiths who deal at Samuel Nutt's for their iron, of Lancaster County was also presented to Court.

Upon this the Court ordered another review of the road and that the viewers carefully determine whether the eastern extension shall cross the Conestoga Creek at Thomas Morgan's Bridge according to the first return—(Morgantown) or more to the northward over the forks according to the last return. The records do not show any further steps, and the application for this road seems to have been dropped. The Lancaster and Coventry Iron Works Road, a King's Highway being laid out a year or two later made this application unnecessary. 4 C. R. 267. This application was for a road extending eastwardly. In 1752 another road was laid from said Evans' Mill southwardly to the County Line (2 D. 86.

1736—ROAD, CHESTNUT LEVEL TO BUCKLEY'S MILL.

At the February Court 1736, the inhabitants of Chestnut Level petitioned for a necessary road leading from said Chestnut Level to James Buckley's Mill (1 D. 146). William Smith, Alexander Sewright, John Caldwell, Joseph Long, John Robinson and John Stewart were named viewers.

There is no return made by this jury of view. But at the next Court there is a return of a road from Sewright's to Buckley's Mill road, and it recites that the return is made pursuant to an order directed, at the last Court. This beginning point was not the present well-known Chestnut Level, but a locality near Carmargo, in Eden Township. See 4 col. Rec. 313, where it is stated that John Kyle lived at Chestnut Level. Kyle's farm was at the northwestern corner of present Eden Township. (1 D. 8.) A road from Chestnut Level to Mechanics Grove could, from that point, enter the Sewright road to Buckley's. 1 D. 157.

1736—ROAD, SEWRIGHT'S TO BUCKLEY'S MILL.

At May sessions 1736, there was filed a return by a jury of road-viewers of a road leading from Alexander Sewright's to James Buckley's

Mill (1 D. 157). The viewers state that their report is made pursuant to an order, issued to them at last Court. But no such order appears.

The courses and distances first extend roughly south by east about 2 miles (612) perches)—then due east 1068 perches or about 3½ miles; then "along an old road" either 36 perches or 304 perches, east by north, then due east 308 perches about a mile, then northeast by east by several courses, 1270 perches or 4 miles to Buckley's Road. The whole course is 11 ¾ mles. ...

These courses and distances place Alexander Sewright in the neighborhood of Carmargo or New Providence—near Smith's Mill etc., Sewright's appointed as a viewer on the Gap to Buckley road discussed above (1D. 146) would indicate he lived in the Pequea Valley or toward Buckley's. The Quarter sessions index seems to regard this as the road from Chestnut Level to Buckley's, petitioned for at February 1736 Court; (1 D. 146) but the courses and distances clearly forbid that. If the first 2 miles extended northward instead of southward, this might be true.

This road begins as we have stated, somewhere near the head branches of Beaver Creek, then goes south by east about two miles south of Quarryville and then turns at right angles eastward near the line between Colerain, Eden, Bart and then proceeds east by north to the Octoraro, about, Nobleville. The latter half of it, corresponds somewhat with the "Noble Road" and is considerably south of the "Valley Road." The "Old Road" which it passes over, in part was likely a "customary" road. The angle where it turns from south to east seems to be about 2 miles from present Mechanics Grove. The map illustrates its location as called for by the return of the viewers. It is the same as the preceding one just described, beginning at Chestnut Level, near Carmargo.

1736—ROAD, PETER FIERRE'S TO JAMES WHITEHILL'S LINE.

At May Sessions 1736 the inhabitants of Sadsbury Township petitioned for a road from Peter Fierre's land near Isaac Lefever's to the road laid out from James Whitehill's to the County line. Viewers were according appointed 1(D. 156).

At next Court when return was made (1 D. 169) though the courses and distances are not stated Samuel Blythe and Hugh Gilliland filed a petition objecting that the road was laid out over their land to their injury and they asked a review to be ordered and it was so done. At the November Court the proceeding was continued (1 D. 183). At the February Court 1737 the report was made and it was named a Road from Peter Fierre's land to James Whitehill's Line. The Whitehill end of the road as laid out is "where a road formerly laid out from a public road to the County line," ends. The road begins in Fierre's land and extends southward 526 perches slightly eastward to Samuel Blythe's land, about one and two-third miles. We have seen Samuel Blythe had land on Pequea Creek (1 D. 123) near western boundary of Salisbury township.

The road then passes through Christopher Griffith's, Stephen Cole's, Robert Hoar's, Hugh Gilliland's and to James Whitehill's land a whole distance from Fierre's of 4¾ miles. It ends at or near Prouncial Road near County Line. At least James Whitehill declares, in an early road petition that he lives two miles from Provincial Road. He had land near Pequea Church.

1737—ROAD, PEXTON TO PHILADELPHIA (Clay & Hinkletown Pike).

On March 24, 1737 report was made to the Governor and Council that the Pexton Road was laid out and they approved it and it became a "King's Highway" (4 Col. Rec. 181) We of Lancaster County know this road as the old Downingtown and Harrisburg Pike or locally the Clay and Hinkletown Pike. The courses and distances may be found fully set out in the said volume of the Colonial Records. It begins at Harris' Ferry and ends at Downingtown, being 68½ miles long,. It strikes Lancaster County at the northwestern corner of Elizabeth township about three miles northwest of Brickerville. At Brickerville it crosses the Lancaster and Tulpyhocken road, laid out, as we shall see in 1742 (1 D. 327). About thee miles east of Brickerville, it passes through Clay at the boundary of Clay Township where it crosses over Middle Creek, as called for, in the draft; then continuing southeast about five miles, it crosses Cocalico, as called for in the draft now at Ephrata. Here it also crosses the Bear's Mill and Tulpyhocken Hill, Road, laid out in 1748 (2 D. 59 and 62). It then proceeds in the same general direction southeast through Murrell, to Hinkletown, a distance of about four miles and crosses the Conestoga at the latter place; about five miles farther on it reaches Blue Ball and passes through East Earl, Fetterville, Sorrel Horse, Beartown and near Cambridge to and across the Chester County line. At Blue Ball it crosses another "King's Highway", the Lancaster and Coventry Iron Works' Road known in part as the New Holland Pike laid out in 1738 by Councils (See 4 Col. Rec. 267). The draft does not mention any of the owners of land along the way, It mentions all the main streams. Where it approaches Caernarvon Township; it mentions Cedar Run and then Evans' Run and then nothing more 'till the Chester County line is reached. Evans' run is in the southwestern corner of Caernarvon Township and Nathan Evans' Mill was on it, which was the terminus of another road laid out in 1752 (See 2 D. 86). Cedar Run is mentioned as 339 perches west of Evans' Run or about one mile and is near Cedar Lane station on Downingtown Railroad.

1737—ROAD, LANCASTER AND MOUNT PLEASANT.

At August Court 1737 (1 D. 205) the inhabitants about Drumore Township filed a petition setting forth the necessity of a road to lead from Conowingo Creek in said Township to Lancaster. Viewers were appointed to lay it out. Drumore at that time included all of Little Britain and Fulton Townships At February Court 1738 Drumore was divided so that the southeastern half by a line described be called Little Britain (1D. 221).

A road, apparently was laid out and returned by the viewers, but there is no record of the same, in the docket or files. There is, apparently, no term missing from the docket, but the minutes are not complete records of each session. At May Term 1738 inhabitants of Conestoga and Martic Townships filed a petition setting forth that a road had been laid out from Lancaster to Rock Run, and that it was laid out to their disadvantage and they ask for a review. Such a review was ordered. (1 D. 227). These reviewers also made a return of their proceedings and then the inhabitants of Conestoga and Lampeter filed objections, at August Court 1738 and asked another review, which was ordered (1 D. 233. The first eleven miles at the Southern end were already opened and the Court did not include that part in this second review (1 D. 233).

At February Court, 1739 a return was finally made of the road (1 D. 241). In the return they recite that a return was made to February

Court 1737 and confirmed and ready to be opened etc., and that certain alterations were ordered and that they have made a final review of the same. Then the courses and distances are therein set out. They begin at the top of a hill called "Mount Pleasant" in Little Britain Township and passing northward at a distance of one and a quarter miles it passes Abraham Cullet's plantation, the next place called for is the "eleven miles" tree; then going seven-eight of a mile farther it reaches the dwelling places of George Caldwell and Andrew Cunningham, and one & one-fourth mile farther on Richard Duggan's house, at the 13 Miles Tree; it then proceeds on northward and the next call is the 16 miles tree a little less than two miles south of Pequea Creek. It then crosses Pequea Creek "below John Byers's" which is in the neighborhood of Byerland Mennonite Church. It then continues northward along the line between John DeHoff and Samuel Myers and by the west side of Martin Kendig's planttation (part of it now John B.Kendig's farm) and by John Newcomers, Jacob Snavely's Christian Ferree's Charles Pippin's, George Gryter's and Christian John's in all about 4 miles (1310 perches) from Pequea Creek crossing to Mill Creek, crossing at now Pugh's Mill. Thence it proceeds by Philip Shollenberger, Stephen Rensbarger, Michael Byerly and Thomas Doyle, 280 perches to Conestoga Creek, at what appears to be Rockland Street. It then continues north-by-west until it enters South Queen Street and then goes up South Queen Street about half a mile to the Court House, which was then in Penn Square. It is 23 miles long; (bee-line).

Its starting point was near Pleasant Grove and it proceeded up, the Big Conogngo Creek to Buck; then west of Smithville and of Herrville, and east of Marticville on by Baumgardner's Mill and Baumgardner's station and by West Willow and by Hollinger's and to Lancaster by the route mentioned. From a point below Hensel, on the Little Britain line a branch passing through Drumore Center, at that point about two miles west of the main road passing up Conowingo Valley was opened and joined the main line again about two miles southeast of Rawlinsville. This branch is about seven miles long and lies on high ground. It is now considered the main road. Mount Pleasant was described as near Rock Run in Maryland. A road from Peach Bottom extending eastward and crossing the Lancaster and Mount Pleasant Road at a place called for fixed the place where the southern portion of the road was located. A road from Good's Mill on Pequea also proceeding east by south also fixed its location at that point where it intersects it. The Court House fixes the northern end. Therefore the ancient location of the Lancaster and Peach Bottom or Pleasant Grove road may be definitely established.

Mount Pleasant is located in Scott's map of 1824, near Chestnut Level, at that date; but the true location of this road is not in doubt. The west side of Martin Kendig's plantation makes it definite near West Willow, and John Byer's tract also fixes it below Baumgardner's. Good's is now Hess' Mill, known as the Burnt mill.

1737—ROAD, DAVISON'S TO THE GAP.

At August Session 1737 Strasburg inhabitant filed a petition in Court asking that a road be laid and from the south end of Alexander Davison's land to the public road at Francis Jones. The Court appointed viewers for the purpose (1 D. 206).

Those viewers made a report at next sessions (1 D. 215) and returned the courses and distances of said road, it being in all only 2 and two-third miles long. However, it fixed the residence of certain prominent people. The

courses make up an irregular southeast line, beginning at Davison's land, thence going by the several courses of a road leading from Peter Ferrie's to the Provincial Road a short distance and finally ending in the Gap road at Francis Jones, who lived near Gap as we have shown before (1 D. 123).

1737—ROAD, HARRIS FERRY TO LANCASTER.

We have seen that at November Session 1737 (1 D. 58) there was an application for a road from Donegal to Lancaster. The Proceeding seems to have failed.

At the August Sessions of 1737 a record was made that some time past, viewers were appointed to lay out a road from Harris Ferry to Lancaster and that the viewers have proceeded as far as Powell's Ferry near Conowingo; but because the weather became so cold that viewers quit, another set of viewers were asked for and were appointed (1 D. 206) to continue laying out the same to Lancaster town.

No return is recorded in the November session records (1 D. 209). But a petition was presented at said session (1 D. 215) by Hempfield inhabitants stating that a road was laid out from Pextan to Lancaster and that there can be found a much more ready and convenient way and they ask for a review. The Court appointed new reviewers, and ordered them to make alterations if they see fit according to the request in the petition. Nothing more appears until at February Court 1736, the inhabitants of Donegal pray for a review of so much of the Paxton and Lancaster Road as lies between Conewago Creek and the hill at John Kauffman's and power be given the reviewers to be appointed, to correct that matter and to preceed with said road towards Lancaster (1 D. 240). The Court appointed viewers.

At May Court, 1739, the reviewers presented their, report of the road from John Harris' Ferry or Susquehannna to Lancaster (1 D. 250) and they state that the various objections were finally settled. They return (in the part of the draft recorded) a road about 36 miles long; (but only 18 miles of the courses and distances appear of record) beginning at said River running southwestwardly going a distance of 669 perches, about 2 miles and at that point mentioning John Foster; then farther, 1160 perches, about 3½ miles, to William Renwick's Run; then farther, ¾-mile, to Adam Bratten's fence; then 794 perches or 2½ miles farther to William Craig's field, then farther, 586 perches, about 1¾ miles, to Swatara Creek; then farther, 1070 perches or three and one-third miles to John Powell's House, (this likely was at Powell's Ferry in Conoy); then farther, 528 perches or one and two-third miles to "The Hill"; then farther, 432 perches or one and one-third miles, to Thomas Harris' House, and then specifying two courses more making about a mile, the record abruptly ends. It indicates that the remainder was lost before being recorded.

In August 1739 the Paxton people wanted their end of this road laid on better ground (1 D. 263).

1738—ROAD, PENNELL'S MILL TO KING'S MILL.

The inhabitants of Conowingo filed a petition in Court at May Sessions 1738 setting forth the necessity of a road from Caleb Pennell's Turning Mill, near the mouth of Peter's Creek to James King's Mill on Conowingo Creek (1 D. 227) and to continue it till it meets the road leading from King's Mill to Octoraro. This latter road we have heretofore discussed (See Road dated 1734; see also 1 D. 98). The Court appointed the reviewers asked for. These viewers made their report at August Sessions (1 D. 232). They began at the Pier-Head of Pennell's Mill,

thence passed up the Mill race, on the north side, of Peter's Creek 110 perches to the creek, thence over the Creek and thence farther on over the south branch of the Forks of the Creek, thence on to William Steel's plantation and farther on over a branch called "Puddle-Dock" about a mile from the forks and thence on east by north to a point 647 perches from the first crossing of Peter's Creek where it crosses the Lancaster and Mt. Pleasant Road (thereby fixing said last named road at that point); thence, to Hugh Patrick's and on to Big Conowingo Creek, at James King's Mill to meet the road from his Mill to Octoraro.

1738—ROAD, KING'S MILL TO FALENTINE FORD (OCTORARO)

In 1738 presumably at August Sessions, (But See I D. 233) the inhabitants of Little Britain township filed a petition setting forth that some time before, a road was laid out from James King's Mill to Octoraro (See Road Ante, 1 D. 98); but that it ends at a point on Octoraro Creek, where no road from Chester County meets it. They pray for another to be laid out, from said Mill to Falentine Ford lower down Octoraro where the road laid out from Henry Reynold's Mill in Chester County, will meet it. The Court appointed viewers.

At November Court (1 D. 228) they laid out a road as prayed for running southeastwardly from King's Mill on Conowingo. It passed James Morrison and Robert Anderson and proceeded to Falentine Ford, where the road from Henry Reynold's Mill met it.

This report is written in the docket under May Sessions; but it belongs to the records of November Sessions, since the petition is in the August Sessions, unless the petition belongs under February Session's minutes.

1738—ROAD, OCTORARO FORKS TO MIDDLE OCTORARO CHURCH.

At August Court 1738, there is a record of a petition of the inhabitants of Middle Octoraro in Drumore Township setting forth their hardships and inconvenience for want of a road to Meeting-House, Mills and Lancaster Town. They pray that a road may be laid out from Samuel Fulton's plantation near said Creek to Lancaster and likewise to a branch near the center of the inhabitants to lead to Buckley's Mill. Viewers were appointed to lay out a road from said Fulton's to the road leading to said Mill near Henry Frye's or Frye's, and to branch to said Mill, near Daniel McConnel's; and to make report (1 D. 234). "Said Creek," must refer to Middle Octoraro. The western branch of Octoraro forks; and the larger, or eastern fork passes or flows, down between the Eastern Branch and the rest of the Western Branch. It flows southward through the midde of present Bart Township—at that time, Sadsbury Township; of February 1738 set out, in a petition of the inhabitants about the "Forks hence it is "Middle Octoraro."

The records of November 1738 Court are missing; but the minutes of February 1739 are set out in a petition of the inhabitants about the "Fork of Octoraro", that road was laid out pursuant to an Order to August Term from Samuel Fulton's plantation towards Lancaster and the inhabitants did not have notice of the same. It is further stated that, the road so laid out parallels another road not a mile distant in part. Viewers were asked, for a remedy of this and were appointed. This proves that the first viewers did lay out a road.

The second viewers so appointed, laid out the roads asked for and made return to May Court 1739 (See 1 D. 249). The road laid out begins at Fulton's plantation and it trends northward by John McConnell's

and Hugh Buckley's by Mathew Patten's on to John Reid's ground and on to a road formerly laid out, being to this point, about 3½ miles; it then goes down through "a stony valley" to "Cotter's Creek" and one branch bears toward Lancaster and the other toward the Buckley's Mill road. Near the beginning of the road, just after Hugh Barkley's land is passed, a northwest course of half a mile leads to "School House Branch."

This is a very interesting road. The Middle Octoraro Meeting House is the one on Meeting House Branch of Middle Octoraro. The School House Branch is one a little farther south. No doubt it was a Church School. But we have no evidence of that fact in these records. The "Stony Valley" is one to the north of the Meeting House in the diretion of the Old Copper Mines.

There is some haziness as to just where Fulton's plantation is, but it is stated to be at the "Forks of Octoraro" and that can mean only the point where Meeting House Branch joins the main west branch of Octararo. See same on the map designated " 1—249" etc.

1738—ROAD, GIBSON'S TO PROVINCIAL ROAD (SALISBURY)

At August Sessions 1738 the inhabitants of Salisbury township presented a petition setting forth the necessity for a road to mill and market; and that the same may be laid out from the north side of George Gibson's land to the Provincial Road from Lancaster to Philadelphia. opposite William Richardson's land and leading to Jarvis Mill. Viewers were appointed for the purpose (1 D. 234). The November 1738 records are lost and what was done at that Court in this road matter cannot be discovered. No return was made at February Court, and further information on this road cannot be had.

1738—ROAD, LANCASTER AND COVENTRY IRON WORKS.

At the meeting of the Governor and Council on January 4, 1738 (See 4 Col. Rec. 267) they approved as a "King's Highway" the road laid out by their order, from Benjamin Witmer's near Lancaster (on the Lancaster High Road) to Coventry Iron Works on French Creek. A part of this road from Mechanicsburg to New Holland, was later the New Holland Pike. The road asked for began about the same place on the Old Provincial Road, where the new State Highway leaves that road (near Witmer's residence today) and struck north-by-east to Mechanicsburg. It then continued eastwardly-by-north and intersected the Clay and Hinkletown Turnpike, that is the Old Paxton Road about two miles northwest of Blue Ball, leaving New Holland a mile to the south. Then it adopted the Paxton Road to Blue Ball and then again turned east-by-north into Caernarvon Township by Evans' Mill and along the Conestoga by Churchtown. by Morgantown and on to French Creek. It is strange that, it should not have gone through New Holland; but the courses and distances lead it north of that town. The viewers appointed to lay it out were men of eminence in those days. Those for the Lancaster end were: Thomas Edwards, Jacob Bear, Emanuel Carpenter, Hans Groff, Simon King and John Mendenhall.

The proceedings recite that a petition of sundry inhabitants of Lancaster County, was presented and read January 1737, setting forth the want of a high road from the town of Lancaster to Coventry Iron Works on French Creek, in Chester County, praying for viewers, etc., therefore viewers were appointed etc. This road was the result.

The persons named along its course were Benjamin Witmer at the starting point; Jacob Heller (near now Mechanicsburg), George Line, Andrew Meixel, Hans Good, Philip Sheaffer, Casper Stofer, Michael Ranck,

Jacob Weaver and others. These are within that stretch which lies between Mechanicsburg and Blue Ball. Further on Evan David's Run is mentioned and John Mendenhall both in East Earl. Then comes Nathan Evans' land, at the western edge of Caernarvon Township and then the upper branches of the Conestoga are reached and the various residents of Caernarvon Welsh settlement, among them: George Hudson, Thomas Williams, John Bowan, Thomas Morgan, Robert Ellis and others are mentioned. It finally reaches the county line and passes on to French Creek.

1739—ROAD, McELWAINE (E. EARL) TO PROVINCIAL ROAD.

At November Court 1738 a petition was presented, asking for a road from John McElwaine's on Paxton Road, southward, past the Pequea Presbyterian Church and on to the Provincial Road a short distance west of Cains. On this petition viewers were appointed. The November Court proceedings, as we have said, are lost, but the records of May 1739, state that such petition was filed. The viewers filed their report at May term and therein set forth that the road as laid out by them begins in Paxton Road at John McElwaine's. It proceeds southerly by courses and distances 1276 perches or 4 miles to the Meeting House and thence farther 1 2-3 miles or 560 perches to the King's Highway at the Western end of Daniel Cookson's, containing in all about 5 2-3 miles. The Court confirmed the road. The starting point is East Earl. (See 1 D. 248.)

1739—ROAD, LANCASTER TO JACOB BEAR'S MILL.

At May Term 1736 a report of viewers appointed to lay out a public road from Lancaster to Jacob Bear's Mill appears. There is no record of the appointment of such viewers but such appointment may have been made at a session of which the record was lost. This report (1 D. 250) sets forth the courses and distances beginning at the street " at the corner of the town square," joining on land of Henry Funk, thence along between Funk's land and Jacob Nutt in a northeast direction first by a course north 50 degrees, east 300 perches, thence by irregular courses generally north-east 100 perches to Jacob Funk's meadow, thence by courses north-east 139 perches to John Davies House and then generally north-east about 3 miles farther to Jacob Bear's Mill, on Carter's Run at Oregon. This will be recognized as, in part, the present Oregon or Catfish Pike, part of the Ephrata road.

This road meets the Gap to Bear's Mill Road at Bear's Mill. In 1748 the extension of this road through Ephrata and into Berks County was laid out (2 D. 62) Carter's Creek is mentioned (1 D. 293).

In May Court 1745 a petition was filed, setting out that this road was inconvenient and that a better one could be had. The Court appointed viewers to review it and they reported at August Court beginning at Jacob Bear's Mill, and pursuing a more westerly course they lay it out passing Philip Knight's and John Snavely's land and intersecting the Lancaster and Lititz Road (Called the road from Jacob Huber's to Lancaster) making the whole distance 4½ miles, thereby saving a mile of the length. It would seem that the southern end of this reviewed road is the one in use today, as the old one of 1736 cut north-eastwardly from Penn Square and lay in a different place, (2 D. 17).

1739—ROAD, CHESTNUT LEVEL TO PEACH BOTTOM.

At May Sessions 1739 the inhabitants of Drumore Township presented a petition praying that a road be laid out, from the Lancaster and

Mount Pleasant road about a mile north of Chestnut Level Church to Peter's Creek and Susquehanna, reaching Peter's Creek at Sheep Pen Ford. Viewers were appointed (1 D. 252). These viewers reported at August Court (1 D. 265) and the draft returned set forth a road beginning at Adam Tate's plantation in the Lancaster and Mount Pleasant road. Thence they proceed southward by several courses 454 perches to the Presbyterian Meeting House, passing lands of William Ritchie on the way. They then proceed south-by-west by short distances and courses by William Cheny's, James Morrison's, Nathaniel Wiltshire's and Jedediah Alexander's to Caleb Pennel's about four miles on to Peter's Creek; beyond this point near the mouth of Peters Creek they proceed southeast about a mile, to an old road formerly laid out by Cecil County Court from Rock Run to Peach Bottom ,and by this means reach Peach Bottom. This will be recognized today as the road leading off diagonally to the west from the main Lancaster and Pleasant Grove road near the point where the road to Mechanics Grove leaves the said road passing at right angles to the east. It is the branch which leads by Chestnut Level Church, today to Peter's Creek and Peach Bottom.

We note here that Chestnut Level is not called Mount Pleasant Level as it was nearly a hundred years later, as may be seen in Scott's map of Lancaster County, dated 1824.

1739—ROAD, BAINBRIDGE TO MOUNT JOY.

At May Court 1739 inhabitants of Donegal and others filed their petition asking persons to be appointed to lay out a road from the Lancaster and Pextan Road to the Susquehanna at Jonathan Davenport's plantation. Viewers were accordingly appointed (1 D. 252).

The matter of this road seems to have lain dormant for nearly 3 years. Then at February Court 1742 (1 D. 325) a petition was presented by Thomas Wilkins setting forth that the orders to lay out the road from Jonah Davenport's on Susquehanna and the Pextan Road had not been acted on and other viewers were asked for. The Court accordingly appointed new viewers.

At August Court 1742, report was made on this road (2 D. 24). It is stated to begin at Logan's Ferry on Susquehanna and proceeded almost due east by a line bulging northward about a mile and a half, to Conoy Creek, passing John Galbraith's old field on the way; then onward 1180 perches, (3 and two-third miles) to Donegal Church and farther on by James Cain, Samuel Smith and Jos. Work, 766 perches or 2 and one-third miles, stated as being 220 perches west of Little Chickies Creek. It was laid out by Arthur Patterson, Lavey Lowry, Gordon Howard, Andrew Boggs and Samuel Trott. It extends from Bainbridge to Mount Joy.

1739—ROAD, POSTLETHWAITE'S TO LANCASTER.

At August Sessions 1739 the inhabitants of Hempfield and Conestoga filed a petition praying that viewers be appointed to lay out a road from Conestoga Creek at John Postlethwaite's Mill to the town of Lancaster. The Court appointed John Postlethwaite, Joshua Low, Abram Hare, Alexander Ritchie, John Myers and William Wright and ordered them to lay out the same, if they saw need for it. (1 D. 265).

There are no further proceedings to be found in the matter. It cannot be known whether the first road to Lancaster was that by way of Blue Rock road, laid out by Millersville to Lancaster, in 1742; see infra or by way of New Danville using Old Conestoga Road as part of the way.

1739—ROAD, SPRING GARDEN TO PENRYN.

At November Session 1739 the inhabitants of Warwick and others filed, a petition setting forth the great need of a road from the King's Road near Joseph Jervis's westerly by John Eby's Mill and Elias Myer's Mill and as far as George Abey's Mill and farther if need be. The Court appointed Gabriel Carpenter, William Richardson, Christian Long, Jacob Huber, John Kingey, and Samuel Bear as viewers to lay same out and report (1 D. 275).

February Court of 1740 (1 D. 279), upon return made, by the viewers above appointed the petition of inhabitants of Cocalico Township was presented, setting forth, that the road was laid out and as laid out was of little use; but that the same may be remedied, by laying out the same from Jarvis' to John Abey's and then between Sheaffer's and Musselman's by Hans Groff's and Abraham Deer's to George Abey's. The Court appointed reviewers to examine into the matter and report (1 D. 279). The return made which was objected to, does not appear among the records.

At May Sessions of 1740 (1 D. 87) it was stated that the viewers have made no report on this road; and another petition was presented setting forth that the road, if laid out by Jacob Bear's Mill on Carter's Creek, would be less hurtful and of much advantage and they pray other viewers be appointed. And the Court appointed Rudy Berne, John Sterrett, James Jackson, John Davies (fuller) James Smith and Philip Shaffer, a set of men mostly from a distance, as viewers.

At August Sessions 1740 the inhabitants of Warwick and others, filed a petition stating that the "old road which was made and used in early times would answer the inhabitants better than that already, (recently) laid through their township from Joseph Jervis's to a road near Michael Betley's "and they ask that the same be viewed by the persons appointed to review the road laid out to Jacob Bear's Mill. The Court so appointed them and ordered that "if they see cause, to regulate Peter's Road to Carter's Creek and from thence to lay out a road to or near Michael Betley's by courses and distances and make return"; (1 D. 293).

This road case seems to have became a contest between Cocalico and Warwick Townships. It will be observed that, both sets of citizens filed petitions. We note that it is here also definitely stated that Jacob Bear's Mill was on Carter's Creek. It should be noticed, also that, Peter's Road is mentioned by name, by the Court and is called "the old road used in early times" by the petitioners. We call attention also to the fact that the Old Road, laid out by the Chester County Court in 1726 (2 D. 6) for a large part of its way, lay in this locality. One asks why (when at least three roads across these valleys, were used some laid out and some not) why this agitation for another?

At November Sessions 1740, the re-viewers finally returned a road, twenty-one and three-fourths miles long (1 D. 300). I beg you to notice that the original draft of this road may be found in the office. It is one of the few papers yet to be found concerning the Court proceedings at these early dates.

The report recites that, upon a petition of the inhabitants of Warwick to November Sessions 1739, there was an order to lay out a road from Jos. Jervis's, to a private way leading to Pextan road, not far from Michael Betley's which road after several petitions and reviews was confirmed this present sessions and ordered to be recorded. The courses of the same follow the report stating that the beginning point is one half mile west of Jos. Jervis's Mill on the Provincial

Road. Thence it follows in a north and gradually curving westerly curve. passing over land of William Richardson, James McCurdy, James Young, John Abey's Mill, on Mill Creek, about 2 miles south of New Holland and about 5 miles west-by-north of the starting point of this road. James Young's is about half way between Jervis' end and Abey's, Jervis' Mill the starting point is at Spring Garden in Salisbury Township. As the road proceeds west by north from Abey's Mill, at a point 440 perches distant, it strikes "the old road." From the map it is apparent that is Old Peter's Road. At distance of about 6 miles north, about 60 degrees west, it crosses Conestoga Creek about a mile and a quarter west of Samuel Groff, and Christ Wenger's line. It crossed the Conestoga about two miles above the fork, made by Cocalico Creek and also the same distance above, Old Peter's Road, the Road of 1726 and the Leacock-Earl Line. It crosses about 5 miles above Bear's Mill and 2 miles above Brownstown. Then, after crossing land of Edward Furniss and John Smith, about 540 perches or less than 2 miles beyond Conestoga it crosses Cocalico Creek. It runs thence by same direction past Michael Bowers' and Ulrich Huber's run and thence to the line of Jacob Huber and Christian Bomberger about 5 miles west of the Cocalico crossing, where it crosses the Lancaster, Lititz and Brickerville Road, a little less than 3 miles south of Brickerville. At this road-crossing point lived Jacob Huber iron master and very successful and prominent, or at least he had land there. The point is about 1¼ miles north of Lititz. From this point it extends north-west about 3½ miles nearly to Penryn, to a point where according to the record after passing over Jacob Conrad's and Adam Keene's land, it ends in an unlaid out road leading into Paxtan Road.

This was one of the great and important roads of the County.

1740—ROAD, CRAIGHEAD'S (MIDDLE OCTORARO CHURCH) TO SMITH'S MILL.

At February Sessions 1740 inhabitants of Martic and Sadsbury Townships filed a petition forth that they had no road either to meeting, mill or market, and asked that viewers be appointed to lay out a road from John Small's by James Dunwoody's to the Great Road opposite to Craighead's Meeting House. The Court appointed John Ewing, Andrew Work, Joshua McKinnie Alexander Work, James McCracken and Samuel Kyle to view the same and report. (1 D. 280.)

No action was had on this till May Term 1741 (1 D. 307) when the viewers reported that as to a road from the Great Road leading to William Smith's Mill, they laid out the same beginning at Craighead's Meeting House and extending on a west-northwest course four miles and a quarter to great road leading to said Smith's Mill. The Court confirmed the same. That Middle Octoraro Church is meant is further evident from the fact that Alexander Craighead was pastor there from 1735 to 1749. See Presbytery minutes.

1740—ROAD, PENNEL'S TO MILES FORD.

At August Sessions 1740 inhabitants of Little Britain filed a petition setting forth the need of a road beginning at Caleb Pennell's thence over Britain Ford over lower Conowingo, and thence by James Porter's store—and on till it met a road in Chester County to Miles Ford on Octoraro. The Court oppointed viewers (1 D. 293).

At November Sessions they filed their report (1 D. 298), following the course asked for, stating that they begin at or near Pennel's at the northeast corner of a field called Slate Hill or (State Hill); thence by

William McDowell's and on over Conowingo nearly four miles away, at Britain Ford, now Little Texas, thence to a road leading from Pat Ewing to Miles Ford and on to James Porter's store by Nathaniel Ewing's and John Stoll's to Octoraro Creek, then up same about 1-6 of a mile to Miles Ford over the same. The same was confirmed.

1740—ROAD, BANGOR CHURCH TO COMPASS CHURCH.

At August Sessions 1740 (1 D. 293) divers of the Congregation of Bangor Church in Caernarvon Township filed a petition, setting forth the need of a road, from said church to the Pequea Church. The Court appointed John Morgan, Thomas Morgan, Edward Berwick, Andrew Douglass, Jerard Graham, and John Davies to view same, the most convenient way from Bangor to the King's Road near John Miller's and Pequea Church.

The viewers reported at November sessions (1 D. 299) a road beginning at Bangor Church, thence west by south 320 perches, one mile along the Great Road, thence south-ward by various courses and distances crossing over branches of Conestoga, on east of Beartown into Salisbury Township at the north-east corner and then over the head branches of Brandywine Creek and by Cambridge and on, almost directly south, about a half mile from the eastern boundary of the County to the King's Road, near Compass, about Cains. The whole was eight and one half miles long.

1741—ROAD, SMITH'S MILL TO EWING FORD.

At May Sessions 1741, a petition of divers inhabitants of Lancaster County was filed setting forth the "need of a road from William Smith's Mill on Beaver Creek, to a Ford on Octoraro called Ewing's, from whence there is a way open to William Brown's Mill." The Court appointed John Hare, Jr., William Smith, Martin Meilin, Jr., Andrew Caldwell, (of Drumore), James Jackson and Caleb Pennock, as viewers. (1 D. 308.)

They made report at August Court beginning at the said Ewing's Ford and thence by a north-west course mentioning courses and distances but not naming any streams crossed nor land owners, to William Smith's Mill; and the same was confirmed and ordered to be opened. (See 1 D. 314) William Smith's mill was in Martic, now Providence Township at New Providence. It cannot have been at Carmargo because that is in Eden Township. That Smith's Mill was in Martic Township (See 1 D. 73). The courses of this road lay along west branch of Octoraro and it began on Octoraro at Spruce Grove. It ran to White Rock and Puseyville, Collins, Quarryville, and New Providence. At Smith's Mill it was joined by a road laid out a little later directly leading to King's Road at Conestoga Creek east end of Lancaster (2 D. 44 and 103).

The Nelson Ferry road ended in this Smith's Mill to Ewing's road at Brown's Mill near Puseyville. (See 2 D. 69.) As above stated, the road from Octoraro to Brown's Mill (Puseyville), had already been in use.

1741—ROAD, BLUE ROCK TO LANCASTER.

At May Sessions 1741 John Ross the owner of Blue Rock Ferry and other inhabitants filed a petition setting forth the want of a road to be laid out from Lancaster to said Ferry and asked viewers to be appointed (1 D. 308) and viewers were accordingly appointed.

These viewers delayed action and at November Sessions 1741 said John Ross of Hempfield Township, represented to the Court that the viewers to lay out the Blue Rock road had neglected to act and asked the Court to appoint others. They were appointed (1 D. 321).

At May Sessions 1742 (2 D. 23) a return of this road was made and the courses begin at Blue Rock, near John Ross and as the courses are few I will give them as follows: N. 60 degrees east, 154 perches; N. 72 degrees east, 40 perches; north 73 degrees east 181 perches; north 63 degrees, east 288 perches; north 52 degrees, east 215 perches, the whole 951 perches or about 3 miles to Martin Funk's Run. This is the west branch of Little Conestoga; 16 perches farther on Jacob Hostetter's line is reached, then it follows Hostetter's line north by east 268 perches; then 136 perches to North East Branch. In these courses, it passed through now Central Manor and Windom. This North East Branch is a small stream flowing into Little Conestoga, the point is near said creek. Then the course is south-by-east about a mile, 330 perches, to Little Conestoga at the northern end of Millersville. It then continues east 41 perches and north 80 degrees east, 180 perches through Millersville; north 58 degrees, east 900 perches; (the late Millersville Turnpike) to a corner of William Hamilton's Fence, at the end of present Manor Street; thence it continues in Manor Street 118 perches to West King Street the road leading from John Wright's Ferry to Lancaster. The whole is stated to be 8 miles and 191 perches long.

1741—ROAD, LANCASTER (LITITZ) TO TULPYHOCKEN.

At August Sessions 1741 inhabitants of Warwick and Tulpyhocken filed a petition setting forth the need of a road from the town of Lancaster to Tulpyhocken to lead by George Lyttle's Spring and Durst Thomas, and they ask for viewers. The Court appointed Jacob Slaugh, George Lyttle, Jacob Huber, Bastian Royer, Adam Stumpf, and George Grove to view the same and make report (1 D. 315). At the November Court (1 D. 320) report was made that the viewers had not acted or completed the view and some others were asked for and all of them were dropped except Jacob Huber.

At the February Court 1742 the viewers, last appointed, laid out said road and reported. (1 D. 327). They begin at the Court House and pass along Queen Street, north 3 degrees west—to the end of Mr. Hamilton's field thence north 25 degrees, east 179 perches to the line of the town lots. Then the General course is northward and the first point mentioned is George Lyttle's Creek which seems to be a point a short distance south of Lititz. The road then passes on about a mile farther—to the road between Jacob Huber and Christian Bomberger, which is at the Spring Garden and Penryn road we have described above; then 1½ miles farther on, it reaches Lawrence Hoff's line and a little distance farther north crosses a creek by John Brubaker's land which seems to be Hammer Creek about 2 miles south of Brickerville. Then it crosses the Pextan road at Brickerville which the courses and distances do not mention. Two miles beyond Brickerville (north) it mentions the "beginning of the hill" or mountains about the boundary. Another small creek is noted a mile farther on—a branch of Middle Creek and about 2½ miles farther on beyond the County Line north Durst Thomas's Run and Peter Becker's lands are noted and a mile farther on the "Swamp". Then about two miles farther north it crosses the main stream of Upper Middle Creek and then turns north-eastward a distance of about 4 miles to Tulpyhocken into the Great Road leading from Harrisburg to Reading.

1742—ROAD, MATHEW ATKINSON'S MILL TO LANCASTER.

At August Sessions 1742 an order was granted to certain viewers to lay out a road from Mathew Atkinson's Mill to the road at Joshua Baker's

leading from Lancaster. The courses and distances were: beginning at Atkinson's door thence south 28 degrees, west 70 perches, south 10 degrees, west 30 perches, south 3 degrees, west 63 perches, south 15 degrees, east 46 perches, south 13 degrees, east 20 perches, south 30 degrees, west 32 perches, south 50 degrees, west 5 perches to Joshua Baker's plantation, then south 48 degrees, west 36 perches into said road." (2 D. 21).

There is nothing to show where this ending point was with reference to Lancaster and therefore I have set out the courses and distances. There was an application made as appears in Docket No. 1 by Stephen Atkinson for a road from his mill to Lancaser but it was withdrawn.

1742—ROAD, BLAINSPORT TO CHURCHTOWN

A return to court was made in 1743 of a draft of a road from near Blainsport to Bangor Church, pursuant to an order issued at November Sessions 1742. The viewers were John Carpenter, Everhard Ream, John Rubler, Jacob Browner, Henry Mowrer and Philip Evans. It called for a beginning at foot of Tulpyhocken Hills to begin on the most proper place between the western spring of the main branch of Cocalico and the head of Cocusyn and from thence to lead down toward the forks of Muddy Creek and by the house of Edward Edwards unto the next road that leads to Philadelphia (2 D. 21.)

The survey and draft begin the courses and distances at a spring near the foot of Tulpyhocken Hill near the old road and the only place it refers to a stream is where at a distance from the start of 694 perches or 2 1-6 miles it calls for a mill dam. This would seem to be at a branch of Swamp Creek near where it crosses the Ephrata and Reading Road near Reinholds. Its course is generally southeast but it makes a slight compound curve or inverted "S" in the first half budging to the east and in the second or southern half convexing west. The whole is 17 miles and 12 perches, about 16 miles bee-line. It passes near by Adamstown, Schwartzville, Muddy Creek and Spring Grove and then to its end at Churchtown. The calls along its course are all trees. No streams or other roads are noted at all. It crosses the northern or smaller branch of Muddy Creek at Adamstown near the County line, but the southern or larger branch about 4 miles south west of the county line and crosses a small northeast corner of East Earl Township.

Note: In Docket No. 2, the pages called for are found in the part of the docket devoted to roads, near the middle of the book. That part of the docket is marked by corners of the pages clipped. The docket referred to is the recopied docket.

1743—ROAD, MARIETTA TO LANCASTER GREAT ROAD

In 1743 viewers heretofore appointed, whose appointment the records do not show, made return of a road laid out from Anderson's Ferry on Susquehanna, near Marietta, towards Lancaster (2 D. 28.)

Beginning at Anderson's Ferry at the house of James Anderson the course is north from 70 to 80 degrees east by Mr. Ewing and Nath. Little's to Henry Viler's (Weller's) land a little less than 5 miles. From thence "the courses of an old road 374 perches" and thence by other courses mentioned curving gradually a little south of east, a total of 928 perches east of Viler's or a little less than 3 miles to Peter Good's line; thence by his line about 1-3 mile and and then south east 120 perches farther on to the Lancaster Great Road. The whole is 7 miles and 134 perches long. The courses and distances of this road would make it strike the Harrisburg pike about two miles southeast of Landisville about Bamford-

ville. It lay in the neighborhood of Kinderhook, but was north of Silver Springs. The western end, however, east to Silver Springs, may be the western part to present Marietta Turnpike.

1743—ROAD, GAP MOUNTAIN TO MOORE'S MILL ROAD

A curious road beginning in the eastern part of Paradise Township about a mile south of old Conestoga road on the old Daugherty, (now widow Daugherty) to Buckley Mill Road, and then extending by a great number of short irregular courses in an easterly direction about 20 degrees south of east, a distance of about 4½ miles, through Sadsbury Township to a point near Cooperville and then curving roughly east and northeast into Christiana, was laid out in 1743 by virtue of an order issued at August Sessions 1734 (2 D. 29). It began as it states at the Buckley road at a point on "Gap Mountain" and the only point it mentioned in its course is Andrew Moore's and an old road, the old "Valley Road" which it follows a short distance where it begins to curve east and more and more north east, toward its eastern end. It ends in a road "leading from Andrew Moore's Mill to the Gap". It is 7 miles and 4 perches long. It seems to duplicate other roads in that county and we cannot tell whether it was opened or not.

1743—ROAD, UNICORN TO KINSEYVILLE (MILES FORD)

In pursuance of an order issued at May sessions 1743 (2 D. 100) a report was made dated July 1 and presented to August Court of a road from a road called Brown's Road in Drumore Township, to Miles Ford on Octorara in Little Britain. It began where the Brown's Road forked toward James Gillepsie's and it took a general southerly course and passing William Montgomery's and passing Samuel Gibson's, reached Little Conowingo about 5 miles from starting point. Farther on, it reached Samuel Scott's. It then passed on south by Joseph Adaire's and Robert Gleim's. Farther on about 3 miles by a very crooked course from its crossing over Little Conowingo it intersected the road from Caleb Pennel's to Miles Ford and then followed that road to Miles Ford and on into Maryland. It was reviewed in part a year later in 1744 (2 D. 33) but not greatly changed. Its starting point was about half a mile east of Unicorn and a mile and a half west of Puseyville at which place Brown's Mill stood.

1744—ROAD, JAMES MOORE TO BLYTHE'S MILL.

In 1744 a return of a road was made by virtue of an order of Court therein recited from James Moore's to Blythe's Mill. It begins at Francis Jones' lane in Salisbury Township, or near Conestoga Road. It proceeds thence east by north 388 perches, thence by Joseph Bainnett's and Robt. Smith's land east half a mile and thence on, east slightly north, 530 perches a little more than 1½ miles to Blythe's Mill. The whole road was three miles and 72 perches long. It was surveyed Sept 6, 1744 and evidently returned to November Court 1744 (2 D. 35). This Blythe's Mill would seem to have been located on the large tributary which flows into Pequea Creek from the south about Paradise, the mill being practically north of Gap.

1745—ROAD, INTERCOURSE TO NOBLEVILLE

At May Court, 1745, a road was returned pursuant to an order issued at February Court, directing a road to be laid out from John Vernor's land on the Provincial Road from Lancaster to Philadelphia, to a certain water corn merchants' mill belonging to Caleb Pierce, George

Churchman and Aaron Musgrove and from there to the county line leading towards the landing.

The viewers return that they begin at the point stated which is in the neighborhood half mile east of Intercourse today, as the courses and distances require it. Thence, they proceed south 100 perches and then strike southeast a whole distance of about 2 miles, where they cross Pequea Creek and in this distance they note Wm. McCausland's land. They then proceed in a southeasterly direction and just beyond Pequea they pass Isaac Lefever's mill and race, then John Jones' land and on about two miles, Charles Parkett's land. About 1½ miles beyond Pequea, they cross old Conestoga road, a distance east of Daugherty's, nearly a mile east; then proceeding further south somewhat east, they strike the old Daugherty to Buckley Road at the northern boundary of Bart Township about ½ mile west of the eastern edge of the township; then they follow the Buckley road 2-3 of a mile or more; then the course is more nearly southward about a mile to the "Mountain road to Moore's Mill" and from that point onward the course strikes southward and gradually curves southeast to the Pierce Mill and then easterly about half a mile to Octorara about a mile below Nobleville and ½ a mile above Buckley's to the mouth of Valley Run. By a bee line the road would be about 10 miles long (2 D. 36).

We make note here that the position of this road is wrong on the small map. It begins at Provincial Road and courses southeasterly, whereas in the map its beginning point is marked nearly 3 miles north of the Provincial Road at another Hatwell Vernons plantation. The whole should be shifted southward about 2-3 of an inch on the small 9x9 inch map, or 5 inches on the blue print. This occurred in confusing John Vernon with Hatwell Vernon. The whole of the road was surely never opened as there is a net-work of roads traversing in the same direction here except between Provincial Road and Conestoga Road. It has been corrected on the large map.

1746—ROAD, RUSTIN'S TO BUCKLEY'S ROAD.

Pursuant to an order of Court issued in 1745, a jury laid out a road from Octorara Creek to the road that leads to Lancaster from Buckley's Mill. The report is dated Jan. 28, 1746 and was presented to February Court ((2 D. 41). The viewers begin at Octorara Creek where Jacob Ruston's road crosses the creek; thence they proceed north 30 degrees west 440 perches; then north 15 degrees, west 80 perches; then north 200 perches and north 30 degrees, west 300 perches; then north 50 degrees, west 116 perches to the road laid out from Buckley's Mill to Lancaster. This road is only 3½ miles long. This road was adopted as the southern end of the boundary line between Sadsbury and Bart Township in 1749, in the following language after following southward on the Buckley road a distance ".....", a road leading to John Taylor's Mill commonly known by the name of Buckley's mill ".....", to a road branching there from commonly known by the name of Ruston's Road and on the east side thereof to the line that divides Colerain and Sadsbury Township, (2 D. 70). It will be seen that the lower triangular end of Sadsbury Township did not then belong to it, but was part of Colerain Township by the straight east and west line of Colerain continuing to the Octorara Creek. This road however practically indicated the boundary of the point of Sadsbury, and it strikes the Octorara at Tweed's Run or near it, which was the point where Ruston's road from Chester County crossed the creek.

1746—ROAD, MUSGROVE'S TO BUCKLEY'S ROAD.

On April 29, 1746, viewers laid out a road pursuant to a prior order from Aaron Musgrove's road to a road formerly laid out to Buckley's Mill. It began on Musgrove's road near land of William Thompson and struck generally south somewhat east less than 2 miles to the road laid out to Buckley's Mill. (2 D. 41.)

It was reviewed and report was made to August Court 1747 (2 D. 55) this time swinging it south, then southeast and ending it in Buckley's road farther east than before. It passed through Calvin Cooper's land. See same in the map. The location of Musgrove's road is shown in the division of Sadsbury and Bart townships in 1749 as follows: "Beginning in a road called Aaron Musgrove's road near the copper mines at Strasburg Township line, where it divides from Sadsbury and down the several courses thereof, on the east side of said road to a new road branching therefrom leading to John Taylor's Mill commonly known by name of Buckley's Mill. This road therefore, simply cuts across the angle from Musgrove's Road to Buckley's Road in Sadsbury toward Ruston's.

1747—ROAD, LANCASTER TO SMITH'S MILL

An order was issued at November Court 1746 to review and lay out a road from Lancaster to Smith's Mill and to make such alterations as may be deemed necessary. The viewers state that they have availed cutting plantations as much as possible. The first view apparently was not satisfactory. There is no record of a prior application. But the application is referred to in this review, dated February 1747 (2 D. 44.)

The road begins at Conestoga Creek on the Great Road leading from Lancaster to Philadelphia and proceeds about 450 perches to south somewhat east to Peter Yorty's Mill on Mill Creek! then about a mile farther to Henry Haines corner, south east. It proceeds 940 perches farther or about 3 miles south east to Pequea Creek which it crosses about a mile and half above mouth of Little Beaver. It then goes on about 1 1-3 mile to Little Beaver which is called a run between Ferre's and Fowler's and then goes a little over two miles more to Big Beaver in Martic and to Michael Groff's Mill, formerly known as Smith's. Other land owners mentioned after passing Haines are D. Carpenter, half mile beyond Haines and just after crossing Pequea, Martin Miller is mentioned. Then a mile farther on Ferree and Fowler, and a half mile beyond that Peter Light and Martin Baer are mentioned and half a mile from Beaver Creek, Jos. McKenny is mentioned.

At August sessions 1747 a review of this road was presented. Its course begins at James Webb's on Conestoga Creek at the Philadelphia Road and proceeds thence to Mill Creek 508 perches or 1 2-3 miles; to Pequea Creek, then onward about 1½ miles to Little Beaver and about 2 miles to Smith's Mill on Big Beaver. The whole is 8¾ miles long. (2 D. 103). This road taken together with the one from Smith's Mill to Ewing's Ford made a direct road from Lancaster to Octorara and on to Wilmington and to the "navigable waters". See these roads on the map. We observe that Smith's Mill was Michael Groff's Mill commonly called here, Smith's Mill. (2 D. 44.)

1748—ROAD, CHESTNUT LEVEL TO PEACH BOTTOM

At August sessions 1748, a road was laid out from near Chestnut Level Church running south by east, half a mile and then to a road laid out through a Maryland tract called Slate Hill. Thence it follows the Maryland road, south-east to Conowingo Creek and goes on by an old

road leading from Joseph Adare's to Porter's Store. This road, making use of several old roads duplicates roads already laid out (2 D. 105).

1748—ROAD, PEACH BOTTOM TO KING'S MILL

At August Court 1748, by virtue of an orer granted at May sessions, a road was laid out beginning in the "customary" road leading rrom James King's to Clover Spring, at the place where the road from King's to Peach Bottom intersects the customary road. The road, then extends north slightly west, about half a mile until it intersects the road from Mount Pleasant to Lancaster Borough (2 D. 2). This is only important in its bearing on the location of Lancaster Road.

1748—ROAD, KIRKWOOD TO TWEED'S (AT OCTORARA)

At May Court 1748, viewers theretofore appointed laid out a road beginning at John Barkley's (now Kirkwood) being a point on a road leading from David Templeton's on Octorara to Lancaster and ending on the Taylor Mill road at Tweed's.

The road as laid out begins near present Kirkwood on the old Templeton Mill to Lancaster Road and proceeded east by north about 4 miles to the Great Road leading from Taylor's Mill to Lancaster ,near Robert Tweed's plantation in Colerain. (2 D. 104.)

The beginning point was a small run (a tributary of Octorara) at Barclay's, now Kirkwood. The ending point is near Tweed's Run which is the one that runs into Octorara across the small southern tip of Sadsbury Township but which then was in Colerain. See Tweed's run marked on Scotts map of 1824. The starting point is about 2½ miles east by north of Puseyville and it is now connected with it, and connected makes a complete road from Nelson's Ferry to Octorara. The importance of the road historically is that it fixes both Taylor's Mill as near Tweed's and Templeton's Mill as farther down on Octorara, on the road leading directly from Union Church. The road was reviewed and so reported August Court 1748, but not much changed (2 D. 62.)

1748—ROAD, OREGON, EPHRATA AND READING

In 1748, there were two roads returned from Oregon, through Ephrata towards Reading. One recites that pursuant to an order of Court, dated August 1748, the viewers had laid out a road beginning at the Tulpyhocken Road at Amazeah Pugh's. This is about a mile beyond Reinhold's station at the county line or beyond it. It is laid out by long straight lines, and does not mention any intervening points; but the general course makes it pass through Denver, Stevens, Ephrata, Akron, Brownstown and Oregon. It is about 14 miles long, and is reported (2 D. 62).

The other lies practically on the same ground but is about 4 miles shorter and begins at or slightly beyond Denver Borough at Bucher's. At John Shirk's about a mile and a quarter south-westward it crosses Cocalico creek, which in fact is Swamp Creek now, a large tributary of Cocalico. It proceeds onward south-westward through the same towns which the original road passed but makes no mention of crossing the main Cocalico at Stevens. However at proper distance farther on it mentions crossing "Cocalico Mill Race, where Ephrata Mill tail empties itself." It then proceeds by many short courses generally northwest and next mentions the Cocalico Creek, again which it crosses about a mile before it reaches Bear's Mill. It is about 10 miles long. It is recorded (2 D. 59.)

However it be, this road was laid out and opened all the way to the Tulpyhocken road and on to Reading at an early date.

No one would think that it was Jacob Bear's Mill which first caused a road to be laid out in the direction of Reading and surely no one would ever think today that Jacob Bear's Mill (now Oregon) was for a number of years the most important point on that road and in fact one of the most important places in that part of Lancaster County. It bears the inconsequential name, popularly of "Catfish," today.

1748—ROAD, WENTZ'S MILL TO KINGS MILL

At November Court 1748 a report was made to court of a road beginning at a road leading by Patrick O'Harrow's near Ashmore's Ferry over Muddy Creek at a point now known as Wentz's mill about two miles from the mouth of Muddy Creek by an almost southward course of irregular courses and distances by lands of Alexander Moore, Robert Dixon, Nathan Brown and other lands in Drumore to a point near the mouth of Fishing Creek at Cowgills Mill and thence striking by irregular courses eastwardly and curving somewhat southwardly and then passing up Fishing Creek about half a mile by Joseph Brown's, Samuel Boyd's, David Bigham's, reaching the Chestnut Level and Peach Bottom Road near Furniss and passing on to Ligget's Run and William Long's Branch which seem to be a branch of Peter's Creek and then further on over Sankey's Branch of Conowingo and to an old customary road leading to King's Mill on Conowingo Creek and into the road laid out from Lancaster Road to the said King's Mill in Little Britain Township. This road passes into Fulton Township about 2½ miles from the Susquehanna and then passes southeasterly to King's Mill. The site of the Mill is in that part of old Little Britain Township now called Fulton (See 2 D. 64). It is about 8 miles long, bee line. The general course of this road is south-eastward but it is quite crooked and in its first half length bulges southwestward. It passes through Liberty Square and nearly touches the river at Fishing Creek and strikes Fulton Township, at Upper end of Fairfield.

1748—ROAD, BIRD-IN-HAND TO WILLIAMSTOWN

At May Term 1748 an important road was reported to Court by a jury of viewers theretofore appointed. It was a road from the Philadelphia road at William McNabb's and James Love's to Samuel Lefever's new mill in Strasburg Township and to continue till it fall into the Conestoga Road, near Gap. This is the road from Bird-in-Hand south-east through Paradise, Leaman Place and on to Williamstown near Gap. The part from Leaman place to Williamstown is a part of the Lincoln Highway (2 D. 60)

The draft gets out that it began in McNabb's and Love's land and extends southeast by courses and distances set out through James Smith's, Robert Stewart's, Peter Lerue's, Isaac Ferree's and Jacob Feree's lands where it crosses the Pequea at his mill dam, 833 perches from starting point or about 2½ miles. This is the Paradise and Leaman Place point. Thence on it passes by Dan Feree's, Archibald Moore's, Samuel Hill's, Robert Smith's, Philip Ward's, John McCally's, Samuel Williamson's, Robert Patton's, John Scarlet's and Thomas Falkner's lands to the Conestoga Road near Gap. The distance from Lefever's at Paradise to the end is about 6 miles, bee line, the part from start to Leaman Place runs east by about 35 degrees south and the balance runs east by about 20 degrees south.

There was similar action on this road or a part of it, in the year 1748; but we cannot tell whether it was prior to or subsequent to the

above. At that court a report either laying out or reviewing said road was made and approved by court. However the route laid out at that time does not differ very much from that above set out (2 D. 144).

In 1754 the inhabitants of Leacock and Strasburg Townships by a petition, complain that the part of the road about Jacob Ferree's dam in Pequea Creek, becomes flooded, etc., by reason of the dam and is made useless and they ask that it be altered. Viewers were appointed for the purpose (2 D. 15). They reported a change at that point to remedy the matter of February Court 1755 (2 D. 16). By order of Court at Term 1771 the width of this road was fixed at 30 feet. See Docket 1771.

1748—ROAD, STONY RUN TO JAMES MOORE'S MILL.

A report dated Sept. 26, 1748, (by virtue of an order issued at August Court and which order cannot be found) sets out a road from the Stony Run to James Moore's Mill. As it is not marked in the map, I set out the record in full: "Beginning at the north side of the Stony Run, at a recorded road leading from Gap to Philadelphia, at a part on said road, extending thence south 8 degrees, east 29 perches, thence south 30 perches; thence south 40 degrees, east 34 perches; thence south 32 perches, east 44 perches; thence south 4 degrees, west 64 perches; thence south 7 degrees, east 86 perches; thence south 15 degrees, west 28 perches; thence south by west 109 perches; thence southeast by east 14 perches; thence south 85 degrees, east 17 perches; thence east-northeast 20 perches; thence east by south 118 perches to the road leading to Moore's Mill. The whole is 593 perches or less than 2 miles long. The road extends south, convexing eastward for about 1½ miles and then strikes southeast. It would seem to be east of Gap as the same is stated to start on a road from Gap to Philadelphia. It fixes one "Stony run". (See 2 D. 66.)

1749—ROAD, PUSEYVILLE, BY KIRKWOOD, TO OCTORARO.

On the 18th of July, 1749, certain viewers laid out a road from Wm. Brown's road near present Puseyville, eastward, slightly northward across Colerain Township, going by or near present Kirkwood, to Octoraro, at William Bunton's plantation. (2 D. 67) The records do not disclose the order. The viewers were, Cyrus William Barclay, John Allison, David Templeton, Patrick Ewing, Joseph Morrison and Peter Heston. The road begins at Patrick Ewing's on the Wm Brown road. It is roughly, 5 miles long (1518 perches). As it was inadvertently omitted from the map, I give its courses and distances starting in Colerain township, near Puseyville; "North by ½ east 70 perches; east by north 110 perches; east northeast 256 perches; east by south 138 perches; southeast by east 80 perches; east north-east 80 perches; east north-east by east 50 perches; east 24 perches; south by east 50 perches; east-southeast 100 perches; northeast 82 perches; northeast by east 76 perches; east-northeast 88 perches; east by south 110 perches; east 66 perches; east-northeast 132 perches; east by south 44 perches, to Octoraro Creek, at Wm. Bunton's. It remains to explain that east-by-south means ½ east or 45 degrees east; east-northeast is half east, etc.; east by south is 11¼ degrees south by east; southeast by east is 56¼ degrees east of south, etc. The road therefore extends somewhat north of east.

There is nothing to show that it is in Colerain Township, but any road running eastwardly from near Brown's Mill, crosses Colerain.

1749—ROAD, NELSON'S FERRY TO BROWN'S MILL

This road extends eastward from the neighborhood of McCall's Ferry to Puseyville.

On July 23, 1749 David Crosky, Andrew Tonoglon, Patrick Harrow, Willam Penny, George McGlachan and Robert Lockey made return of a road laid out and surveyed by them, pursuant to a former order from Nelson's Ferry to Matthew Brown's Mill. The courses were few and long. They begin at the Ferry Landing, then strike south-eastwardly toward Muddy Creek by three courses, making a distance of 776 perches and thence east 110 perches and cross Muddy Creek about 2¼ miles from its mouth and about 3½ miles from starting point. The road then continues somewhat northeast and strikes the old Lancaster and Peach Bottom or Mt. Pleasant Road at Drumore Center, now also on the dividing line between Drumore and East Drumore Townships. It then crosses East Drumore by Unicorn to Puseyville. The courses and distances beginning at Nelson's Ferry are east 25 degrees, south 280 perches, east 45 degrees, south 260 perches, east 40 degrees, south 236 perches, east 10 degrees, south 178 perches, east 30 degrees, north 110 perches, east 360 perches, east 5 degrees, south 320 perches, east 10 degrees, south 280 perches, east 25 degrees, south 30 perches, east 350 perches, east 25 degrees. south 640 p; east 360 p, east 13 degrees, south 360 perches. The whole length bee-line is about 12½ miles.

The location of Nelson's Ferry at this time is somewhat vague from old maps Its location on Scott's Map of 1824 is about two miles below McCall's Ferry and McCall's Ferry also appears on that map. In Reading Howell's map of 1792, Nelson's Ferry is not mentioned at all; but McCall's Ferry is located. In W. Scull's map of 1770, Nelson's Ferry is shown at the neck of the river but its location would be west of Chestnut Level Meeting House. It is however marked considerably north of Fishing Creek and while Muddy Creek is not marked, it is north of where Muddy Creek should be marked. However, a road was laid out from Nelson's Ferry to York in a report dated November 12, 1749 (2 D. 69) and the courses and distances of the same traced and protraced from York bring the Nelson Ferry end at the river just about where McCall's Ferry is today and the distance from York to the river at that point corresponds also. Running the line from Brown's Mill to the river, Nelson's Ferry ought to be a short distance above where it actually is today. Therefore we conclude that Nelson's Ferry in 1749 was not very distant from McCall's of today. Mapping it at the narrow neck of the river and along Fishing Creek would seem to determine it even in the old imperfect maps. The Nelson Ferry road to Brown's Mill proceeding, is found in 2 D. 69. (Reading Howell was an early draftsman.)

1749—ROAD, GEO. STEWART'S TO PEQUEA MEETING HOUSE

At August sessions 1749 an order was issued to lay out a road from George Stewart's to the Meeting House of Pequea; and to November sessions a return was made (2 D. 1) laying out the same beginning at A. Humphrey Fullerton's in a road laid out from said Stewart's to Fullerton's. Then the courses run south 62 degrees, east 40 perches, north 61 degrees, east 60 perches, north 53 degrees, east 34 perches, north 75 degrees, east 132 perches, north 28 degrees, east 80 perches, east by north, 386 perches, north 79 degrees, east 128 perches, north 69 degrees, east 60 perches, north 73 degrees, east 190 perches and north 46 degrees, east 129 perches, containing 4 3-8 miles. It will be seen that the main course of the road is east-by north, perhaps about north 70 degrees east. See same on the map. It begins in the neighborhood of Spring Garden or even farther west on or near the old Philadelphia Road.

1749—COLLINS TO NINE POINTS

Apparently to May sessions 1749, pursuant to an order issued at February Court 1749, (which order does not appear in the records), a road was returned to Court beginning at Wm. McNeely's plantation in Sadsbury Township and extending eastwardly slightly north of east, to or near Nine Points, at John Shannon's plantation on the Taylor Mill road.

This road began at a point a short distance north of Collins, now in Coleraine, the starting point however in Eden Township, then part of Sadsbury. At a point about 1 1-3 miles east of the starting point, it crossed a branch of Octorara creek and about the same distance from the eastern end it crossed the main west branch of Octorara. On its route it passed James Henry's, Thos. Failing's, David Taggart's, John Paxton's and Downing's Mill on said Octorara (2 D. 72.) At its first crossing of the small branch of West Octorara, it passed near Old Smedley's Mill and at the main west branch, it crossed near Jackson's Mill. It passed about a mile north of Bartville. The whole road is about 6 miles long.

1750—ROAD LANCASTER, MANHEIM & MT. HOPE

At May sessions, 1750, a road was returned to Court agreeably to a prior order (which order, as well as the petition for same are not in the records) from Brackbill's Lane in Lebanon County to Lancaster. It leaves the Lancaster and Lititz Pike about a mile or less north of the city limits and lies where the Fruitville pike now is, and passes through Manheim Township into Penn Township at the south-west corner of Warwick Township. It continues northward through Penn bearing westward, passing about midway between Fairmount on the east of Manheim on the west and about the latitude of Manheim it curves westward, crosses the Chickies about a mile north of Manheim into Rapho and keeps a generally direct line somewhat west of north to Mt. Hope and across the county line about 8 miles beyond in a northwest direction to or towards Lebanon. It is, undoubtedly the origin of Fruitville Pike and the through road leading to Mount Hope and Lebanon (2 D. 73 and 74).

The survey begins in the road from Lancaster to Jacob Hoover's, (which was the name of the Lititz Road) at a distance as I have said less than a mile from the city line, a little more than half a mile northwest of its starting point, it reaches "Slough's Old Place". It proceeds on, 1½ miles farther to Baughman's lane; it then reaches Warwick Township right at the southwest corner and a little beyond calls for Buckwalter's Lane. No other places along its course are mentioned until it first crosses Chickies Creek (main or east Chickies) just beyond Manheim; then a little over 3 miles farther on, as the survey shows, it crosses Chickies again, at a point about a mile due west of White Oak and also west of Penryn. It then crosses Chickies again about ¾ mile farther on and about two miles north-west of the last crossing, passing Mount Hope it crosses the Lancaster-Lebanon line; it crosses the Paxton Road about 4 miles farther on northwesterly, at a place today called Bismark and then proceeds about 3½ miles farther and ends at Brackbill's Lane, near Lebanon.

1750—ROAD, KIRK'S TO OCTORARA

At August session 1750 a road was returned as laid out, pursuant to an order, granted at May sessions, as it is recited from Hugh Patrick's Mill to a ford at Octorara Creek, to fall in with the road laid out

passing by Hugh Edmonson's Mill, to Christina Bridge. The survey begins at a white oak in a road formerly laid out from Peach Bottom to James Porter's store, at the entrance of an old road leading to John Lucky's. It then runs south 82, east 210 p., south 50, east 27 p., south 87, east 6o p., south 64, east 60 p., south 31, east 60 p., to John Pong's land, held under the government of Maryland and by John Ewing's; then south 40, east 60 p., south 62, east 60, south 48, east 15 by the northside of William Gillespie's dwellings; south 61, east 20 p., south 80, east 12 p. northeast 60 p., east 40 p., south 64, east 20 p., south 30, east 20 p, to the ford on Octorara Creek to fall in with the road to Christine Bridge. Christiana Bridge is now Wilmington. The whole road is only about 1 1-3 miles long but it fixes several important points. Its general course is southeast. (See 2 D. 76)

1751—ROAD, CRAIGHEAD'S TO DOWNING'S MILL

At May Court 1751 there was reported a draft of a road, dated April 16, 1751 made pursuant to a prior order of court in Bart Township, from Craighead's plantation to Downing's Mill The courses and distances set out begin in a road near Craighead's and run S. 27, E. 25 p., S. 66. E. 27 p. to another road leading to Craighead's Meeting House; S. 16. E. 44 p.; S. 25, E. 56 p., south by the east line of James McConnell, near the corner of Craighead's land; S. 15, E. 52 p., S. 35, E. 114 p. to a road laid out from Wm. McNeeley's plantation in Bart to Wm. Downing's Mill, thence with the road to the mill.

This road is in the map but not marked by docket and page and is therefore set out in full. It is just about a mile long, but it fixes several plantations etc. It passes down along west side of Meeting House Run, near the mouth of which Downing's Mill stood (2 D. 77.)

1751—ROAD, CAERNARVON TO READING

Pursuant to an order made in 1750 a road survey and report dated April 17, 1751, were returned to May Court 1751, laying out a road from the Chester County line to the Tulpyhocken Road, opposite the town of Reading. The courses begin near the line of Chester County (and it seems that this point is at the extreme eastern end of the point of Caernarvon Township, a little west and south of Morgantown.) It trends by irregular courses north, north by east, and north by west until it falls in with the road we have before described dated 1735 (I D. 122-132), just south of Reading. It therefore does not lie in our county and this reference to it and explanation are all that will be needed. It may account for the eastern terminus of some of our county roads. (2 D. 77.)

1751—ROAD, SCOTT'S MILL TO COUNTY LINE

At May sessions 1751, an order was issued to William Thomas, John Jenkins, John Hamilton, Robert Swarr, William Hartford et al., to lay out a road from Scott's Mill in Caernarvon Township to a road laid out from the county line to Evan Price's on the Schuylkill near William Hartford's. The courses and distances returned to August Court show it to be about 5½ miles long and to trend north-west from Scott's Mill, on upper Conestoga, east of Bangor, said trend north-west being about half a mile to the Coventry road, thence it continues due north, nearly a mile, then northward about 30 degrees, west a mile and a half, then by irregular course northward about 2½ miles passing over the county line. Then it proceeds about a mile farther and meets the road from Price's to Schuykill, near William Hartford's. It apparently crosses the main stream of Muddy Creek. No mention is made of it, however, (2 D. 79).

1752—ROAD, CONEWAGO TO DONEGAL MEETING HOUSE

At May sessions, 1752, a draft or survey of a road dated April 21, was returned to court beginning on the road from Harris's Ferry between John Sample's and the Pine Ford and running for most part along a road formerly laid out by Samuel Smith to Thos. Harris's Mill and thence along an old road to Nathan Wood's, striking into a road leading to Wm. McFaite's Meeting House.

The courses and distances show it to begin on the great road leading from Pine Ford to Jos. Sample's. Thence it follows an irregular south-eastward course through West Donegal Township, past Thomas Harris's Mill and crossing Conoy Creek, continues more nearly easterly about 1¼ miles farther to the present line of East Donegal and thence through the same about one mile into the road leading to "Donegal Meeting House, about a half mile west of it." It begins about 3½ miles north of the Lancaster County line crosses Conewago Creek at Conewago. (2 D. 80.)

1752—ROADS, THREE ROADS LEADING TO GILLESPIES

There were returned to May Sessions 1752, three roads leading in three directions from Gillespie's Mill in East Drumore, on Conowingo, near the Fulton-East Drumore line. One led to that mill from a point near Unicorn; another from the southeast led to Gillespie's Mill from a point in Little Britain Township near Elim and the third led to Gillespie's Mill from a point near the mouth of Peter's Creek. This converging of roads at Gillespie's made with other roads there, a considerable web of roads. The beginning point of the one leading from Unicorn, is described as in the road laid out from James Denny's to Nelson's Ferry, though that road, as we have seen, ended at Brown's Mill at what is now Puseyville. The eastern road from south-east begins at James Montgomery's in the Brown's road and going north-westwardly crosses Little Conowingo about 2 miles distant and the Big Conowingo, the same distance farther northwest and it then runs northwest about 2-3 of a mile farther to Gillespie's Mill. The third one about 4 miles long bee-line runs northeast from near Peach Bottom to Gillespie's. Gillespie's was on Conowingo in East Drumore about a mile east of Hensell. (2 D. 80 and 82.)

1752—ROAD, SPRING GROVE TO EAST EARL

At the May sessions of 1752, James Whitehill, William Gilkeson, Emanuel Carpenter, James Smith and Joseph Dickinson returned a road laid out by them pursuant to previous order, from John Kittera's to the Paxton road about John McElwain's. The road is only 2¾ miles long and except for an angulation where it crosses a tributary of Conestoga Creek, it is nearly a straight south by west line from Kittera's. It begins in the road laid out in 1742 in the road from Blainesport to Churchtown.

The name Kittera is prominent in our county as John W. Kittera was our first congressman. The draft of this road shows plainly that it extends from Spring Grove to East Earl, a mile east of Blue Ball, on the great Paxton Road, now known as Harrisburg and Downingtown Road (2 D. 84.)

1752—ROAD, EVANS' MILL TO COOKSON'S MILL (CAINS)

Pursuant to a prior order, there was returned to August sessions 1752, a draft or survey of a road from Nathan Evans' Mill in Caernarvon Township to the Lancaster and Philadelphia Road about a mile west of Compass, near widow Cookson's Mill.

We have heretofore described a road as being laid out between practically these same points in 1736 (1 D. 146, and 157). For some reason further proceedings were considered necessary. The former road may not have been opened. The courses and distances of this road are short and irregular but the general course is almost due southward from Evans' Mill. It is just about 6 miles long bee-line. The first mile and a half of the course trend, southward about 30 degrees west. The next 2½ or 3 miles of the course run practically south. Then there is a course of about 2-3 of a mile south east and then by a curved line convexing to the west, the remaining part, of about 1 2-3 miles, trends south about 25 degrees east.

No land-marks or names of owners or of streams are noted along the course. When widow Cookson's Mill is reached, there is an additional ¾ mile added to get to the Philadelphia Road at or near the present point called Cains. This road crosses the Downingtown Road at Beartown, passes about 1½ miles west of Cambridge, follows down the main eastern source of Pequea Creek and passes about three-fourths of a mile east of Pequea Presbyterian Church on south of Cains where it ends. (See 2 D. 86.)

1752—ROAD, ROTHVILLE TO HINKLETOWN

Pursuant to an order of Court granted presumably at August Session 1752, a road was returned to November session of court by Henry Carpenter, Jeremy Wolf, Samuel Grove, Chas. Harlogh, John Barr and Wyrich Spence, beginning at a post in the Great Road leading from Jacob Hoover's to Philadelphia, thence running by courses and distances set out, eastward first across Middle Creek about a mile from the starting point, thence on eastward about 2-3 mile farther and there crossing Cocalico and then following the same a short distance, thence continuing about 5 miles to Conestoga creek and about 1½ miles farther east to the Paxton Road. (2 D. 87.)

This same road was reported to Court to May Sessions 1752 as appears in (2 D. 83.) It is there surveyed, beginning at the eastern end and is set forth as a road following a similar course. Among the land owners mentioned from east to west are Philip Sheaffer, Andrew Kerr, Thos. Coghran, Geo. Yondt; then Conestoga creek is crossed and then are mentioned George Wolf, John Irwin, John Woolrich, Michael Overly, Abram Ferree, Vincent Myer, Andrew Hoffman, Nicholas Diffenderfer, Devall Caygle, in Cocalico Township, Jared Koffrey, Justus Shaefer, John Landis; then Cocalico Creek is reached and by several courses down same 158 perches they continue the course. Then they cross the creek and go on to lands of Christ Eaby in Warwick Township and then Middle Creek is reached and they pass Henry Landis, Henry Brunner, Valentine Becker, Jacob Geyer and to the Great Road leading from Jacob Hoover's to Philadelphia. This is the more complete survey of the two. In the survey above first set out Middle Creek is called "Mill Creek" at least in the record. This is error. The Paxtan Road, at the east end of the road just described is well-known. The road known as leading from Jacob Hoover's, Philadelphia, is great road laid out in 1739 from Spring Garden to Penryn. It is always cited as the road from Jacob Hoover's to Philadelphia. However in one of these cases we shall see it is called "The Main Road" (See 2 D. 50, Clay to Kissel Hill.) The Lititz pike is also frequently called the Jacob Hoover Road. This road leads from a point west of Rothsville, through Akron to a point near Murrell and then one branch goes to Murrell and the main road goes to Hinkletown, crossing Conestoga below the town.

1752—ROAD, GOOD'S MILL TO LANCASTER ROAD

At August session 1752 a road was reported to court from Good's Mill on Pequea Creek to the Lancaster and Mt. Pleasant road about two miles to the southeast of the mill. (2 D. 89.) There are no proceedings of this road on the docket but a drawing or draft of the road is inserted. It states that it crosses the plantations of Henry Line, John Stauffer and Christian Shank and ends at the place where it meets the road leading from Lancaster to Rock Run (2 D. 89.)

This road according to the record was not opened until by an order of August sessions 1770, the court compelled the same to be done.

The road is well known by those familiar with the locality of "Burnt Mill" and "Baumgardner's Station". It leads from the road known as Martic Forge Road and where it passes "Burnt Mill" to a point near Byerland Meeting House at the Henry Barr property on the Lancaster Road passing by Willow Street to Lancaster or by Heidlebaugh's and Willow Street to Lancaster.

1753—ROAD, LIBERTY SQUARE TO QUARRYVILLE

To November term 1753, a road was returned by virtue of a prior order, leading from Samuel Hunter's Mill on the upper part of Fishing Creek, near present Liberty Square in Drumore Township by a route first trending southeastwardly, then lying for a distance on the same site as the Burkholder's Ferry Road and after following it a distance curving east by north and then north east and so continuing until it reaches the neighborhood of Quarryville, Carmargo and New Providence It is not very clear just where the road did lead to. As part of it duplicates other roads, it is likely, only part of it ever opened. It approached near Drumore Center on the Lancaster Road where the Nelson Ferry Road crossed it. (2 D. 90). The places mentioned along its course from the west end to the east, are Samuel Hunter's Mill on Fishing Creek. This seems to have been the Habecker mill, about a mile east of Liberty Square. Then John Carson, Charles Daugherty, Widow Elder, Alex. Stephen, Robert Gilchrist, James Gilchrist, William Wallace, William Barnett, Widow Armstrong and Robert Curry are mentioned as the survey is carried along north-eastward and the ending point is "Beaver Creek." At present there seems to be no use for the whole of such a road. The eastern 2-3 of it however seem to furnish a direct northeast road from Drumore Center to Quarryville, leaving the main Lancaster road at Drumore Center. It is about 9 or 10 miles long following the courses of the large semi-circular route of its first quarter. By a bee-line however it is about 8 miles long, that is from the southwestern Hunter's Mill end on Fishing Creek to its northeastern end on Beaver Creek.

1753—ROAD, STEVENS TO EAST EARL

At May sessions 1753 viewers appointed by prior order, lay out a road from the Schuylkill road near Edward Ream's Mill to Shirk's Mill on Conestoga and from thence to the Philadelphia Road near John McIlwaine's. After the survey was made the "court found some of the inhabitants something aggrieved and omitted the return till this present November." The beginning was therefore altered to the satisfaction of the inhabitants and the road was fixed to begin on the Schuykill road at Henry Mohler's. The survey then proceeds by many courses, in a general southeast direction, not mentioning any land marks nor any land owners till it reaches the Philadelphia road at McIlvaine's, that is East Earl a short distance southeast of Blue Ball.

On the map it will be observed that this road connects with the Lancaster and Reading Road at Mohler's, near Stevens and passes southwardly by east passing east of Hahnstown, through Martindale and Weaverland to East Earl. It crosses the Cocalico near its forks where Swamp creek enters, also the Muddy Creek right below or near the fork of the Little Muddy Creek and then the Conestoga about the center of present East Earl Township.

By examining the map it will be ovserved that the first intention to have it start near Reamstown would have diverted its northern terminus about three miles east of the main Reading Road to the then less important and later route to Reading by way of Adamsown.

The original application for this road asking that it start from Everard Ream's may be found in (2 D. 2) dated in 1753.

1753—ROAD, BURKHOLDER'S FERRY TO DRUMORE CENTER

At May sessions 1753 a return of a road was filed by Samuel Simpson, John Snodgrass, Samuel McCullough, John Ramsey, Thomas White and James Clark to viewers to lay out a road from the old customary road leading to Burkholder's Ferry on Susquehanna, between the lines of William Clark, James Clark, John Neal, Widow Snodgrass, Daniel Winter, Andrew McClay, over Tuckquan, George Sutter, Hugh Long, James Duncan, Thomas Cully, Alex. McLaughlin, James Reed, the road laid out from Nelson's Ferry to John McDowell (2 D. 1).

At February Court 1754 another survey of the road was returned to Court (2 D. 97) following somewhat different courses and distances, beginning at Abraham Burkholder's Ferry in Conestoga and passing eastward 110 perches or 1-3 mile, crossing Pequea Creek, passing in its course lands of Robert Pawdry,, Samuel Hellis, William Clark, Wm Snodgrass, John Snodgrass, the Tucquan Creek, Thomas White, Thomas Boyd, a branch of Muddy Creek, Samuel Dexon, the main Muddy Creek, William Moore, Fishing Creek, Matthew Rippley, Mathew Clark, David Bigham and John Long's in Drumore Township. This survey is dated Feb. 2, 1754 and is the one used in the map. This makes it a road from Burkholder's Ferry to Drumore Center or the main Lancaster and Peach Bottom road (2 D. 97.) It passes Colemanville, then south of Mount Nebo and by Liberty Square to Drumore Center, when it ends.

A review was asked for and a new survey made of the east end of it March 12, 1754. This was presented at May Court. The record does not show any action on it by court confirming the same. By reference to the map it will be seen that the relocated part began at Snodgrass's near Tucquan Creek and kept a more northerly course, passing east by south across the extreme north east corner of present Drumore Township and ending in the east, or Conowingo branch of the Lancaster Road near Buck. The lands traversed are those of Wm. Patterson, David Reed, David Moore, Jonas Kennedy, John Duncan, John Gabey and on to Robert Boyd's plantation at his spring branch being the fountain head of Conowingo Creek (the west branch of it). This makes it cross about a mile beyond the principal Lancaster road and about a mile into East Drumore Twp.

But the re-viewers also laid out a branch starting back at John Duncan's in the Lancaster Road and then down the road two miles to John Long's, thus making the real end to be at Drumore Center with a spur, a mile east at the point where it first reaches Lancaster road, on to Robert Boyd's. (See this, 2 D. 95 and 96, marked on map as 96.)

At this time it is proper to note as we shall note more fully under the year 1757 that, at November sessions 1757 citizens of Martic Township

petitioned for a road from David Reed's on the Burkholder's Ferry Road to Christian Groff's Mill, formerly Wm. Smith's Mill at New Providence to haul grain. There is no record that it was granted at least prior to 1760. See on the map the course of the road intended passing near Rawlinsville and by the town eastwardly by north a distance of about 7 miles. The petitioners complain that this is necessary because the landowners are closing up the "customary" roads. (See map 2 D. 40. This p. 40 refers to the back part of the Docket, 40.)

1753—CITY MILL AND LEACOCK ROAD

At May court 1753 a road previously surveyed by virtue of an order issued at February Court, was laid out from Lancaster to Sebastian Groff's Mill and from thence to the "Horse-Shoe Road", near George Lyne's (2 D. 2.)

The survey shows it to be a road about 7¼ miles long (bee line) but convexing or bulging northward and of a general direction northeast about 30 degrees north of east. It is described as beginning in the Provincial Road leading from Lancaster Borough and extending by lands of James Hamilton Esq., and Peter Leaman and then Sebastian Groff in all 240 degrees by several courses, the direction being northeast and at the end of said road 240 perches to Conestoga Creek. It then proceeds up the creek a distance and passes through the London Company's land in Manheim Township. As it does not mention crossing the creek it starts on the west side of the Creek and is likely the road which goes up to Old City Mill. But after this course is run, it crosses the creek and continues up the creek by Jesse Musser's and Christian Stauffer's land. It then continues more eastwardly by William Seewright's and Alexander Work's and John Line's land in Leacock Township. It then goes on by land of Philip Scott and John Rowland and by Jacob Rowland and George Line to the "road commonly called Horse-Shoe Road," where it ends. And it was accordingly confirmed as laid out. It would appear that about a mile east of Mechanicsburg it falls into the Lancaster and Coventry Great Road or New Holland Pike. The name "Horse-Shoe Road" is apparently very old. It is to be noted that on the map this road is made to cross the Conestoga Creek twice. This is an error. It seems that the curved road bulging eastward from the old Philadelphia Road leading to Mechanicsburg—that is the first 3½ miles of the old Conestoga Highway was the "Horse-Shoe Road."

1753—ROAD, BELLAIRE TO MOUNT JOY

There was filed a return of a road to November sessions 1753 laid out by a prior order, a road surveyed Oct. 17, 1753 from Robert Allison's Mill on Conewago to Mount Joy. The viewers were Peter Bowman, William Allison, William Miller, Samuel Conyngham, Ephraim Little and Samuel Wilson. (2 D. 93). The courses and distances give it a general south-east direction, practically bisecting Mount Joy township, passing about a mile to the west of Milton Grove. Beginning at Allison's Mill on the upper Conewago, it strikes almost due east (somewhat south of east) over a mile and it crosses over two or three western branches of West or Little Chickies Creek. The places mentioned along the route, after leaving Robert Allison's land are, Wm. Miller's, William Allison's, Peter Risher's, William Alexander's James Culbertson's, Abraham Shalley's, Ephraim Light's, Widow Wilson's, Moses White's, John Cooper's, and Samuel Scott's lands. Then it joins the Great Road to Lancaster from Harris' Ferry. It is about 7 miles long, by a bee-line.

1753—ROAD, STONE'S MILL, CONESTOGA TO WORLEY'S ON GAP ROAD IN SADSBURY

Some time before 1753 a road was evidently laid out from Christian Stone's Mills in Conestoga Township to Caleb Worley's on the Gap Road in Sadsbury Township because at May sessions 1753 (2 D. 4.) there is a record setting out that the persons appointed by order of last court upon petition of Isaac Taylor, to review a road laid out from Christian Stone's Mills in Conestoga Township to Caleb Worley's on the Gap road in Sadsbury Township, do now report that they met but could not come to an agreement. And Isaac Taylor now having presented another petition praying other viewers to make such alterations as shall be necessary, the court appoints John Leonard, Robert Allison, Abraham Ferrec, Samuel Lefever, Wm. McClausin and Wm. Hamilton to review said road and make such alterations as may seem proper.

At the following Court presumably (2 D. 8) the viewers appointed made report that they have reviewed and laid out the same as follows: Beginning at a B. O. on the road formerly laid nigh to James McDills field extending from thence N. 20, E. 4 p; N. 34, E. 6$ p., N. 54, E. 42 p. N. 70, E. 62 p. N. 56, E. 52 p., N. 50, E. 46 p. N. 80, E. 24 p into the aforesaid Gap road containing in all one mile and a quarter, which returns the Court confirmed.

This road is set down for the purpose of establishing the fact that there was a road from Christian Stone's Mills in Conestoga Township to Caleb Worley's on the Gap road in Sadsbury Township. There is no record of such road. From Conestoga Township to Sadsbury Townshp is a considerable distance and thus the record of a road of considerable length does not seem to be in existence at all.

It is noticeable here that "Christian Stone's Mills" here is always in the plural number, as if he had a large plant, well known and consisting of several kind of Mills such as corn, saw, oil, hemp and others.

1754—ROAD, FAIRMOUNT TO BARTVILLE

At May sessions 1754. John Evans, Jno. Crawford, George Leonard, Samuel Patterson and John Paxton filed a return to court of the survey of a road which they laid out pursuant to an order issued at February Court. This road extended from southwest to northeast through part of Little Britain, Drumore and Colerain Townships. It was nearly seven miles long. The report is dated April 29, 1754. The viewers begin the survey at Montgomery's Lane near Fairmount in the road leading to Charlestown (Maryland). Thence they run the courses in a northeasterly direction across Little Britain Township 290 perches by several courses to Thomas Whiteside's property and farther on 476 perches by several courses to Robert McCorkle's land and in the same direction by several courses they proceed farther—254 perches over a branch of water, a tributary of West Branch of Octorara to James Hamilton's plantation; thence they proceed by several courses in a rough semi-circle convexed westward 232 perches and then on 82 perches farther to the west branch of Octorara at Matthew Brown's Mill at Puseyville. From this point onward the northeast courses continue by George McCullough's, Joshua Anderson's, David Campbell's, Samuel Anderson's and Charles McAllister's lands 582 perches or a little less than 2 miles, ending in said McAllister's lane in Colerain Township (2 D. 94.)

This road begins in the said Charlestown road near the present town of Fairmount and passes through Puseyville where it crosses or meets the eastern end of the Nelson Ferry and Brown's Mill road and then goes on to near Bartville just over the Colerain Line. As we have stated above, it terminates just below the northern boundary of Colerain at McAllister's.

1756—ROAD, PEQUEA MEETING HOUSE TO COUNTY LINE (BELOW COMPASS)

At November sessions 1756 the persons appointed to view and lay out a road from Pequea Meeting House to John Douglas's Mill and on to Jonas Chamberlain's, on the dividing line, filed a report dated Oct. 19, 1756. The road is roughly four miles long and beginning at Pequea Meeting House passes south by east by John Whitehill's land about ¾ mile and then strikes southwest by James Douglas' house and the Church Glebe about a half mile or more to the Lancaster and Philadelphia Road. It then passes eastward along the same 238 perches; thence south by irregular lines by Jos. Dickinson's and on to Jonas Chamberlain's land and cuts the Lancaster and Chester County line about 2½ miles south of Compass. John Whitehill, we observe, had land adjoining the church. He must not be confused with James Whitehill whose name we have met frequently in this paper (2 D. 125*)

1758—ROAD, CLAY TO (NEAR) KISSEL HILL

At February sessions 1758 a jury of viewers appointed at November Court 1757 appointed to lay out a road on petition of inhapitants of Warwick Township from Michael Shenk's in the Great Road leading from Philadelphia to the main road leading from Lancaster to Tulpyhocken make a report.

They begin at Paxton Road to Michael Shenk's now the town of Clay; then proceed practically due south by 4 courses, a distance of 518 perches or a mile and two-thirds by John Hostetter's, Michael Shenk's, Henry Hackman's, Abraham Deerolf's, John Stauffer's and Michael Kline's land; thence by a course 194 perches nearly south and a course 180 perches southwest passing over Hammer creek (the boundary of Warwick Township) John Habecker's and Jacob Habecker's land they come to Peter Pail's land and then passing on a distance of 228 perches nearly due south they come to the "Main Road" after passing land of Samuel Huber. This main road is the one laid out in 1739 and 1740 and leads from Spring Garden and Penryn (See 1739, 1 D. 300.) Passing south of the "Main Road" by John Bender's and other land a distance of 183 perches they reach the "Mill race" of Flory Mill on Carter's Creek, just east of Rome on the Road from Lititz to Rothville. It is the same creek on which Bear's Mill is situated. Continuing farther south by land of Michael Pfoutz and of Jacob Shertzer and of Christian Grube and of Jacob Line, a distance from the said mill of 529 perches, about one and two thirds miles the survey reaches the Manheim Township line and by a course south 59 degrees, west 140 perches. The route intersects the Tulpyhocken or Lititz Road. A draft of this road appears in the docket on the opposite side of the sheet, that is the next page containing the record. (2 D. 50 and 50* rear part of the docket.) The whole road is about six miles long.

This is the present well-known road beginning at Clay in the Harrisburg and Downingtown Road and it leads through Rome, east of Lititz and at present joins the Lancaster and Lititz Road at Kissel Hill, formerly New Haven, instead of continuing on its direct course, over the Manheim Township line, meeting the Lititz Pike where the present state road to Oregon intersects the Pike.

The northern extremity of this road also forms the beginning of the artificial boundary between Elizabeth and Clay Townships, that is, that part of the boundary south of the Harrisburg and Downingtown road, a boundary about two miles long. The boundary between said townships north of the Harrisburg and Downingtown Road is formed by Seclock

Run, also called Furnace Run near its mouth, it being a tributary Middle Creek flowing in from the west.

On the map observe this road and notice its location beginning at near the said dividing line. It is slightly misplaced as it should begin the line.

The original application for this road seems to have been presenti to November Court 1757. (See 2 D. 40*) where it is recorded that t petition of divers inhabitants of Warwick Township was read setti forth that they are in great need of a public or King's highway throu the easternmost part of their township to the town of Lancaster—bei put to a great inconvenience in passing and repassing, by the stoppi and fencing of the roads; that it is their opinion that it will be to the be interest of the inhabitants of the back parts of the county—if it beg and be laid out at or near the plantation of Michael Shenk in the Gre Road leading from Philadelphia to Paxton and passing through by th several plantations of Peter Peel, Michael Klein, Samuel Huber, Joh Bender at the new mill, Michael Pfautz and Christian Grube and thence in to the road leading from Tulpyhocken to Lancaster. The court appointe as viewers Henry Walter, John Bear, Jeremiah Wolf, Christ Halegon, Jr., Leonard Miller and Jacob Hoyle and ordered them to make return.

1753—ROAD, GROFF'S (SMITH'S) MILL TO BART ROAD

I desire to note one or two applications for roads which seem to have failed. In 1753 it is recorded (2 D. 5) the petition of divers inhabitants of Martic, Bart and Drumore was filed, setting forth that they are put to divers inconveniences for want of a road from Christian Groff's Mill (formerly Smith's Mill, near New Providence) in Martic Township to a certain road in Bart Township leading to Christiana Creek, by reason that all the "customary roads" formerly used are either stopped or so turned, that they are "rendered un-useful" for that purpose. They prayed that viewers be appointed to lay out such a road. The court appointed viewers as prayed for. No report appears among the records of the court in the matter.

1757—ROAD, BURKHOLDER'S FERRY ROAD TO SMITH'S MILL

At November sessions 1757 the petition of divers inhabitants of Martic Township was read to court setting forth that there is a necessity for a road to be laid out in the said township from the road leading from David Reeds' plantation to Burkholder's Ferry to Christian Groft's Mill on Beaver Creek (formerly Wm. Smith's Mill) there being no laid out road from thence to the said Mill by means whereof the customary roads are frequently turned and stopped to the prejudice of the inhabitants in transporting their grain to the said mill and other places of market and praying the Court to order a road to be laid out in manner aforesaid. The court appointed Andrew Work, Wm. McReily, Henry Hoover, Michael Groff, Henry Hare and James Marshall to lay out such road by courses and distances if need be and make report. Nothing more appears of record in the matter (2 D. 40*.)

H. FRANK ESHLEMAN.

—LOCAL HISTORY—
CONTAINED IN THE EARLY QUARTER SESSIONS' DOCKETS

Compiled by a Committee—Read by
MISS MARTHA M. BOWMAN.

The early records of the county Courts of Pennsylvania, contain many items of interesting local history. Where, as happens to be the case, in our own country, nearly all the early assessment lists from the creation of the county in 1729 until about 1760, are lost or destroyed, it is manifest that the only repositories from which, a partial roster of the early residents of the county may be found, are the Quarter Sessions records wherein the names of the jurors, grand-jurors, litigants, constables, traders, tavern keepers, petitioners for and viewers of roads, etc., justices of the peace, sheriffs, coroners, judges, etc., may be found—the Records of the Register of Wills and of the Orphans' Court were the names of testators, heirs, witnesses, executors, administrators, legatees and others appear—the records of the Recorder of Deeds, the books where owners of land and early mortgagors and mortgagees are set out—the Prothonotary's Office dockets where are set out and to be found, names similar to those of the Quarter Sessions records—the County Commissioners' Office where assessments and assessors' lists, names of tax collectors, commissioners and many other names of persons having had business relations with the county, are preserved. The most valuable of them, however, (the assessment lists) are not complete prior to the Revolutionary War. Then, too, the Provincial Councils' and Assemblies' records, the Statutes at Large and the Pennsylvania Archives contain the names of many Lancaster County residents. The ship records and the early land warrants and orders, etc., contain the names of our first inhabitants here, that is a small proportion of them. The land warrants also locate the places where these persons lived. The ship records, however, only enable us to guess where the persons lived whose names are set forth, because they do not inform us where these immigrants located after leaving the vessels. They do tell where they came from and their nationality. Most of those who were Swiss (and German) of course, came here to the Susquehanna valley. Yet, practically all these records except those of the Register of Wills, Orphans' Court and of Ships, contain only the names of males. The pioneer mothers, sisters and daughters of our country, generally, do not have their names registered anywhere here, and those names are lost to us forever.

Since the ancestry of hundreds of thousands of people in all parts of the United States today, originated in Lancaster County, 175 to 200 years ago, and since so many of them are continually trying to discover the names of the original parents of their race in America, it will be seen how important to them is the rescuing of every such original name and what a loss it is that the early mothers can never be known, in thousands of cases. Much of this condition results from the loss and destruction of records and lists of names.

The task of making up, from the sources just indicated, as complete a roster as possible, between 1729 and 1760, surely will, at no distant date, engage the efforts of this society; and volunteers to assist in the tabulation, necessary to that end, ought now to offer themselves.

This paper, however, aims to bring before us, certain other acts of public life here, from 1729 onward, as those acts and purposes are revealed in the Quarter Sessions of this County, in early days.

EARLIEST JAIL OF THE COUNTY

The first docket of the Court establishes the fact (long speculated upon) that there was a jail in our county, before the first County Jail was built in Lancaster, on the west side of North Prince street on or near the site of the present Opera House.

June 9, 1729 at the Court held at Postlewaite's in Conestoga, near Rock Hill, it was "agreed that the sheriff should erect a building sufficient to hold prisoners and be allowed toward the expense five pounds of public money which building is now near built. Ordered that the sheriff shall with all expedition to finish the building which when finished shall forwith be reputed the common jail of the county—till the public prison be built. With this order the sheriff complied." (Recopied Docket No. 1. p. 16). A few days later the sheriff reported "that the county was unprovided with locks and irons necessary to secure felons. Ordered the sheriff procure two sufficient locks and a chain suitable for the aforesaid use". (p. 20.). The sheriff, a little later, reported "that he had — — — finished the prison according to bargain, and that the Court should view the same — — that he might obtain an order for payment. Ordered that Tobias Hendricks and Andrew Galbreath do view the prison and make report. (p. 20.) The County Commissioners' Minute Book shows that the said five pounds were paid.

Tradition persists that there was a jail at Postlewaite's in use while the Postlewaite Tavern was the meeting place of the first sessions of Court. Mr. Hiram Warfel late owner of the property adjoining the Postlewaite property (now Fehl's) declared that many years ago the old foundation-walls were still visible on his property. Sherman Day also says that there was a jail at Postlewaite's (p. 397). The first sheriff was Robert Barber. His land was at now Columbia; and according to Rupp's (p. 243) Barber built a wooden jail there. Rupp says James Annselly was imprisoned there. This seems to lack convincing proof, though he cites Rev. D. Goheen. Still citing Goheen he says a Court House of logs and a jail were erected at Postlewaite's. The inference is that the sheriff built a jail on his own land, at Columbia. He makes no mention of any one else's land being used. We therefore have had four jails and four Court Houses in this county.

CRUEL AND UNUSUAL PUNISHMENT OF CRIMINALS

The most striking local history revealed on the docket, is that of the severe punishment of criminals during the earliest years of our county's existence.

The first case occurred in 1729 when Morris Cannady in addition to his other punishment was sentenced to "be publicly whipt — — on his bare back, with 21 stripes well laid on". William Evans was found guilty in 1730 of stealing Martin Harnish's goods and was sentenced to ten lashes on his bare back at the common whipping post, and to be fined and to be committed to the common jail until the same was paid. Edw. Shaddock convicted of a similar offense of larceny was sentenced to 21 lashes. This was while court was held at Postlewaite's. In Aug. 1730 the Court was first held at Lancaster. Cullom McQuaery, found guilty in 1732 of stealing a mare worth 8 pounds was sentenced to a fine of 7 pounds, to pay 7 pounds damages, to pay costs and receive 21 lashes well laid on and to be committed. About the same time, Robert Teas, found guilty of counterfeiting, was sentenced to be set in the pillory, have his ears cut off, be whipped 31 lashes on his bare back, pay 50 pounds fine to the government, and 50 pounds fine to the informer, pay all parties double the amount they lost in taking his spurious money and to be imprisoned till he paid the damages and fine and costs; and for a second offense the same penalty was imposed. (p. 44) In 1733 Robert Black for counterfeiting was sentenced to stand one hour in the pillory, receive 20 lashes.

have both his ears cut off and pay costs of prosecution; and Carolinus Walraven was sentenced to the same punishment for a similar crime. (p. 61). The same year, John and Daniel McDaniel were sentenced to 15 lashes for stealing a gun. (p. 73). John Matthews for stealing, was sentenced to 21 lashes on his bare back. (p. 79). Mary Brombe was sentenced to 21 lashes on her bare back, and to pay costs, and Ed. Randle apparently the partner in her crime, seems to have been let off without the whipping. Mary could not pay the fine, after receiving the whipping, and was sold for one year and five months into servitude for the same. Randall ran away, but was caught. He was sold into servitude one year and thirty-five days. (p. 82.)

In 1734 Michael Albert and Sarah Taylor, for stealing goods and money were each sentenced to 21 lashes on their bare backs and costs. (p. 105) In 1735 Margaret Grundy for stealing some clothing was sentenced to pay a fine of 6 pounds and receive on her bare back, 21 lashes at the common whipping post and to pay costs. (p. 121) David Merindie for stealing two buck-skins worth 10 shillings was sentenced to 21 lashes. (do.) John Fleming was found guilty of a crime and part of his sentence was to pay costs of prosecution. He was committed to jail and after serving a time, petitioned to be released, and he was released, but instead of imprisonment he was sold into servitude for 4 years and 9 months for the costs. (p. 124.) James Laverdy for horse stealing was sentenced to pay 5 pounds and costs and receive 21 lashes on his bare back, and John McKay received a like sentence for a similar crime. (p 130) Laverdy was also convicted of stealing a saddle and some harness and was sentenced to pay a fine of 6 pounds, return the goods, receive 40 lashes on his bare back, and pay costs and fine. After he received the punishment and could not pay the fine and costs he petitioned to be sold for the same and was sold into servitude to John Snavely for 5 years. (p. 130). John Cook, in 1735 was found guilty of stealing a looking glass worth a shilling. He was sentenced to pay two shillings damages, two shillings fine and receive 21 lashes. (p. 131). Surely pride goeth before a fall. In 1735, John McKay was found guilty of stealing clothing. He was sentenced to pay 4 pounds fine and receive 25 lashes on his bare back. (p. 136). Barnett Lindsay, because he could not pay costs and fine in a case in which he was found guilty was sentenced to be whipped and pay costs, and in default was sold into servitude for four years. (p. 140).

Aaron Evans for horse stealing was sentenced to 21 lashes and costs. (p. 145); and for a second offense, that of stealing a sum of money he was sentenced to 39 lashes more on his bare back.

Mary Roberts stole 7 yards of cloth and a coat and was found guilty and sentenced to ten lashes and for stealing certain other goods, received 21 lashes. For stealing 53 yards of various cloth from Stephen Atkinson, owner of the big fulling mill, she was sentenced to 39 lashes more—in all seventy lashes on her bare back, at the common whipping post, and fines the equivalent of $500, today. (p. 152). Thomas Perry stole certain cloth, was found guilty and sentenced to 21 lashes and for another theft of 33 yards of dry goods and one gallon of rum and one cheese, he was sentenced to 39 lashes. John Rogers for horse stealing received 15 lashes. (p. 155). John Fierre for stealing a hog worth 15 shillings received 15 lashes. (p. 164). Hans Martin Multre for a theft of 9 pounds value of goods received 39 lashes; John Campbell for stealing a horse worth 15 pounds received 39 lashes and for stealing another horse, 21 lashes. Amos Ward for one offense of horse stealing was whipped 21 lashes, and for another theft of a horse, 39 lashes. (p. 165.)

Dr. Wm. Smith, "a vagabond beggar", found guilty of being an imposter was sentenced to receive ten lashes, in Lancaster, and to be conducted from constable to constable, and to receive 10 lashes in the most public place in each township, "till he come to the bounds of the county at Octoraro and then be dismissed". (p. 169.)

Bernard Weiner was convicted of having, with 15 others, riotously and unlawfully with force and arms, broken the peace and beat the sheriff; Leanard Ferouer and Phil Crever were convicted of being parties to the same offense. They were put under very heavy bonds and committed to jail for a long time in default. Thos. Creasap and Crever with 500 others, who violently assembled, and with "sound of trumpet and beat of drums" and with force, assaulted John Wilkins and destroyed property of Henry Hendricks and others and terrorized the inhabitants of western Lancaster County, were put under bonds and in default, jailed. (p. 176.) Pat Butler and Tim Callihan were each sentenced to 21 lashes for the first horse and 31 for the second, which they had stolen. It will be seen that horse stealing was a very common crime. Wm. Findley for stealing a pocket book with 8 pounds of money, received 21 lashes, and Ab. Myers for horse stealing, received the same number. (p. 183)

Likewise Ed. Green for horse stealing received 21 lashes, and Wm. Findley for stealing goods worth 5 pounds was sentenced, 40 lashes. (pp. 199-202) Margaret Ferrell stole a muslin handkerchief, a pair of shoes, a printed book called, "The Whole Duty of Man", and a Bible, and was found guilty and was in for severe whipping; but the sentence was postponed till next court and then seems to have been forgotten. (p. 204). But Margaret, the wife of Skelton Money, who stole goods valued at 20 pounds, received 21 lashes. All these crimes and punishments happened in 1737.

All of these criminal proceeds are recorded in Docket No. 1. This docket covers a period down to 1742. In recopied Docket No. 2, a number of similar crimes are recorded and the records show that the pillory and whipping post were in use here during the time covered by that docket to wit—down to 1760.

Among the cases is that of Mary Mills for forgery in 1755 (Dock 2, p. 231). Her sentence was to stand in the pillory one hour between 9 a. m. and 3 p. m. and be whipped 15 lashes the following Saturday, between the same hours, and to pay costs.

At May Sessions, 1757 (Dock 2, p. 141), James McCally was found guilty of sedition and sentenced to one hour in the pillory and have a paper affixed on his breast, "signifying having spoken seditious words against his Majesty" and to receive 15 lashes on his bare back, at the whipping post, and pay costs.

Whipping was a part of the sentence in felony cases. (Dock 2, p. 102). In all the cases cited, the criminals were lashed on their bare backs, whether men or women, and received in addition to the whipping, heavy fines, and lay in a cold stickly jail many months and some of them for years, in default of paying the fines and costs; and then were sold, several years in servitude to pay off the fine and costs.

An unuusual case is that of the King vs Ludowig Stone, Aug. Sessions, 1754—(p. 203)—in which the defendant was indicted and found guilty of "breaking and destroying the door of the Dutch Lutheran church and the property of Michael Byerly and George Groff". The sentence was a fine of five pounds and costs.

Such, then, is the most striking history of local criminal procedure appearing in our dockets down to 1760.

ACTIVITY OF EARLY QUAKERS IN LOCAL PUBLIC AFFAIRS

The records of the old docket No. 1, show that not only the early Scotch Irish and English generally, attended to the local government functions, but that the Mennonites and particularly the Quakers participated.

In as much as the Quakers have practically vanished as a class who very numerously participated in early public affairs it may be of some interest and utility to know something of the number of Quakers or Friends who did

things here 180 to 190 years ago. They may be distinguished from the others by the fact that their names indicate they are not Swiss and by the fact that they took an affirmation instead of an oath as the records show. Some of their names are well known as prominent Quakers, apart from the methods of distinction which I have mentioned.

In fact the first five or six years of our county government, that is till about 1736, after which I have not continued the examination, these Quaker names appear on Grand Juries, Petit Juries, Road Views, etc.: John Wright Judge, Robert Barber, Sheriff, Tobias Hendricks, Judge.

The following appear in other capacities: John Hendricks, James Hendricks, Francis Jones, Samuel Taylor, Abram Seal, Caleb Worley, John Minshall, Ed. Thornbury, Jas. Jones, Saml. Taylor, John Jones, Jos. Hickenbotham, John Musgrove, James Hendricks, Jr., David Jones, William Cheny, Thos. Thornbury, James Cole, Richard Sowdon, Hatwell Vernon, James Moore, Joshua Low, John Kyle, Samuel Williams, John Lawrence, Thos. Green, James Webb, James Clemson, Sisemese Wright, Richard Allison, James Kyle, John Steer, Rich Woods, Richard Landon, Wm. Morrison, Jonas Chamberlain, Chas. Green, Wm. Clark, John Hyott, Dan Herman, Thos. Barger, Noble Butler, Richard Beeson, Thos. Eastland, Wm. Lowdon, Samuel Jackson, John Griffith.

Prominent among the Mennonites, who acted in these various capacities are: Christian Stoneman, James Fierree (Forry), Jacob Buckwalter, Peter Abey, Daniel Ashelman, Gabriel Carpenter, Jacob Funk, Henry Carpenter, John Good, John Line, Sr., Jacob Baer, Jacob Cosner, Dr. Francis Naeff, Andrew Forry, Hans Grove, Phil Lefever, Mart Graff and others.

It remains to add that the above lists are not complete; and that many more can be added as we go on down the years. The foregoing names are taken only from Docket No. 1.

The above indicates that from various capacities in which the names of persons show they acted, it would not be difficult to make up what we might call the public or political biography of the more active of these old fathers. That is, by noting the dates and times when one particular man appears, and the activities he performed, as the years roll along, one can place together the phases of his public life and services. Thus we may make up a considerable list of the pioneer worthies who first took hold of affairs here in our virgin county and started to make it what is today in business, tradition, standing, reputation, and in every other way.

There is, as we have stated, a period of about 30 years, being the first 30 years of our existence as a county, in which not a scrap is written or preserved concerning the men and women who started to make the desert blossom as the rose. Some one or some committee ought to set to work and rescue from these dockets the names, careers and reputations of those leading souls of that period during which the only repositories of those careers are the records in the Court House.

— END —

Minutes of the March Meeting.

There was an unusually large attendance at the meeting this evening.

The Librarian reported the following gifts and exchanges:

Bound: The 36th Annual Report Bureau of American Ethnology.

Pamphlets: Lebanon County Historical Society, 2 numbers; American Catholic Historical Society; Western Pa. Historical Magazine; Western Reserve Historical Society; Washington Historical Society Quarterly; Catalogue of War Portraits by American Artists, from Yale University; Bulletin of New York Public Library, 2 numbers.

Special Donations: Report of the Ninth Annual Landis Family Reunion, from D. B. Landis; Agricultural Almanacs, 1838–1870, from H. Frank Eshleman.

The treasurer's financial report was read and approved.

A number of new applications for membership were received, and laid over for action at next meeting, under the by-laws.

The following new members were elected: Milo B. Herr, 327 N. Lime St.; Elizabeth B. Herr (do); Lucy H. Arnold (Mrs. I. C.), 434 N. Lime St.; Morris Cooper, Jr., 803 N. Duke St.; Frank J. Blair, 22 S. 3d St., Columbia; Caroline P. Witmer (Mrs. D. H.), 439 S. Shippen St.; Clarence E. Postlewaite, New York City, and Mrs. Hattie Goff Porter of 1325 New Hampshire Avenue, Washington, D. C. The last named two persons were elected to life membership, their checks for $25 each having been received.

A letter was received from O. D. Brandenburg, Madison, Wis., commending the Society for the good work it is doing, also mentioning personally the valuable research work done by the late Mrs. Robinson. A newspaper clipping from the same source and of like tenor was also received.

Advertisement of the Society's purposes, and other informing data were ordered to be printed henceforth on the last page of the cover of our pamphlets, and a collection of historical photographs of Lancaster was decided upon for future exhibition, etc.

Three referred questions were answered by the several referees: (a) When did a majority of the members of Congress vote to make Lancaster the capital of the United States? (b) Why did the Germans settle in northern Lancaster County, the Swiss in the center and the Sotch-Irish and English in the south and east? (c) Why is Berks County Democratic and Lancaster County Republican?

The first paper of the evening was prepared and read by H. Frank Eshlemen, on "History of Lancaster County's Highway System from 1714 to 1760." It was accompanied by a map. The second paper was prepared by a committee and read by Miss Martha M. Bowman on "Local History Contained in the. Early Quarter Sessions Dockets." Both papers were discussed by the members.

ADALINE B. SPINDLER, Sec'y.

PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

Lancaster County Historical Society

FRIDAY, APRIL 7, 1922

"History herself, as seen in her own workshop."

A GLIMPSE OF LANCASTER IN 1802
Read by Carl W. Drepperd

LANCASTER CITY IN 1843
By Carl W. Drepperd

VOL. XXVI. NO. 4.

PRICE FIFTY CENTS PER COPY

LANCASTER, PA.
1922

A GLIMPSE OF LANCASTER IN 1802

Read by CARL W. DREPPERD

In the year 1802, Michaud, a Frenchman, travelled considerably throughout certain parts of the country, and among other places, he visited Lancaster, that year. The story of his travels may be found in a volume and it is in the New York Public Library.

Pages 24 to 29, inclusive, contain his report of his journey from Philadelphia to Lancaster, and thence to Shippensburg; and I have no doubt that the story the traveller relates will be interesting and informing to us to-night. Therefore, I now read what he has written on the subject.

After speaking of his intentions to travel westward, which region he calls "that remote and almost isolated part of the country", he says:

"My journey had likewise every appearance of being retarded by a thousand common-place obstacles, which is either impossible to foresee, or by any means prevent. These considerations, however, did not stop me; accordingly I fixed my departure from Philadelphia on the 27th of June, 1802: I had not the least motive to proceed on slowly, in order to collect observations already confirmed by travellers who had written before me on that subject; this very reason induced me to take the most expeditious means for the purpose of reaching Pittsburgh, situated at the extremity of Ohio; in consequence of which I took the stage * at Philadelphia, that goes to Shippensburgh by Lancaster, York, and Carlisle. Shippensburgh, about one hundred and forty miles from Philadelphia, is the farthest place that the stages go to upon that road.

It is reckoned sixty miles from Philadelphia to Lancaster, where I arrived the same day in the afternoon. The road is kept in good repair by the means of turnpikes, fixed at a regular distance from each other. Nearly the whole of the way the houses are almost close together; every proprietor to his enclosure. Throughout the United States all the land that is cultivated is fenced in, to keep it from the cattle and quadrupeds of every kind that the inhabitants leave the major part of the year in the woods, which in that respect are free. Near towns or villages these enclosures are made with posts, fixed in the ground about twelve feet from each other, containing five mortises, at the distance of eight or nine inches, in which are fitted long spars about four or five inches in diameter, similar to the poles used by builders for making scaffolds. The reason of their enclosing thus is principally through economy, as it takes up but very little wood, which is extremely dear in the environs of the Northern cities; but in the interior of the country, and in the Southern states, the enclosures are made with pieces of wood of equal length, placed one above the other, disposed in a zig-zag form, and supported by their extremities, which cross and interlace each other; the enclosures

* Till the year 1802, the stages that set out at Philadelphia, did not go farther South than to Petersburg in Virginia, which is about three hundred miles from Philadelphia; but in the month of March of that year, a new line of correspondence was formed between the latter city and Charleston. The journey is about a fortnight, the distance fifteen hundred miles, and the fare fifty piastres. There are stages also between Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, as well as between Charleston and Savannah, in Georgia, so that from Boston to Savannah, a distance of twelve hundred miles, persons may travel by the stages.

appear to be about seven feet in height. In the lower part of the Carolinas they are made of fir; in the other parts of the country, and throughout the North, they are comprised of oak and walnut-tree; they are said to last about five and twenty years when kept in good repair.

The tract of country we have to cross, before we get to Lancaster, is exceedingly fertile and productive; the fields are covered with wheat, rye, and oats, which is a proof that the soil is better than that between New York and Philadelphia. The inns are very numerous on the road; in almost all of them they speak German; My fellow travellers being continually thirsty, made the stage stop at every inn to drink a glass or two of grog. This beverage, which is generally used in the United States, is a mixture of brandy and water, or rum and water, the proportion of which depends upon the person's taste.

Lancaster is situated in a fertile and well-cultivated plain. The town is built upon a regular plan; the houses, elevated two stories, are all of brick; the two principal streets are paved as at Philadelphia. The population is from four to five thousand inhabitants, almost all of German origin, and various sects; each to his particular church; that of the Roman Catholics is the least numerous. The inhabitants are for the most part armourers, hatters, saddlers, and coopers; the armourers of Lancaster have been long esteemed for the manufacturing of rifle-barrelled guns, the only arms that are used by the inhabitants of the interior part of the country, and the Indian nations that border on the frontiers of the United States.

At Lancaster I formed acquaintance with Mr. Mulhenberg, a Lutheran minister, who, for twenty years past, had applied himself to botany. He shewed me the manuscript concerning a **Flora Lancastriensis.** The number of the species described were upwards of twelve hundred. Mr. Mulhenberg is very communicative, and more than once he expressed to me the pleasure it would give him to be on terms of intimacy with the French botanists; he corresponds regularly with Messrs. Wildenow and Smith. I met at Lancaster, Mr. W. Hamilton, whose magnificent garden I had an opportunity of seeing near Philadelphia. This amateur was very intimate with my father; and I can never forget the marks of benevolence that I received from him and Mr. Mulhenberg, as well as the concern they both expressed for the success of the long journey I had undertaken .

On the 27th of June, I set out from Lancaster for Shippensburgh. There were only four of us in the stage, which was fitted up to hold twelve passengers. Columbia, situated upon the Susquehanna, is the first town that we arrived at; it is composed of about fifty houses, scattered here and there, and almost all built with wood; at this place ends the turnpike road.

It is not useless to observe here, that in the United States they give often the name of town to a group of seven or eight houses, and that the mode of constructing them is not the same everywhere. At Philadelphia the houses are built with brick. In the other towns and country places that surround them, the half, and even frequently the whole, is built with wood; but at places within seventy or eighty miles of the sea, in the central and southern states, and again more particularly in those situated to the Westward of the Allegheny Mountains, one third of the inhabitants reside in log houses. These dwellings are made with the trunks of trees, from twenty to thirty feet in length, about five inches in diameter, placed one upon another, and kept up by notches cut at their extremities. The roof is formed with pieces of similar length to

those that compose the body of the house, but not quite so thick, and gradually sloped on each side. Two doors, which often supply the place of windows, are made by sawing away a part of the trunks that form the body of the house; the chimney, always placed at one of the extremities, is likewise made with the trunks of trees of a suitable length; the back of the chimney is made of clay, about six inches thick, which separates the fire from the wooden walls. Notwithstanding this want of precaution, fires very seldom happen in the country places. The space between these trunks of trees is filled up with clay.

LANCASTER CITY IN 1843

By CARL W. DREPPERD

PART I

Some few years ago while browsing amongst the dusty shelves of a second-hand book-shop, I came across two books, standing side by side, which awakened my interest. The first of these — a rather fat volume — was no other than our old friend "Pennsylvania Historical Collections", by Sherman Day, published in 1843; whilst the other, a slender little book, happened to be nothing less than a directory of Lancaster for the same year. After reading Mr. Day's flowery description of our city, visited by him perhaps the year previous to the publication of his book, this little directory, which as far as I have been able to ascertain, is the first one of Lancaster ever published. gave much promise of being a mine of historical information.

No records of glittering deeds of valor were stored between those plain board covers; no records of wars and men at arms, but a plain, unassuming list of the residents of our good city, her churches and schools, her inns and hostelries, her Banks, her tradesmen, her artisans, lawyers, parsons and officers.

Unfortunately this little directory was not for sale at that time, but it could be borrowed — and I hope I did not impose too strongly on the good nature of the owner in having it copied in manuscript, with the exception of but a few of the advertisements, which occupy about half of the pages of the original volume.

But to return for the moment to Mr. Day's impressions of Lancaster in 1843, we note that he takes particular notice of the great number of Taverns, and the peculiar Tavern signs. Here, says Mr. Day, "may be seen half the kings of Europe — and the warriors, Washington, Lafayette, Jackson, Napoleon, William Tell, and a whole army of others; statesmen, too: Franklin, Jefferson, and others, and the Red Lion of England, leading a long procession of lions, bears, stags, bulls, horses, eagles, and swans". Turning to our directory we note a list of "Principal Hotels" including all of those mentioned by Mr. Day, together with location and names of proprietors. How many of us know who was minehost at the sign of the "Steamboat"? Or, where lived William Reitenbach, a gunsmith? Very few of us of this generation, excepting a few historical students, and perhaps some oldsters boasting ages forescore and ten.

When the President of our society requested me to furnish either a paper for the April meeting, or to at least furnish some material from which a paper might be prepared, my thoughts at once turned to this little directory and it occurred to me that our organization might do much worse in the matter of recording the history of our city than the reprinting of this little directory. It is a record worthy of preservation, and I am sure that those who come after us will be thankful. Seventy-nine years have passed since this little list was compiled and, while it is evident that it is not complete, let us in passing, thank the enterprising publisher, James H. Bryson, printer, who kept shop in West King street, first square south side. He has given us valuable information which, I am positive,

will be drawn upon quite frequently by those of us who will write concerning this good town of ours in the days of forty-three.

To read the entire contents of this Directory would be too great an undertaking for one evening as there are full twelve thousand words, so we will satisfy ourselves with selecting some names from the directory proper, and from the general information given in the appendix. The names are listed alphabetically by the first letter only.

I desire first to give a brief summary of the leading lights of the Bar as it then existed; and also of the city councils and government. I give also a short running list of the advertisements found in the book. Following these I shall paint a picture of the streets around the center of the town by squares or blocks, so that we may understand the arrangement of the commercial places, the residences, the professional offices, etc., etc. We shall, by the same means, be able to understand how far the town extended in the various directions, and where the rural section or suburbs began.

To aid the eye in viewing the situation, H. Frank Eshleman has constructed from this directory a map showing the numbers of such residences and other establishments and the places where they are located on the streets. It is to be used in connection with the lists given hereinafter, which form part two of this paper.

Prominent lawyers in 1843: Patton Ross, William Jenkins, James Buchanan, J. R. Montgomery, Reah Frazer, Thomas Franklin, James Cameron, William O. Jenkins, Thaddeus Stevens, D. G. Eshelman, Horace Hopkins.

Select Councils of the city: R. Moderwell. J Albright Robert McClure.

Common Councils: George M. Steinman, Conrad Yeisley, B. Samson, Jacob Kautz, Michael Trissler, J. Yost, H. E. Leman, J. Hamilton, William Morton, A. F. Hambright, J. R. Russel, C. Zecher, D. Erisman, F. Miller, J. Culbert.

Mayor: Michael Carpenter. Salary $300 per year.

The advertisers in the Directory of 1843 were as follows:

Daniel Fagan, Marble Yard.

J. F. Heinitsh and Son, Drugs, Medicines, Dyes, Sperm Oil, Fishing Tackle, Perfumery, Oils, Paints and Varnish.

Bonom Samson, Brush Manufacturer.

H. C. Locher, Morocco and Findings.

Daniel Rhoads, Fashionable Hat Manufactory.

Watson H. Miller, Groceries.

Michael Peiper, Sugar, Molasses, Groceries, Brandies, Gin and other spirits.

M. Shreiner, Cheapest and Best Clock and Watch Establishment in the city.

M. Zahm, Clock and Watch Establishment.

G. F. Musser, Cheap Looking Glass Store.

P. Gerber, Stoves, Tinplate and Sheet Iron.

Jacob Gruel, Confectioner and Fruiter.

John Weidler, Cabinet, furniture and chair manufactory.

J. F. Long, Druggist.

R. Erben, Clothing Store.

John Davy, Surgical and Dental instrument maker.

John Stauffer, Combs, Jewelry and Fancy findings.

Gish and Fisher, News Depot.

Ann Keffer, Fruiter and Confectionery.
Howett, Kreider and Diller, Hardware.
J. H. Longenecker, Dry Goods and Groceries.
Hamersley and Richards, Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods.
Ely Parry, Drugs and Medicines.
Thomas Sperrings, Umbrella Manufactory.
Schroder and Widmyer, Furniture and Chairs.
John Hubley, Brushmaker.
Conrad Gast, Pottery and Stone and Earthenware.
Peter McConomy, Shoe Manufacturer.
George F. Rote, Windsor, Fancy and Common Chairs.
William Locher, Dry Goods, Groceries and Queensware.
William Kirkpatrick, Manufacturer of Threshing Machines.
Pinkerton and Smeltz, Tobacco and Snuff.
Jacob Baer, Cabinet works.
McCalla and Metzger, Fashionable Tailors.
Simon Young, Merchant Tailor.
William Ihling, Tinware and Copperware.
Sabins and Lippincott, Lancaster Machine Shops.
I. D. Rupp, (The Historian) Schivener and Translator.
Arthur Armstrong, Artist. Portraits at from $5 to $20 and up. Likeness warranted or no charges made.
Dennis Coyle, Shoemaker.
H. E. Leman, Rifle and Gun Manufacturer.
F. B. Sturgis, Boots and Shoes—prices as follows: Men's Calfskin Boots, $3.75; Jeffersons, (Bootees) $1.00; Women's Shoes, $1.25 & $1.50; Boys' Shoes at $1.00 & $1.25; Children's Lace Boots, 37½ cents upwards.

PART II

From this old directory of 1843, a true picture may be brought to the mind, showing us who lived or had shops on either side of every street of the little City of Lancaster at that time. Such a picture will undoubtedly be of interest and historical value to every family living in the city today because in nearly every case there are those living here now who are direct descendants of those who lived here then, and they will be glad to know the location of their forbears and the location of the ancient neighbors of their kinfolk of that early day. The picture will have value also because it will present a marked contrast to a similar picture of the same streets today.

Just think of the fact that none of those popular sections now so solidly built up and stretching a mile to a mile and a half from the center, could boast of a single house then, within two squares of the center except in a few cases. When we go from the business center to our homes even if only three squares from the square, we are going over ground which at that time did not have a single house on it, nor even streets opened; but was field and orchard and common, etc. Scarcely 50 houses existed east of Duke or North of Orange Streets. Scarcely a single house North of Chestnut and East of Duke; and other sections were similarly barren of dwellings.

But now to paint the picture — to bring to your mind the picture of conditions of the most populous streets around the center of town.

NORTH QUEEN STREET

On the east side of the first square of North Queen Street were Gotlieb Halbach, shoe store; John Bear, printer; James Cameron, Attorney (at E. Orange); E. C. Darlington, printer; Lacey Darlington, gentlewoman; Wm. Gable, Shoe store; Peter Gerber, tinsmith; John Gemperling, tinsmith; David Heitshu, hatter; John Hughes, saddler; George Heckert, attorney; Hart and Gilbert, merchants; Neal Logan, flour merchant; Lancaster Savings Institute, at the Square; George Lane, merchant; M. M. Moore, dentist; George Mayer, hardware merchant; Wm. Mathiot, attorney, at Square; Christian Rhine, gentleman, at Orange St.; John Seibert, barber; John Trissler, saddler; Thomas Tarr, hat store; Emanuel Trissler, saddler; Jacob Weitzel, Sr., gentleman; John Wind, music store; George B. Withers, attorney; George Weitzel, coppersmith; Godfried M. Zahm, watch-maker; Thomas Baumgardner, merchant, (Center Square); Michael Carpenter, mayor, (Center Square); Mrs. Samuel Dale, widow. On the west side of the same square there were: Elias Bachman, saddler; W. F. Beales, merchant; George Danner, tavern; Lancelot Favier, confectioner; Abram Farrer, druggist; Susanna Gontner, widow; Jacob Gril, shoe store; Christian Gast, shoe store; John Hatz, Sr., trader; George W. Hammersly, merchant; John W. Jackson, clerk in Shaffner's store; Edward Jennings, oysterman; John Keller, flour merchant, (Center Square); George B. Kerfoot, physician, (Center Square); John W. Kauffman, tavern; Emanuel Kauffman, clerk; Ellis Lewis, judge, at Hammersley's; Jacob and Peter Long, merchants; John F. Long, druggist; N. E. Leaman, merchant; John Miller, physician; Jacob Marks, printer; Charles Nauman, confectioner; Willet C. Ogleby, attorney; Abraham Russell, iron store; Luther Richards, merchant store; Henry Rothermal, merchant; George Royer, tinsmith, (Center Square); Martin Sheremier, Jr., watch-maker; John Weidler, cabinet-maker; Mathias Resch, barber; Francis Kernan, student, (Corner East Orange); Gabriel Metzgar, shoe store; Samuel Humes, physician; Andrew Gumpf, gunsmith; Jacob Long, Jr., clerk; John W. Hubley, brush-maker. On the east side of the second square of North Queen Street, there were: Jacob Bear, cabinet-maker; John Black, turner shop; Fred Dern, brigade inspector; George Eberman, watch-maker; Jacob Gill, cabinet-maker; Michael Gross, last-maker; Christ Gumpf, gunsmith; Michael Gompf, gunsmith; Benjamin Gill, gunsmith; Henry Gumpf, gunsmith; Michael Hambright, saddler; George Hambright, printer; Mrs. Frances, boarding house; Elizabeth Jordan, widow; Lewis Junerich, confectioner; J. F. Krampf, tailor; Henry G. Long, attorney office (residence, East Orange Street); David Lechler, oyster man; Michael McGrann, tavern; Sarah Porter, gentlewoman; Jonah Royal, stationery store; J. C. Sturgis, shoe store; P. S. Van Patten, dentist; John Zimmerman, clerk; Andrew Gumpf, gunsmith; Gabriel Metzgar, shoe store. On the west side of the same square, there were: Andrew Barr, grocer; Henry P. Carson, merchant, (corner West Chestnut); George Eichelberger, saddler; John K. Findley, attorney; Peter Flick, tinsmith; John Fisher, news store; Dan Fagan, stone cutter; John Hatz, trader; Lewis Hartman, coach-maker; Eugene Haskins, shoe store; Fred Kline, butcher; David Lechler, oysterman; John Longanecker, merchant; Andrew Mehaffey, founder, (residence); Mrs. Mayer, boarding house; Gundaker Offner, clerk; Jacob Price, teacher; Robert Reed, merchant; Nathan C. Shofield, tavern; Jacob Smeltz, (West Chestnut), tobacconist; Mrs. P. S. Voorhees, gentlewoman; George A. Weaver, chair-maker; Michael Weaver, shoe-maker; Adam Young, butcher; Mrs. Dickson, postmistress; Owen Hobble, tavern, (Corner West Chestnut).

EAST KING STREET

On the north side of the first square of East King Street there were: J. N. Lightner, attorney; Wm. Locher, merchant; John Metzgar, tailor; James Smith, druggist; George Whittaker, clerk; Lancaster County Bank; James Buchanan, U. S. Senator; Benjamin Champneys, State Senator; Ann Coleman, gentlewoman; Israel Carpenter, surveyor; Bernard Corrigan, attorney; George Diller, iron store; Thomas E. Franklin, attorney; George Ford, attorney; Joseph Howett, iron store; Elizabeth Hall gentlewoman; Jacob Hess, hatter; Jacob Kreider, iron store; Benjamin Keffer, confectioner. On the south side of the same square there were: Bahnson, George F., clergyman; P. K. Breneman, merchant; John Beck, coppersmith; Adam Breneman, clerk; Daniel Donnelly, tailor; Jacob Gable, coppersmith; Moses Goldsmith, broker; John F. Heinitsh, druggist; C. A. Heinitsh, druggist; Horace Hopkins, attorney; Magdalena Ihling, widow; William Ihling, coppersmith; Charles Ihling, clerk; John Kepple, tobacconist; Christian Kieffer, coppersmith; Michael O. Kline, clerk (in Lane's Store); Kline and McClure, store; James B. Lane, merchant; Geo. Messonkop, tavern; Elijah McLenegan, alderman; Albert F. Osterloh, alderman; Christian Shertz, Tavern; John Eberman, cashier; William L. Jacobs, merchant; Michael Kline, merchant. On the north side of the second square of East King Street, there were: Washington Atlee, physician; Miss Hetty Barton; Francis Burroughs, physician; Henry P. Corson, residence; John Carr, cabinet-maker; Mrs. Jacob Demuth, widow; John Dichman, tavern; John Gontner, pensioner; Jacob Hoffmeier, clerk; John Leonard, saddler; Henry C. Locher, currier; John Landis, alderman; George B. Mackley, temperance house; Elizabeth Parry, druggist; James Parry, dentist; Marshall Peiper, grocer; Jacob Rathfon, gentleman; Timothy Rogers, tavern Peter Spyker, smith; William Shadel, tailor; Levi Swope, tavern; Charles Sheaffer, stone cutter; Daniel Von Dersmith, attorney; John Showalter, tobacconist; William F. Mackley, teacher; John Schroeder, tobacconist; Charles Sheaff, stone-cutter. On the south side of the same square there were: Dayton Ball, last-maker; George Buckius, shoemaker; Margaret Brown, widow; Jacob Brown, tailor; Daniel Cockley, gentleman; Ann Dickman, gentlewoman; D. G. Eshleman, attorney; Margaret Frick, widow; Jacob Frimd, tavern; John W. Jordan, tailor; Jacob King, cooper; John A. Landis, tavern; Jacob Knox, cooper; Alexander Marshall, last-maker; J. Metzgar, rope-maker; J. K. Neff, physician; Rosina Sheller, widow; Emanuel Demuth, tobacconist; David Caddy, gentleman.

SOUTH QUEEN STREET

On the east side of the first square of South Queen Street, there were the following: Jacob Amwake, attorney; Conrad Anne, cabinet-maker; Peter Barr, farmer; Alexander Cassidy, physician; George Fahnestock, merchant; Daniel Logan, clerk; Casper Metzgar, tailor; Philip Metzgar, butcher; John R. Montgomery, attorney; Mrs. Reitenbach, gentlewoman; Emanuel Reigart, farmer; Philip Schaum, tinsmith; A. Herr Smith, attorney; John Weigand, farmer; Henry Weigand, currier. On the west side of the same square there were: W. Boughton, merchant; George H. Bomberger, clerk; Samuel Bowman, clergyman; Martin Bruner, clergyman; Mary Ann Carpenter, widow; Elizabeth Carpenter, widow; Catherine Carpenter, widow; William Chandler, tavern; James Carpenter, surveyor; Henry Carpenter, physician; Reah Frazer, attorney; Jacob Finkenbine, painter; George L. Rote, chair-maker; Thaddeus Stev-

ens, attorney; Thomas C. Wiley, shoemaker; William Whiteside, attorney; Catherine and Margaret Yeates, gentlewomen. On the east side of the second square there were: Charles S. Brown, dyer; Patrick Cassidy, physician; Clarkson Freeman, physician; Isaac Hubley, shoemaker; Jacob Heiss, physician; George Shamble, smith; Edward Shubrooks, butcher; Isaac Hubley, shoemaker; Thomas R. Jordan, grocer; Joseph Slathings, planemaker; Philip Leonard, tavern. On the west side of the same square: P. F. Blessing, baker; John Beam, farmer; Samuel Conner, laborer; George L. Doersch, bookbinding, Joseph Ehrenfried, clerk; Mary Fordney, gentlewoman; Peter Getz, coppersmith; Jacob Leibly, butcher; Abner Miller, saddler; Henry Miller, chandler; Andrew Stewart, grocer; John Sowers, tavern; Michael Withers, teacher.

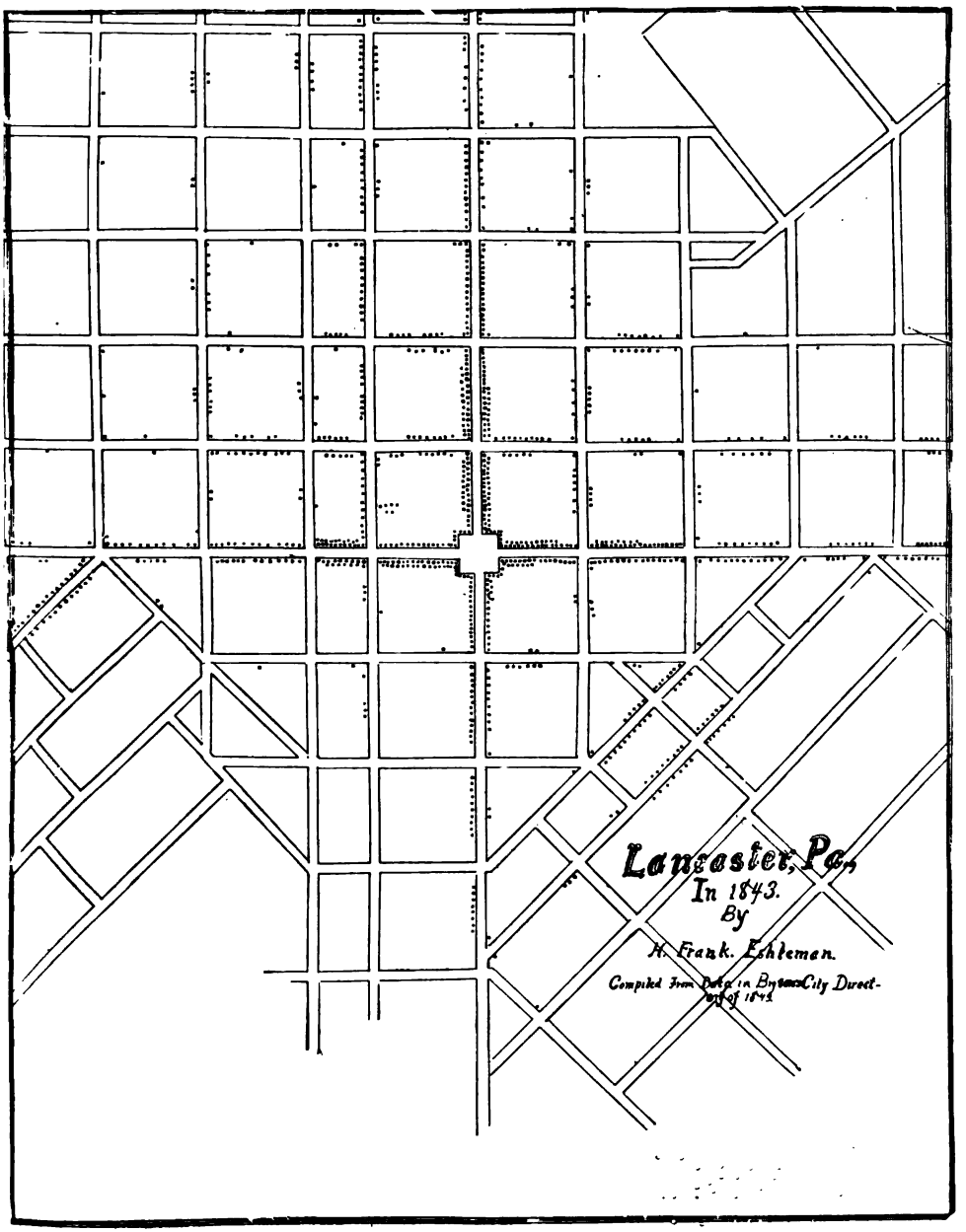
WEST KING STREET

On the north side of the first square of West King Street, there were: Michael Albright, shoe-maker; James Bryson, printer, (rear); William Cooper, clerk; William B. Fahnestock, physician; Mrs. George Ford, widow; Christopher Hager, merchant; Edward Jacobs, butcher; Mrs. Keiffer, confectioner; George F. Messer, looking-glass store; Peter McConomy, shoe-store; Watson H. Miller, grocer; David W. Patterson, attorney; John F. Steinman, iron store; John Scherf, tavern; William Wiley, printer; Mary Wiley, boarding house; James Wiley, tailor; Thomas Yarrell, teacher; Michael Zahm, watch-maker; Harvey Reed, cashier. On the south side of the same square there were: George L. Boyle, shoe-maker; Richard Bryson, clerk; Mary B. Deen, widow; John Davy, cutler; George Davis, tinsmith; George Deitrich, shoe-maker; Peter G. Eberman, clerk and tobacconist; Jacob Eshleman, tavern; Charles Gillespie, shoe-store; William Jenkins, attorney; William O. Jenkins, attorney; Susan Kuhn, widow; George H. King, tanner; Augustus Kuhn, physician; Israel A. Kurtz, hatter; Carpenter McCleary, printer; George Miller, druggist; John Myer, merchant; John McGrann, shoe-store; John Pearsol, printer; Peter Reed, tavern; Emanuel C. Reigart, attorney; David Rhoads, hat store; George M. Steinman, iron-store; Daniel Vondersmith, attorney; Miss Eliz. Weiand, confectioner; Augustus Zedell, printer. On the north side of the second square there were: John Christ, cabinet-maker; Gad Day, teacher; John Dreppard, gunsmith; Andrew Dreppard, locksmith; John Dreppard, Jr., gunsmith; John Ehler, sheriff and prison; John Ehrisman, carpenter; Jacob Frey, grocer; Henry Gundaker, gentleman; Peter J. Goener, chairmaker; Michael Huver, tailor; John Jungling gentleman; John Longanecker, gentleman; H. H. Lichty, tavern; Henry Miller, cabinetmaker; Samuel Parke, attorney; Casper Weaver, baker; Simon Young, tailor. On the south side of the same square there were: William Beattes, clergyman; John DeHoff, laborer; Jacob Etter, tailor; George Etter, tailor; George Hughes, constable; Bernard Hogg, brewer; Jacob Hogg, currier; John Hogg, brewer; J. M. Newson, teacher; Luther Richards, merchant (residence); James Ritter, tailor; Henry Rohrer, tobacconist; Charlotte Swentzel, widow; Henry Suydam, butcher; John Shearff, barber; Jacob Weaver, clerk; John Wilhelm, band-box-maker; Jacob Dreppard, rope maker. On the north side of the third square there were: George Ackerman, blacksmith; James Bryson, home; Benjamin Ebert, tailor; John Erisman, Sr.; John Ebersole, wheelwright; John Gets, coppersmith; Jacob Hartley, grocer; John H. Hartman, clerk; Jacob Musketness, tavern; Charles Sheaffer, potter; Jacob Snyder, wagon-maker. On the south side of the same square there were: John Ackerman, blacksmith; Joseph Brilhart, laborer; Samuel Beam, tailor; Jacob Christ, cabinet-maker; Abraham Cole, currier;

Benjamin Ebert, gentleman; Michael Eberman, carpenter; Henry Etter, laborer; Jacob Etter, coppersmith; Fred Glosser, oysterman; Geo. Martin, rope-maker; Michael Fordney, hatter.

PENN SQUARE

The following are stated as being located in Center Square: A. N. Breneman, shoe-store; Henry J. Brown, artist; Dennis Coyle, shoe-store; David Hostetter, merchant; Michael Kehner, tailor; R. W. Middleton, printer; Emanuel Sheaffer, saddler; Joshua Scott, surveyor (2nd floor); Thomas Baumgardner, merchant; Michael Carpenter, mayor; Mrs. Samuel Dale, widow; John Keller, flour merchant; George B. Kerfoot, physician; Lancaster Savings Institute; William Mathiot, attorney; George Royer, tin-smith; Lancaster Bank; Christian Bachman, cashier; Michael Bachman, clerk; John Fordney, coppersmith; Rosanna Hubley, tavern; Henry Pinkerton, saddler; Jacob Strein, clergyman; Charles B. Williams, baker; John Zuber, watch-maker.


Lancaster, Pa.,
In 1843.
By
H. Frank. Eshleman.
Compiled from Data in Bye's City Directory of 1842

Minutes of April Meeting

7, April 1922.

The meeting of the Lancaster County Historical Society for April was held this evening in their Auditorium.

The Librarian reported the regular exchanges and the foll9wing special donations from Harold Diffenderffer during the past month:

Two novels which were in the Miss" Jordans' Circulating Library, Lancaster"; "The Present State of London," printed in London 1690; Second Report of the Pennsylvania Historical Commission; Two Chapters from the life of Thaddeus Stevens; The Taufers; or the German Baptist Brethren; Historical Sketch—Lancaster County Agricultural and Horticultural Society; The A. Herr Smith Memorial Free Library, Its Aims, Progress, and Needs; Program of Exercises,—Commemorating the First Settlement in Lancaster County; First copy issued of the Public Ledger, Philadelphia—Volume 1—number 1—1836; Five old Deeds—two of 1762, one each of 1777, 1784, 1795; Original list of a Militia company in 1809; Copy of an Indenture for a servant, 1753; Original accounts of the paving of East King Street; Church Records copied from records of the early Lutheran and Reformed Churches; Large number of pictures used in illustrating the volumes of the Pennsylvania German Society.

Four applications for membership were presented. The following new members were elected: Mr. Cyrus H. Eshleman, Box 66, Ludington, Michigan; Mrs. Caroline T. Burkham, 2305 Upland Place, Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, Ohio; Mr. William N. Hambleton, Mrs. Blanche Hambleton, Peach Bottom, Pennsylvania; Professor V. W. Dippell, 448 Nevin Street, Lancaster; Mr. Marvin E. Bushong, Mrs. Lydia Bushong, Quarryville, Pennsylvania; Mr. C. C. Greider, Mount Joy; A. H. Young Esq., Manheim, Paennsylvnia; Mrs. William Whitney, Box 426, Johnson City, Tennessee.

Two papers were read this evening both by Mr. Carl W. Dreppard, they were "A Glimpse of Lancaster in 1802" and "Lancaster in 1843, from Bryson's Directory."

Certain Referred questions were also answered.

The communication from the American Academy of Political and Social Science, requesting that the Lancaster County Historical Society send three delegates to its Twenty-Sixth Annual Meeting on Friday and Saturday May 12 and 13 at Philadelphia was read.

The report of the Executive Committee Meeting which was held on 6, April was read and approved. It included the following action:

That, our Librarian be instructed to send to the Historical and Philosophical Society our Pamphlets of the last eight years, available, in exchange for the sixteen volumes of Quarterly Pamphlets sent to us by the said Society, containing their proceedings.

The unanimous opinion was expressed that a statement be sent to delinquent members who, having received the Pamphlet of the Society for Some years past have not paid their membership dues. It was thought that, owing to the irregular output of the Pamphlet during the past year the matter was neglected but with the resumption of the regular issue members would be glad to have their attention called to the necessity of prompt action in this regard.

The Papers as well as the referred questions were discussed by several in the audience including Hon. A. G. Seyfert, Mr. C. H. Martin, Mr. Charles Brown, Mr. I. C. Arnold, and Mr. W. F. Worner.

Adjourned at the regular hour.

ADELINE B. SPINDLER,
Secretary.

PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

Lancaster County Historical Society

FRIDAY, MAY 5, 1922

"History herself, as seen in her own workshop."

THE LANCASTER COUNTY COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

By William Frederic Worner.

VOL. XXVI. NO. 5.

PRICE FIFTY CENTS PER COPY

LANCASTER, PA.

1922

The Lancaster County Colonization Society

By William Frederic Worner

Ethiopia shall soon stretch out her hands unto God.—Psalm 68:31.

Slavery is of very ancient origin. It is said to be consequent on the curse of Canaan, and to have commenced soon after that time. Some insist that it originated under Nimrod, because he was the first to make war: and, as a result, made captives and brought them into slavery. It is supposed that from this arose the connection between victory and servitude which prevailed among the peoples of antiquity. The Spartans, the Greeks, the Romans, and those nations which contributed to the overthrow of the Roman empire, exercised the right of conquest by reducing prisoners of war to the condition of slaves. By the civil law the power of making slaves is considered the right of nations, and follows as a result of captivity. This is the origin of the right of slavery assigned by Justinian.

The first negro slaves were brought to America in a Dutch ship; the English then adopted the trade and continued it until after the Revolutionary War.

As early as the year 1777, Thomas Jefferson proposed to the legislature of Virginia, a plan for colonizing the free colored population of the United States. He intended that it be incorporated in the revised code of the State. There is reason to believe that he proposed the settlement in some of the western vacant lands. The project, however, proved abortive.

In the year 1787, Dr. William Thornton, of Washington, D. C., originated the idea of colonizing the free people of color, and formed a project for establishing a colony of negroes on the western coast of Africa. In order to procure emigrants, he published an address to the free people of color in Massachusetts and Rhode Island, inviting them to accompany him to Africa. The project failed for lack of funds, but the sponsor always cherished the idea. He was among the first managers of the American Colonization Society.

Prior to the year 1801, the legislature of Virginia twice debated, in secret session, the subject of colonizing the free people of color, without coming to a decision. In 1801, it passed a resolution instructing James Monroe, then Governor of the State, to urge the President of the United States to institute negotiations with some of the powers of Europe to grant an asylum to which our emancipated negroes might be sent.

In the discussion of the best means of averting, or at least of mitigating the "cursed evil of slavery," public opinion unanimously settled down in favor of an extensive system of colonization.

On the subject of location, there was not the same degree of unanimity. Some were in favor of selecting a portion of the vacant territory of the United States, and setting it apart for the purpose; others, were for making arrangements with the government of Mexico, and sending the

class in question to Texas; still, others advocated a settlement on the western coast of Africa, the climate being better suited to the great majority of the colored people of this country. The last plan was finally adopted.

The first efficient effort made on the subject of African colonization was the institution of the American Colonization Society. The honor of orginating this society undoubtedly belongs to the Rev. Dr. Robert Finley, of Basking Ridge, New Jersey, a man of great humanity and benevolence. He may possibly have heard of what was done in the Virginia Assembly, but the idea of a distinct voluntary association was entirely his own.

Dr. Finley settled upon the plan of colonization in Africa. As early as February, 1816, he wrote a letter to a friend in which he deeply deplored the calamitous and degraded state of the people of color, and suggested, as a means of improving their morals and manners and rescuing them from the debasement under which they labored in this country, the plan of forming a colony on the western coast of Africa for their reception. He counted largely on the advantages that such a colony, by the introduction of civilization and Christianity, would insure to Africa.

Full of these benevolent views, he repaired to Washington, D. C., and, aided by his brother-in-law, Dr. E. B. Caldwell, assembled a public meeting on December 16, 1816, which was attended by many citizens of influence and respectability. Bushrod Washington presided, and among the speakers were Henry Clay and John Randolph, of Roanoke.

The meeting was held for the purpose of considering the expediency and practicability of ameliorating the condition of the free people of color, in the United States, by providing a retreat for them, either on this continent or in Africa. Five days later (December 21, 1816,) a second meeting was held, presided over by Henry Clay. Thomas Dougherty acted as secretary. Among resolutions adopted, the following is of interest:

"Resolved, That an association or society be formed for the purpose of collecting information, and to assist in the formation and execution of a plan for the colonization of the free people of color, with their consent, in Africa or elsewhere, as may be thought most advisable by the constituted authorities of the country."

At a third meeting, held on Saturday, December 28, 1816, in the hall of the House of Representatives, the American Colonization Society was formally organized by the adoption of a constitution and the choosing of officers and a board of managers. The organization of the society was completed January 1, 1817, when Judge Bushrod Washington was elected President. Among the eight vice-presidents appears the name of Henry Clay.

An eloquent memorial to Congress was drawn up, which John Randolph undertook to present to that body.

The objects of the American Colonization Society have been well stated to be:

1. To rescue the free colored people from the disqualifications, the degradations and the proscriptions to which they are exposed in the United States.

2. To place them in a country where they may enjoy the benefits of free government, with all the blessings which it brings in its train.

3. To avert the dangers of a dreadful collision, at a future day, of the two castes, which must inevitably be objects of mutual jealousy to each other.

4. To spread civilization, sound morals and true religion throughout the vast continent of Africa, at present sunk in the lowest and most hideous state of barbarism.

5. To arrest and destroy the African slave trade.

6. And last, though not least, to afford slave owners who are conscientiously scrupulous about holding human beings in bondage, an asylum to which they may send their manumitted slaves.

The American Colonization Society was a voluntary association formed for benevolent purposes. This fact was acknowledged by all. Its aim was to transport to the western shore of Africa, from the United States, all such free persons of color as choose voluntarily to go. From its origin, and throughout the whole period of its existence, it had constantly disclaimed all intention whatever of interfering, in the smallest degree, with the rights of property or the object of emancipation, gradual or immediate.

Auxiliary societies were formed in various parts of the Union to aid and cooperate with the parent association. An active system of propaganda was conducted in almost every State, the official agents of the society speaking frequently in public and soliciting the cooperation of the several State Legislatures. The exertions of the auxiliary societies were limited to the transmission to the treasurer of the parent society of such funds as they could collect by the voluntary contributions of benevolent and charitable individuals.

On November 16, 1817, Rev. Samuel J. Mills and Ebenezer Burgess were appointed the society's first agents to Africa. They went by way of England to the west coast of Africa for the purpose of exploration and of ascertaining the best location for the establishment of a colony.

In February, 1820, the first expedition, consisting of thirty families (eighty-six free blacks), proceeded on board the Elizabeth, chartered by the United States Government, from New York for Sherbro Island.

Bushrod Washington, Charles Carroll, James Madison, Henry Clay and J. B. Latrobe, served successively as presidents of the American Colonization Society, while such men as Bishop Hopkins, Rufus King, Dr. Channing, Francis Scott Key, Gerrit Smith and James G. Birney, were at one time zealous members.

During the first year of the society's existence (1817) an auxiliary organization was formed in Philadelphia.

On October 21, 1829, a meeting of the citizens of Philadelphia was held in the hall of Franklin Institute, for the purpose of considering the propriety of taking measures in aid of the American Colonization Society. The result of this meeting was the formation of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, which was incorporated on December 29, 1829. The Governor's order for enrollment was dated January 6, 1830. The incorporators were:

Eli K. Price, John Bell, John Wurts, G. C. Jones, Tho. C. James, I. K. Mitchell, William Davidson, Gerard Ralston, Jas. Bayard, Hugh L. Hodge and George W. Blight.

Another auxiliary association, known as the Young Men's Colonization Society of Pennsylvania, was organized in the month of April, 1834, by the adoption of a constitution and the election of a board of managers. To this action its members were determined by the following considerations:

1. A belief that a direct appeal should be made to the benevolence and Christian zeal of the wealthy and populous capital of Pennsylvania,

and of the State at large, in favor of the establishment of a new colony on the coast of Africa.

2. The necessity of prompt measures being taken to carry into effect the testamentatory bequest of Doctor Aylett Hawes, of Virginia, by which he manumitted more than one hundred slaves on condition of their being sent to Liberia.

In 1835 the Young Men's Colonization Society made a determined effort to retrieve the failure of previous attempts made by the American Colonization Society to establish an industrial colony of freedmen on the west coast of Africa. One hundred and twenty-six colonists were sent out, all of whom were skilled artisans — carpenters, blacksmiths, potters, brick-makers, tailors, and shoemakers. The natives attacked their little settlement on an island in the St. John's river. True to the Quaker doctrine, the Pennsylvanians offered no resistance; eighteen were killed, the houses were razed and the survivors escaped to another village.

In 1836, the Young Men's Colonization Society petitioned the Legislature of Pennsylvania for assistance in carrying out its work, and in that year and the years following, petitions that such aid be granted came from all parts of the State. At this time a committee of the Senate recommended that in view of the great increase in the number of negroes, and their undesirable character, this aid be granted. On one occasion it seemed likely that a substantial appropriation would be made; but the plan came to nothing.

By 1838, it seems, societies auxiliary to the American Colonization Society had been organized in every State and territory in the Union, except Rhode Island, South Carolina, Arkansas and Michigan.

Just when the first efforts were put forth in Lancaster county in aid of the colonization scheme, I am not able to state with certainty. A contribution to the American Colonization Society, and the first that is on record as coming from a Lancastrian, was made by J. C. Barnes, in June, 1827. For the same purpose, a collection, amounting to five dollars, was taken up in Leacock Presbyterian church, in July, 1827.

In August, 1830, Josiah F. Polk, an agent of the American Colonization Society, was in Columbia, Penna., for the purpose of arousing interest in favor of colonization. The fruit of his labor was the immediate formation of the Columbia Auxiliary Colonization Society, which was composed of the following officers:

President.— William P. Beatty; vice-presidents.— William Todd, Dr. R. E. Cochran, William Wright, James E. Mifflin; Managers.—Abraham Bruner, Robert B. Wright, Dr. H. McCorkle, Dr. Beaton Smith, Robert W. Houston; Secretary.— Dr. George Moore; Treasurer.— John McKissick.

That the collection of funds to carry on the work of colonization was considered the most important function of an auxiliary society, is evident from the following, which appeared in the Columbia Spy shortly after the Columbia Auxiliary Society was formed:

"The members of the Columbia Auxiliary Colonization Society are requested to call on John McKissick, Esq., treasurer of the society, on or before the first of September next, and pay the amount of their annual subscription.

"By order of the Board of Managers.

"George Moore, Secretary.

"August 19th, 1830."

The treasurer, John McKissick, was cashier of the Columbia Bridge Company, while the secretary, George Moore, was a physician.

An enthusiastic meeting of the society was held in the town hall on Monday evening, July 25, 1831. The members were slow about paying their annual dues, just as members of organizations to-day neglect them. It became necessary to insert a notice in the Columbia Spy, warning the members that the "Collecting Committee are requested to attend to the collection of the outstanding subscriptions due the society, and to pay the same in the hands of John McKissick, Esq., previous to the time of meeting."

At this meeting, which, obviously, was the annual one, the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year:

President.—William Kirkwood; Vice-Presidents.—James Wright, James E. Mifflin, Richard E. Cochran, Robert Barber; Managers.—William Dick, Jacob L. Rowand, Samuel Mathiot, Evan Green, Israel Cooper; Secretary.—Arthur B. Bradford; Treasurer.—William Mathiot.

The Columbia Colonization Society was in existence but a short while when the negroes living in the borough expressed their "decided opinion ..... that African Colonization is a scheme of southern policy, a wicked device of slave-holders who are desirous of riveting more firmly, and perpetuating more certainly, the fetters of slavery."

A public meeting of the Afric-Americans was held in their school house in Columbia, Penna., on August 5, 1831, for the purpose of taking into consideration the novel scheme of the American Colonization Society. Stephen Smith, a wealthy negro lumber dealer, presided; and James Richards acted as secretary.

Among the resolutions adopted at this meeting appear the following, which show how strongly the negroes of Columbia, Penna., denounced the colonization scheme:

"Resolved, That we view the country in which we live as our only true and appropriate home; and, let colonizationists pour contempt upon our race, and slave-holders look on our brethren as a nuisance to the country, yet, here will we live, here were we born, this is the country for which some of our ancestors fought and bled and conquered, nor shall a conspiring world drive us hence.

"Resolved, That it is our firm belief, that the colonization society is replete with infinite mischief, and that we view all the arguments of its advocates as mere sophistry, not worthy our notice as freemen.

"Resolved, That we will resist all attempts to send us to the burning shores of Africa. We verily believe that if by an extraordinary perversion of nature, every man and woman, in one night, should become white, the colonization society would fall like lightning to the earth.

"Resolved, That we will not be duped out of our rights as freemen, by colonists, nor by any other combination of men. All the encomiums pronounced upon Liberia can never form the least temptation to induce us to leave our native soil, to emigrate to a strange land.

"Resolved, That this meeting will not encourage a scheme, which has for its basis prejudice and hatred.

"Resolved, That we will support the colony in Canada, the climate being healthier, better adapted to our constitutions, and far more consonant with our views than that of Africa."

In March, 1832, the treasurer of the Columbia Auxiliary Colonization Society turned over to the American Colonization Society, the sum of $37.41.

A special meeting of the Columbia Colonization Society was held in the town hall on Monday, December 31, 1832, at seven o'clock, at which times it was resolved that an adjourned meeting of the society be held in the town hall on Saturday evening, January 5, 1833, at six o'clock.

At this meeting, which was held according to adjournment, the president, William Kirkwood, delivered a very illuminating address on the subject of African colonization, which appeared in full in the Columbia Spy, dated January 12, 1833.

In August of this year, $8.83 was collected by the Rev. John McKissick, from the members of the Columbia auxiliary, and turned over to the parent society.

In the spring and summer of 1834, there were a number of race riots in some of the northern cities of the United States. The sentiment spread to Columbia, Penna., and on the evenings of August 16, 17, 18 and 19, the first outbreakings of a riotous nature were exhibited in the borough. On Saturday, August 23, 1834, a meeting was held in the town hall, at which time the following, among other resolutions, was unanimously passed:

"Resolved, That the Colonization Society ought to be supported by all the citizens favorable to the removal of the blacks from this country."

While it appears that Columbia supported a Colonization Society for a number of years before an auxiliary society was organized in Lancaster, Penna., it must not be supposed that little interest in the cause was manifested in the county seat. The African Repository, the official organ of the American Colonization Society, for March, 1832, acknowledges the receipt of $114.00 collected in Lancaster, Penna. Included in this was a donation of ten dollars from William Kirkpatrick.

In the summer of 1835, that quaint, queer, irrepressible Quaker, Elliot Cresson, secretary of the Young Men's Colonization Society, accompanied by the Rev. Cor. C. Cuyler, agent of the same organization, visited Lancaster, Penna., for the purpose of arousing interest in, and gaining support for the colonization movement.

The meeting was held in the Presbyterian church, on Monday evening, July 20, 1835. It was organized by the appointment of Adam Reigart, Esq., as president, and Redmond Conyngham, secretary. The Rev. T. Sovereign opened the meeting with prayer. Elliot Cresson, in his usual happy manner, entered into an explanation of the views of the Young Men's Colonization Society of Pennsylvania; and delineated, with clearness and accuracy, the origin and progress of the various settlements in Africa bearing the felicitous title Liberia. At Bassa Cove, he stated, is beautifully located the Pennsylvania colony.

Dr. Cuyler then explained the nature and principles of the society, and answered the objections urged by its opponents. He took a view of the effects of a religious colony, extending its influence into the heart of Africa and Christianizing that immense continent. Both gentlemen showed by evidence, that the slave trade must cease; that wherever a free black plants his foot on the shores of Africa, by the Colonization Society, the soil will thereafter be unpolluted by the slaver, who cannot live where the social virtues constitute the happiness of civilized society. Both gentlemen were listened to with profound attention.

Reah Frazer expressed his satisfaction and pleasure, but deeply regretted that the shortness of notice and the bad weather had prevented a fuller attendance. He suggested that the agents of the Young Men's Colonization Society, by another visit, would accomplish more fully the

object of their mission. The Rev. Samuel Bowman offered the following resolution, which was seconded by the Rev. J. T. Marshall Davie, and unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That this meeting highly approve of the principles and operations of the Young Men's Colonization Society of Pennsylvania, and that ten gentlemen be appointed a committee to solicit, from the citizens of Lancaster, donations in aid of their benevolent enterprise."

The chairman appointed the following men: G. L. Mayer, Henry Keffer, William F. Bryan, Reah Frazer, F. S. Burrows, George B. Kerfoot, W. Heitshu, D. Longenecker, G. B. Markley and Redmond Conyngham.

Dr. Cuyler concluded the meeting with an appropriate prayer, and it adjourned to meet on Wednesday evening, the 19th of August.

About this time the Rev. T. Sovereign and William Kirkpatrick were appointed agents for Lancaster county to secure subscribers to the African Repository, a magazine published by the American Colonization Society.

On the evening of the day following the meeting held in Lancaster, Pa., the agents of the Young Men's Colonization Society, Dr. C. C. Cuyler and Elliot Cresson, were in Columbia, Pa., and addressed a large meeting in the Presbyterian church. The Colonization Herald, a paper published by the Young Men's Colonization Society, for August, 1835, contains the following:

"In pursuance of public notice, a meeting of the friends of African colonization was held in the Presbyterian church this evening, (July 21, 1835) and after prayer by the Rev. Francis Hodgson, the meeting was organized by calling John Barber, Esq., to the chair, and appointing Rev. William F. Houston, Rev. Francis Hodgson and Richard E. Cochran, M. D., secretaries.

"The meeting was then addressed by Elliot Cresson, Esq., of Philadelphia. He was followed by the Rev. Dr. Cuyler.

"On motion of the Rev. John H. Symmes, seconded by the Rev. Francis Hodgson, it was

"Resolved, That this meeting do cordially approve of the plan and design of the Young Men's Colonization Society of Pennsylvania, and that a committee of eight be appointed to solicit donations in aid of funds.

"The committee is S. Goheen, Owen B. Goodman, Dr. Joseph S. Clarkson, James E. Mifflin, Dr. James Given, John Frederick Houston, Albert G. Bradford and William Mathiot.

"On motion of the Rev. John H. Symmes, seconded by the Rev. William F. Houston, the proceedings, with the above sketch of the addresses, were ordered to be printed in the papers of Columbia, Lancaster, York and Harrisburg.

"Closed with prayer by the Rev. Orson Douglass."

I have not been able to learn whether a meeting was held in Lancaster, Penna, on the 19th of August, 1835, in the interest of African colonization, as agreed upon at the last meeting held on July 20th. Our local newspapers make no mention of it. If the auxiliary society here in Lancaster, Penna., kept a minute book, it is lost or destroyed. While much has been written about the American Colonization Society, very little appears in print concerning the Lancaster County Colonization Society; therefore, my sources of information have been very limited, and what is here presented is of a fragmentary nature, yet, it is hoped that

it may serve as the foundation for a full and comprehensive history of the aid extended towards colonization in Lancaster county, whenever that chapter shall be written.

Very little of importance seems to have been accomplished, locally, to help the cause during the fall of 1835. Immediately following the Christmas season, Elliot Cresson spent nearly a fortnight in Lancaster and Chester counties, to which he had been invited, addressing meetings and soliciting funds. The Colonization Herald had this to say concerning Mr. Cresson's itinerary:

"Notwithstanding the state of the roads and weather, we have reason to believe from the number who attended, that a very considerable interest has been awakened in this important subject. These meetings were held at the churches of Upper Octorara, Bellevue, Pequea, Coatesville, Fagg's Manor, Leacock, Strasburg, the Compass, two at Sadsburyville and at Paradise — the Rev. Messrs, Latta, Buchanan and Barr, their pastors, evincing a lively interest in the subject and strongly recommending the cause to the consideration and patronage of their people."

Steps were taken to form auxiliary societies and the following collections were received:

Bellevue church, $7.56; Strasburg, $6.02; Fairfield, $8.00; Leacock, $15.00; Sadsburyville, $5.70; Pequea church, $19.00.

The Rev. Orson Douglass, pastor of Donegal Presbyterian church during the revivals held in the churches in Marietta, Penna., became embroiled in controversies with the other denominations. After he retired from Donegal, he was appointed, in the spring of 1836, corresponding secretary of the Young Men's Colonization Society and travelled in the Southern States during the most of his time.

In February, 1836, William Kirkpatrick, of Lancaster, Penna., contributed one hundred dollars to the Young Men's Colonization Society. In addition to this munificent gift, a donation of four dollars was received from John Wallace, of the same city. About the same time, collections amounting to twenty-five dollars, were taken up in Octorara church by the Rev. J. Latta, and thirty-nine dollars in Leacock church, by the Rev. Joseph Barr.

No other collections were reported until the early autumn when an offering amounting to five dollars was received from a school for African children in Lancaster, Penna., through the efforts of the Rev. J. T. Marshall Davie, pastor of the First Presbyterian church.

On Thursday, February 16, 1837, a notice appeared in the Examiner & Herald that a meeting of the Lancaster County Colonization Society would be held in the Court House, on Wednesday, the 22nd of February, at half past ten o'clock in the morning, to which all citizens of the city and county were respectfully invited to attend.

It is not to be supposed that many were present at the meeting or evinced any great interest in colonization at this particular time, for this was the very day arranged for the imposing spectacle of introducing the water of the Conestoga into the city of Lancaster, Penna. We are told that at an early hour the citizens congregated in the Court House square to marshall themselves into the proper order of procession. They marched out East King street to the reservoir, where the arrival of the "stranger element" was expected. About half past ten the water made its first appearance, slowly entering from the pipes into the basin, amid the thundering of artillery and the general ringing of the city bells. The floor of the basin was soon covered, and the water gradually rose, promis-

ing soon to fill the reservoir, a consummation greeted with huzzas from thousands of voices that made the welkin ring.

On the evening of this same day, a large and respectable gathering of the citizens of Lancaster and its vicinity friendly to the object of colonization, met in the German Lutheran church. William Kirkpatrick, Esq., was appointed to the chair and William F. Bryan, secretary.

The proceedings were opened by a hymn, and an appropriate prayer was offered up by the Rev. John C. Baker, after which the president took his seat. The minutes of the last meeting were then read and adopted. (I have not been able to ascertain when the last meeting, here referred to, was held).

The object of the meeting was stated by the chair to be the formation of a colonization society in Lancaster county, auxiliary to the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, in Philadelphia.

Redmond Conyngham, Esq., then addressed the meeting, and called to remembrance the happy 22nd of February, which gave birth to the Father of His Country — the immortal George Washington. He emphasized the propriety of organizing a colonization society, and suggested that a committee be appointed to draft and report an address, for the purpose of having it printed and circulated throughout the county, soliciting aid in the important work undertaken by the society.

On motion of William F. Bryan, seconded by the Rev. Aaron A. Marcellus, it was

"Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to draft a constitution for a colonization society of Lancaster county, based upon the principles of, and auxiliary to, the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, of Philadelphia, and that said committee be empowered to obtain subscribers to said constitution, and call a meeting of all who are friendly to the object of such society whenever they shall be prepared to report."

In pursuance of this resolution, the chair appointed as said committee, Redmond Conyngham, Esq., Rev. Aaron A. Marcellus and William F. Bryan.

William F. Bryan offered the following resolutions, with some explanatory remarks:

"Whereas, an organized plan has recently been matured in this State for the purpose of agitating the subject of the immediate abolition of slavery in other States; and, whereas, the lives of our Southern brethren and the 'Integrity of the Union' have been already jeopardized by the indiscreet and obstrusive zeal of Abolitionists.

"1. Resolved, That as Pennsylvanians and members of the same national family with our fellow citizens of the South, we disclaim all right to intermeddle in their domestic concerns, and declare our disapprobation of any proceedings that have been instituted in this State for the purpose of compelling the abolition of slavery in any of our sister States.

"2. Resolved, That the Independence and Sovereignty of the several States in regard to all matters of local concern, are fundamental principles of the Federal Compact; that slavery, whatever may be thought of its moral aspect, is an institution entirely of a domestic or local character; and, therefore, that all interference with it, by citizens of other States than those in which it exists, is equally an invasion of social and constitutional rights, and a wanton and criminal violation of international faith.

"3. Resolved, That the inflammatory and reckless course pursued by the Anti-Slavery societies, in sowing the seeds of insurrection, mas-

sacre and servile war, throughout the Southern States, and in exciting the feelings and passions of the citizens of the non-slave-holding States, against the owners of slaves, thereby fomenting hatred and distrust between various sections of our country, is calculated to fill us with the most alarming apprehensions in regard to the stability of the National Union.

"4. Resolved, That the 'Unity of our government, which constitutes us ONE PEOPLE,' should be an object dear to the heart of every American citizen. In the language of the immortal Father of His Country, 'it is the main pillar in the edifice of our real independence; the support of our tranquillity at home; our peace abroad; of our safety; of our prosperity; of that very Liberty which we so highly prize.' And, therefore, adopting the solemn warning of the departed Sage, we will 'discountenance whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can, in any event, be abandoned; and indignantly frown upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts.'

"5. Resolved, That, having long since abolished slavery within her territorial limits, Pennsylvania has already done all in her power to enforce observance of her own noble declaration that 'all men are born equally free and independent.' Her sympathies and philanthropy may yet be exercised in providing for the manumitted slave and the free-born black, a home in the land of their fathers, but she cannot be driven into a Quixotic championship of the rights of strangers to her soil, however unjustly they may be oppressed.

"6. Resolved, That the citizens of the District of Columbia have the same rights of person and of property as their fellow citizens of the several States; that the Congress of the United States, in respect to all matters of legislation affecting the domestic concerns of said district, is a Local Legislature; and, therefore, while acting in such capacity, is not bound by instructions emanating from the citizens of the States.

"7. Resolved, That we are neither the advocates of slavery, nor of the surrender of the liberty of speech, or of the press. To the gradual, peaceable and voluntary transfer of the slave to a land of freedom and equality, we shall cheerfully contribute our aid. And while we shall ever maintain, with the spirit of freemen, the right to utter and publish our opinions, we will not prostitute this high and sacred privilege, by making it a cloak for the concealment of the incendiary's torch.

"8. Resolved, That we are in favor of African colonization:

"(a) Because it is the only means by which we can constitutionally aid in the abolition of slavery;

"(b) Because it is the only means by which the colored population of this country can be elevated to a state of entire freedom and equality.

"(c) Because it proposes to remove from our midst a class of people, who, while they may remain, will always be a prolific source of agitation and excitement, fatal to the integrity of the Union.

"(d) Because its plan of operation is entirely peaceable and voluntary, as well in regard to the emancipation of the slave as to his transportation to Africa.

"(e) Because, by lining the coasts of Africa with civilized colonies, able to protect themselves and their territory, it strikes at the root of the foreign slave trade and will abolish it forever.

" (f) Because it is carrying civilization and religion to a land which must otherwise continue in brooding pagan darkness.

" 9. Resolved, That colonization is peculiarly the friend of our colored population. In the language of their Baltimore brethren in 1827, they reside among us and yet are strangers; natives, and yet not citizens; surrounded by the freest people, and most republican institutions in the world, and yet enjoying none of the immunities of freedom. Beyond a mere subsistence and the impulse of religion, there is nothing to arouse them to the exercise of their faculties or to excite them to the attainment of eminence. In Africa, they shall be freemen, indeed, and republicans after models of this republic.

" 10. Resolved. That we recommend to our fellow citizens throughout the county to hold township meetings for the purpose of forming colonization societies, auxiliary to the Lancaster County Society. "

The above resolutions, having been seconded by the Rev. Aaron A. Marcellus, were adopted.

Elliot Cresson, of Philadelphia, who had just arrived from Harrisburg, and had entered the house but a few minutes before, was then called on to address the meeting. He complied with the request by entering fully into the objects of the colonization society, the success that had hitherto attended its efforts, the obligation resting upon all to aid these efforts, and the ease and rapidity with which obstacles, apparently insuperable, were made to disappear, by a determination to " try " to overcome them, and a perseverance in that determination. Mr. Cresson illustrated and enforced his position by numerous interesting facts.

On motion of the Rev. J. T. Marshall Davie, seconded by Redmond Conyngham, it was

" Resolved, That this society pledge itself to raise a sufficient sum of money during the current year, ending April 1, 1838, to send to Liberia, twenty free persons of color or manumitted slaves; and, that this resolution be attached to the address, just reported. "

It is evident that the committee appointed to draft and report an address to the citizens of Lancaster county, for the purpose of having it printed and circulated, soliciting aid in the important work undertaken by the society, carried out its part of the program as directed. One of these circulars is still in existence, and was until a few years ago the property of Christian E. Metzler, of East Bridgewater, Mass. It is printed on heavy paper, foolscap size; and, in addition to the address, it contains the constitution of the society and a list of the officers.

— CONSTITUTION —

OF THE LANCASTER COUNTY COLONIZATION SOCIETY

Article 1. This society shall be called the Lancaster County Colonization society, and shall be auxiliary to the Colonization Society of Pennsylvania.

Article 2. To provide for civilizing and christianizing Africa, through the direct instrumentality of voluntary colored emigrants from the United States.

Article 3. To promote, by all legal and constitutional means, the intellectual and moral improvement of the African race.

Article 4. The principles upon which this society shall base its operations are dissuasion from warfare on the part of the colonists, and

the prohibition of the acquisition of territory except by actual purchase from the proprietors of the soil.

Article 5. The officers shall consist of a president, vice-presidents, twelve managers, a corresponding secretary, three recording secretaries and a treasurer; any three of whom shall form a board for the transaction of business.

Article 6. The president shall call meetings of the board at such times as may be necessary for the management of the concerns of the society.

Article 7. The subscription to constitute membership to be not less than one dollar, to be paid annually; the payment of ten dollars to constitute life membership.

Article 8. The officers shall be elected annually, in the month of January, at such time and place as shall be agreed upon by the officers, and shall continue in office until others are elected.

Article 9. The treasurer shall take charge of the funds of the society, keep its accounts and make payments, subject to the order of the Board of Managers, and annually report to the society the state of the funds.

List of officers: President — William Kirkpatrick; Vice-presidents — Hon. Oristus Collins, John Yeates, John Steel, Edward B. Grubb, Charles Hess, Esq., George Bryan, C. Kieffer, Adam Reigart and John Wallace; Corresponding Secretary — William F. Bryan; Recording Secretaries — C. F. Hoffmeier, Thomas E. Franklin, Esq., and Dr. George B. Kerfoot; Treasurer — Dr. Samuel Humes; Managers — Emanuel Shaeffer, Jacob McCully, John Ehler, Henry Keffer, William Frick, W. K. Huffnagle, Peter McConomy, C. Hager, John Brown, Gen. A. Diller, C. McCleery and Dr. John Miller.

On Tuesday, March 28, 1837, the Rev. J. B. Pinney and Thomas Buchanan, agents of the colonization society, arrived in Lancaster, Pa., and in the evening of the same day addressed in the First Presbyterian church, an audience which, owing to the unpleasant state of the weather, was small. The Rev. Mr. Pinney had resided for two years in Africa; and Mr. Buchanan, who later became the first and last white Governor of Liberia, had just returned from Liberia. Mr. Buchanan gave a graphic description of his efforts to collect the scattered remnant of a colony which once composed a body of savage Africans, whom a slaver was about to convey into bondage.

About March, 1837, the Men's Colonization Society and the Pennsylvania Colonization Society were united under the title of the latter.

The next effort put forth in Lancaster county in aid of African colonization was the following preamble and resolution, which were adopted without a dissenting voice, by the Presbytery of New Castle, at its sessions, held in Bellevue church on April 4th and 5th, 1837:

"Whereas, the colonization enterprise has conferred so great civil and religious benefits upon the colored race, both in Africa and in this country, in giving freedom to the slave; in breaking up the African slave trade; in bearing to the benighted natives of that dark and long-neglected continent the light of civil and religious knowledge, through the instrumentality of colored emigrants from this country; therefore,

"Resolved, That this Presbytery does approve of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society as wisely adapted to furnish a comfortable and happy home to the colored people of our own country, and a moral and intellectual elevation of race generally, and does recommend it to the

sympathies, prayers, and liberal contributions of all the churches under their care, and that the subject be presented to them on or about the 4th of July, and collections be taken up in aid of the cause."

It may be of interest to know that the custom of taking up collections in the churches on the Sunday nearest the 4th of July, in aid of African colonization became general throughout the country.

The Colonization Herald for May 27, 1837, acknowledged the receipt of a box containing 157 garments of different sizes for the different sexes, valued at eighty dollars, received through Mrs. Jane Latta from the ladies of Upper Octorara congregation. They also donated a quantity of garden seeds put up in bottles. This judicious idea of putting garden seeds in bottles, which only a Lancaster countian would have thought of doing, was commented on by the editor of the Herald, as being worthy of imitation by all those who wished to send seeds to Liberia.

On July 1, 1837, a collection amounting to $3.50 was taken up in the Methodist church, Columbia, Penna. On July 29th another collection, amounting to $5.12 was received from the same congregation. Under this date the following contributions were made in Lancaster, Penna.: Presbyterian church per Rev. J. T. Marshall Davie, $8.91; Mrs. Eliza Jane Davie, $10.00; Mrs. Mary Dickson, $2.00, and Miss E. Bryan, $1.00.

The Colonization Herald of September 9, 1837, states that the Rev. Orson Douglass had just returned from a tour in the counties of Adams, Lancaster and York, and described the inhabitants as being animated with the best spirits in favor of colonization.

On August 17, 1837, the Rev. Orson Douglass lectured at Donegal church in behalf of the cause, and obtained subscriptions for the work of the society. The Lancaster County Historical Society has among its valued possessions a certificate, embrowned and blotched by time, which reads as follows:

This is to certify that James Brice Clark, by the contribution of thirty dollars by Jane Porter, is a member for life of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society. August 17, 1837. Orson Douglass, Corresponding Secretary. John Bell, Vice-President.

James Brice Clark was the father of Miss Virginia Bladen Clark, at present a member of the executive committee of the Lancaster County Historical Society. Mrs. Jane Porter was an aunt of James Brice Clark and the widow of the Rev. Samuel Porter, a clergyman of the Presbyterian church.

The next effort put forth in the interest of colonization was that made in a rural church that has figured largely in the history of this the empire county of Pennsylvania. I quote the following from the Colonization Herald for it tells in better words than mine what transpired in the little edifice which was built in pre-Revolutionary days:

"In Donegal township, Lancaster county, Penna., stands the church of the same name, on a most beautiful and picturesque spot. There a congregation commenced the worship of God more than a century ago, and ever since the means of grace have been steadily enjoyed. Generation after generation has passed away, one and another has arisen to supply their places. The mantle of the fathers has rested upon their sons not only in the continuance of the means of grace but in the evidence that the 'grace of God has not been received by them in vain.'

"Although not very numerous as a people, yet their acts of benevolence are neither few nor small. For many years the general agent (Orson Douglass) labored happily among them until his health required a change. On a recent tour through that section of country he stated

to them the great want of a Presbyterian church at Bassa Cove, in Africa, and the good that would result from the erection of such a building there, which would cost not less than five hundred dollars. With a promptness and liberality, worthy of perpetual remembrance and universal imitation, they secured within a few days the adequate sum. In view of their generous conduct in aiding the colored man, the Board of Managers of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, at their last meeting, passed unanimously the following preamble and resolutions:

"Whereas, The congregation of Donegal in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, has acted nobly in securing to the Pennsylvania Colonization Society the payment of the sum of five hundred dollars for the purpose of erecting a Presbyterian church at Bassa Cove in Africa. Therefore,

"Resolved, That the governor of the Colony at Bassa Cove, be authorized and directed to erect or cause to be erected a suitable building for the Presbyterian church in said colony, on a good lot to be appropriated to the purpose.

"Resolved, That the said church shall be denominated and forever called the Donegal church, and a suitable inscription to this amount shall be placed on some conspicuous part of said church when erected.

"Resolved, That the thanks of this society be cordially tendered to the members and friends of the Donegal congregation for their zeal and liberality in thus aiding the colonization cause.

"The above resolutions were passed unanimously by the Board, at the office, September 5, 1837."

The Presbyterians in Lancaster county were very active in the cause of African colonization. Not content with the erection of a church at Bassa Cove, which the generosity of the congregation at old Donegal, made possible, New Castle Presbytery, in which Donegal was located, at a stated meeting held at New Castle, on September 27, 1837, passed the following:

"Resolved, That this Presbytery, in addition to the two missionaries for whose support we are now pledged, offer to contribute six hundred dollars per year to sustain a missionary at Bassa Cove on the western coast of Africa, under the care of the Presbyterian Foreign Missionary Society, whenever they will place one at that station.

"JOHN N. C. GRIER,
"Stated Clerk."

Nor did the members of old Donegal cease contributing to the cause after they had raised the amount necessary for the building of a church in Liberia. That indefatigable agent of the society, the Rev. Orson Douglass, under date of November 4, 1837, acknowledged the receipt of the following liberal contributions "for the church of Donegal, in Bassa Cove, Africa":

Mrs. Jane Porter, $60.00; John Clark, $30.00; James Patterson, Jr., $30.00; Mrs. Rachel Brown, $30.00; Major James Patterson, $10.00; John Sterret, $5.00; Patterson Spangler, $5.50; Mrs. Mary Taylor, $2.00. Collections at Donegal church, $20.00. Collections in Marietta church, $1.73. F. Wilson, $1.00; J. Stahl, $1.50; Abraham Cassel, $1.00, and A. Dysert, $1.00. The Misses Sarah and Mary Bethel contributed $30.00 to constitute B. Heise, a life member of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society.

The members of Donegal congregation continued to give liberally and without stint to the colonization scheme. A gift of thirty dollars was received from A. Mehaffy for "the use of Donegal church at Bassa Cove." Mrs. Sarah Galbraith gave five dollars to the same object.

Mrs. Eliza Jane Davie, of Lancaster, Penna., another ardent supporter of colonization, is credited with another donation of ten dollars about this time.

At the meeting held in Lancaster, Penna., on Washington's birthday, 1837, it was agreed to "raise a sufficient sum of money to send twenty free persons of color to Liberia." The time had now expired but I have not been able to find any record that the society accomplished its undertaking.

In August, 1838, William Kirkpatrick, Esq., president of the Lancaster County Colonization Society and one of the vice-presidents of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, died in this city. He was a member of the First Presbyterian church, and extensively known throughout the State as an upright man, a devout and consistent Christian, and a liberal philanthropist. In his will among other things he bequeathed "to the treasurer, for the time being, of the Young Men's Colonization Society at Bassa Cove, for use of the said society, two hundred and fifty dollars."

William Kirkpatrick's will is a wonderful document, full of various details on many subjects. It reflects the benevolent character of the man, and reveals how great and varied his philanthropy really was.

He mentions a portrait of himself, painted when he (Kirkpatrick) was in his thirty-ninth year, by the celebrated Stuart. To his nephew, James Espey, he bequeathed a portrait of himself, painted by Jacob Eicholtz, when William Kirkpatrick was 79 years of age.

In that very excellent monograph of "Jacob Eicholtz, Painter," written by the late W. U. Hensel, and printed in volume 16, number 10, of the proceedings of this honorable society, appears a partial list of the portraits and miscellaneous works of Jacob Eicholtz. The list is quite a lengthy one and includes almost every picture Eicholtz painted. No mention is made, however, of a portrait of William Kirkpatrick. This would, therefore, seem to be the discovery of another Eicholtz portrait.

A colonization society was organized in Elizabethtown, Penna., on September 6, 1838, the Rev. ..... McKinsely being the president.

In the Colonization Herald, dated December 19, 1838, appears a list of societies, auxiliary to the Pennsylvania Colonization Society. That of Lancaster, Penna., is conspicuous by its absence. What had become of our local society? Its president had passed to the Great Beyond, but that would not seem to be a good and sufficient reason why the society should have failed to function.

Some idea may be had of the interest manifested in colonization in the State of Pennsylvania, when we take into consideration the number of auxiliary societies that had sprung up all around us. Almost every county had its auxiliary, and many cities had societies independent of the county associations. We find that at this period, active societies were established in Carlisle, Harrisburg, Lebanon and York as well as in the counties of Chester, Berks, Lebanon, York, Cumberland, Dauphin, etc., etc.

Mr. ..... Bowman, an agent of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, who had been lecturing in this vicinity, writes encouragingly of the progress made in York and Lancaster counties. An auxiliary society had been established, obviously, in Marietta, Penna., during his visit there or previous to it, for among the collections reported by him on January 12, 1839, is one from the Marietta Colonization Society. Collections were also reported for Mount Joy, Penna., while an offering was taken up in the Presbyterian church in Columbia, Penna., about this time.

Agent Bowman seems to have visited all the towns of any importance in Lancaster county, lecturing and soliciting funds in aid of the cause. The Colonization Herald of May 15, 1839, acknowledged the receipt of collections made by him in Mount Joy, Columbia. Paradise, New Holland, Pequea, Bellevue, Strasburg, Elizabethtown and Lancaster.

William Kirkpatrick's legacy, amounting to two hundred and fifty dollars, was paid to the Rev. Orson Douglass, an agent of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, on September 21, 1839.

A contribution was received from the Pequea Presbyterian congregation in September, 1839. The following month a collection was received from Leacock Presbyterian church. In April, 1840, the African school in Lancaster, Penna, made another donation to the cause.

In May, 1840, a collection was received from the Sabbath school of the Third Reformed church, Lancaster, Penna. At the same time Rev. C. Colton collected twenty-three dollars from the Lutheran churches of Lancaster county.

During June, 1840, a substantial collection in aid of the cause was received from the public of Lancaster, Penna. About this time a few of our more influential citizens donated $57.20 to the cause. On the list of contributors we find such names as Dr. Samuel Humes, Judge Champneys, Mrs. Mary Dickson, the Misses Catherine and Margaret Yeates, Dr. John L. Atlee and others.

While the people of Lancaster, Penna., were making donations to the cause of colonization the citizens of Columbia, Penna., were doing likewise. Among the list of contributors in that borough we find the name of Mrs. Samuel Bethel. The Columbia Auxiliary Society turned over to the treasurer of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society the sum of Thirty dollars. In July, 1840, collections were lifted in the Methodist and Presbyterian churches in Columbia, Penna.

During this month, James A. Caldwell, Esq., whose address is given as Greene, Lancaster, Co., Penna., is credited with a donation of thirty dollars.

On the 4th of July, 1841, collections for the colonization movement were made in the Presbyterian church at Pequea, the Methodist church in Strasburg, and in the Presbyterian church in Columbia, Penna.

On November 13, 1841, the Elizabethtown Colonization Society paid to the treasurer of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, the sum of $14.18.

On June 16, 1842, Mrs. Jane Porter, widow of the Rev. Samuel Porter, Jr., of East Donegal, Lancaster County, Penna., departed this life. A bequest in her will reads:

"I give and bequeath unto the American Colonization Society the sum of two hundred dollars, to be paid within one year after my decease."

Despite the stipulation so clearly expressed in the will the legacy was not turned over to Elliot Cresson, a representative of the society, until May 20, 1846.

On June 12, 1844, a collection amounting to $29.06, was received from Lancaster, Penna. Included in this was a donation of five dollars from Thaddeus Stevens.

In September, 1844, collections were made in the Presbyterian churches in Marietta, Leacock and Octorara.

Among the contributors in Lancaster, Penna., in 1847, we find the means of Miss Catherine Yeates and the Rev. Samuel Bowman.

In January, 1849, Mrs. Catherine Jenkins, of Windsor, Lancaster

county, Penna., contributed one hundred dollars to constitute herself and son, Dr. John C. Jenkins, life members of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society.

From the time that the first ship was chartered in 1820, which carried 86 free negroes, emigrants were transported to Liberia at stated periods of time, or as rapidly as the funds of the Society would permit. Until 1830, eighteen vessels had carried no less than 1420 free persons of color and manumitted slaves to the shores of Africa. The population of Liberia had grown from 36 in 1820, to 2390 in 1843. In 23 years there had been 4454 arrivals in the colony.

The first negro from Lancaster county to emigrate to Liberia was a man named Voltaire Green. He sailed from New York on October 2, 1850, for Bassa Cove, He was said to be free; his age was given as thirty-one; he could read and his occupation was listed "general work."

On July 20, 1851, a man named Williams, and his wife, from Columbia, Penna., aged 41 and 30 respectively, sailed from the port of Baltimore for Monrovia.

In June, 1852, a collection exceeding thirty-two dollars was taken up in Lancaster, Penna.

No further collections are reported as having been made during the next few years. The Lancaster County Colonization Society, which was so auspiciously organized in February, 1837, and whose president passed away the following year, seems to have lapsed into a state of inactivity. Whether it had ceased to exist or simply failed to function, I am not able to state. It was not an incorporated organization. Its chief function, so long as it did exist, seems to have been the collection of money, which it turned over to the parent society to help in the work of colonizing Liberia.

Little interest was taken in colonization in Lancaster county in the early fifties. Finally in the spring of 1855, efforts were made to inject new life into the old organization. The officers of the American Colonization Society, being cognizant of the indifference towards colonization as shown by the local organization, sent the Rev. Ralph R. Gurley, whose reputation as an editor and an orator, and whose influence and leadership in the parent society, was greater than that of any single individual, to Lancaster, Penna., for the purpose of arousing the citizens to a sense of their duty in supporting the work of this great cause.

A union meeting in behalf of African colonization, composed of several congregations of Lancaster, Penna., was held in the First Lutheran church, on Sunday evening, March 11, 1855. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Quay, the agent of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society. The meeting was addressed in an eloquent and impressive manner by the Rev. Ralph R. Gurley, of the city of Washington, D. C., who, as is well known, had been engaged for more than thirty years laboring faithfully for the liberation and elevation of the colored race at home and abroad.

The missionary aspect of this enterprise was powerfully dwelt upon by Mr. Gurley.

The Rev. Messrs. John W. Nevin, G. F. Krotel and John Baldwin followed Mr. Gurley with brief remarks, expressive of their approbation of the object, and recommending it to the people of their various charges as worthy of their liberality. The interesting services of the evening were concluded with a prayer by the Rev. Albert Helfenstein.

The collection at this meeting amounted to more than twenty dollars.

The Philadelphia conference of the Methodist church met in Lancaster, Penna., on the fifth of April, 1855.

The committee to which was referred the subject of African colonization, reported that it is of the opinion that this noble enterprise is worthy of the "entire confidence, sympathy and liberal support of this conference and of our church in general. Therefore be it,

"1. Resolved, That we entirely approve of the objects and efforts of the American Colonization Society.

"2. Resolved, That we will cordially cooperate with the executive officers of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society and its agents, and that we bespeak for them and their mission a favorable reception from our churches and congregations.

"3. Resolved, That we will cooperate with the Delaware, Maryland and Virginia Colonization Societies in those parts of the conference which lie within the boundaries of these States.

"4. Resolved, That we will preach, if necessary, on the Sabbath immediately preceding, or that immediately succeeding, the 4th of July.

"G. Dixon Bowen

"M. H. Sisty, Committee."

In the Autumn of 1856, David and George Wallace, executors of the estate of William Wallace, paid to the treasurer of the American Colonization Society, the sum of one hundred dollars, it being a legacy bequeathed to it by the late William Wallace, bachelor, of East Earl township, Lancaster County, Penna.

During the year 1859, a friend contributed thirty dollars to constitute D. Hayes Agnew, M. D., a life member of the American Colonization Society.

Among the list of emigrants which sailed for Bassa Cove, Liberia, on November 1, 1860, was one William Gants, a free negro child ten years of age.

On this same date, two families of free negroes, which had resided in Elizabethtown, Penna., sailed for Careysburg, Liberia. The one family consisted of a man named James T. Phillips, his wife and six children; the other consisted of a man named Robert Parker, his wife and six children.

Thus in a brief way I have attempted to describe the interest which the good people of Lancaster city and county took in the colonization of Liberia, and the support they gave to a society whose object Henry Clay has well stated to be "the colonization of the free people of color and not the slaves of the country."

The history of the American Colonization Society covers one hundred years. The society is still in existence, although since the close of the Civil War, its influence has been considerably limited. Its chief function today is the administration of certain trust funds for educational purposes in Liberia.

The Pennsylvania Colonization Society still maintains a more or less nominal existence. It has a small trust from which contributions are given to Lincoln University graduates who have come from Africa and who will return to that country to devote their lives to the educational and spiritual uplift of their people.

Harry Pringle Ford, a historian of note and a man actively identified with more organizations for the welfare of society and mankind in general than any other person alive, is at this present time the honored president of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society.

Minutes of May Meeting

Lancaster, Pa., May 5, 1922

The Lancaster County Historical Society held its regular monthly meeting in its room at the usual hour this evening. The President, Mr. H. Frank Eshleman presided. The business routine was first in order at which the officers' reports were read all of which were approved as read. The Librarian, Miss Lottie Bausman, reported the following gifts and exchanges received during April:

Southern Historical Society Papers, vols. III. and IV. From Mr. A. K. Hostetter: Pamphlets—American Philosophical Society—2 numbers; Jewish Historical Society; Catholic Historical Society; Presbyterian Historical Society; Washington Historical Quarterly; Bulletins included—Grand Rapids Public Library; Enoch Pratt Free Library; Carnegie Library; New York Public Library.

Special Donations:—Life of Andrew Jackson, 1817; Life of Captain Nathaniel Fanning; Geography, 1816; Pocket Dictionary for Carpenters, 1797, from Mr. Harold Diffenderffer; The Town and Country Magazine, London, 1776, from Mr. A. K. Hostetter; Folio of Photographs of Early Lancaster, collected, compiled and annotated by Mr. George Steinman, for many years President of the Lancaster County Historical Society. Presented by the Steinman Family.

Four new members were elected:—Naomi Musser (Mrs. Frank C.); Frank C. Musser, Mayor; Mrs. George Zimmele, Lititz,; Frank P. Black, Hotel Weber, City.

One new applicant for membership: (Mrs. H. Frank) Margaret Dillon Eshleman.

The society voted to accept the invitation to be present at and participate in the observance of the two-hundreth anniversary of the settlement of the Churchtown section by early Welsh Epsicopalians, which that Church intends to celebrate June 23–25, inclusive, and conduct the historical session as requested, at 2:00 o'clock p. m. of the 23d.

Under "Notes and Queries" of which Mr. D. F. Magee, is Chairman, Geo. W. Hensel wrote a most excellent short paper on General McMurtrie Gregg, which was read by Mr. Charles Brown. General Gregg descended from a southern Lancaster County family.

Mrs. Annie Bosworth read ot Edgar Allen Poe's connection with the Columbia Spy, revealing that he received five dollars for letters contributed by him to that paper.

The American Academy of Political and Social Science requesting that the Lancaster Historical Society send Delegates to its Twenty-sixth Annual Meeting on May 12 and 13, at Philadelphia, D. F. Magee was appointed, the others to be optional.

The paper of the evening was prepared and read by Mr. William F. Worner, entitled "The Lancaster County Colonization Society." The paper was discussed by the members. The meeting was an unusually interesting one.

Respectfully submitted

ADALINE B. SPINDLER, Sec'y.

N. B. The General Gregg article may appear in a subsequent pamphlet.

PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

Lancaster County Historical Society

FRIDAY, JUNE 2, 1922

"History herself, as seen in her own workshop."

MAPS AND PICTURES OF OLD LANCASTER

By the Committee on Entertainment
H. Frank Eshelman, Pres.

EARLY HISTORY OF PENN SQUARE

By Albert K. Hostetter

LANCASTER HOUSES OF 150 YEARS AGO

By D. B. Landis

TYPICAL OLD LANCASTER BUILDINGS AND ARCHITECTURE

By Jacob Hill Byrne

REPORT OF MEETING HELD AT CHURCHTOWN
JUNE 23, 1922

VOL. XXVI. NO. 6.

PRICE FIFTY CENTS PER COPY

LANCASTER, PA.
1922

Maps and Pictures of Old Lancaster

Report to the Society of An Exhibition of Pictures, By the Committee on Entertainment

To the Officers and members of the Lancaster County Historical Society:

The Committee of Volunteers, who undertook to take charge of the meeting for June 1922, and to render a program of entertainment and of historical value now report as follows:

Soon after it was determined to make the evening of the June meeting one of pictures, the members who now make this report began to accumulate a fund whereby to procure 50 lantern slide pictures of Old Lancaster, which they easily accomplished, the details of which pictures will now be described to our membership. They also made arrangements to have the pictures thrown on the screen, and secured David Royer of Ephrata to exhibit them by means of one of his 400 candle light incandescent stereopticons, in the auditorium of the Girls' High School of Lancaster, which room was kindly given us for the evening by the School Board. The pictures were shown with fine success this evening, as all those present will attest. The 50 picture slides the committee making this report do now present to the Society, with their compliments.

1. The pictures of the following interesting Old Lancaster buildings and sites were shown:

1. The present prison, built in 1851, shown with the iron fence about it and the tower upon it still standing.

2. The Old Court House which stood in Penn Square till about 1853. This was the one in which the early Legislature of Pennsylvania met. It occupied the site where the former one stood in which Continental Congress met September 27, 1777.

3. The Old City Hall and Market. The picture revealed the City Hall in its original beauty, with its handsome doorways and windows and the portico on its roof, with the railing about it.

4. Old St. James Episcopal Church before the erection of the tower Beautiful white doorways adorned it.

5. The Moravian Church in 1818. This was the same date on which Lancaster was made a city. The old church was built in 1745.

6. James Demant's the First Ladies Seminary in Lancaster on the south side of West Orange Street, near Prince, next door to Union Bethel Church at the corner. The picture was painted by Hammond in 1844.

7. The First Bank in Lancaster, the Lancaster Branch of the Bank of Pennsylvania in 1802. It was located at the northeast corner of Prince and King Streets. The bank was in business here till 1840.

8. The William Pitt or Earl of Chatham Hotel, on the south side of East King street east of Duke. It is historical among other things because it was a meeting place of the Anti-Masonic Party in its days.

9. The old Fountain Inn, where Hotel Lincoln now stands. The Courts were held here after the burning of the first Court House in 1784. It was also used as a theater some time.

10. The Grape Hotel, west side of North Queen street south of Orange. It was the meeting place of many patriotic gatherings during the Revolutionary War.

11. Site of the present Y. M. C. A. building—The old Shober House Also several adjoining properties at the southwest corner of N. Queen street and Orange street.

12. The Golden Lamb Tavern on the west side of South Queen street near Vine—part of the site of the Southern Market House. It was the building next south of the one on the corner, the old Rote undertaking establishment.

13. Cosgroves Tavern on the north side of Chestnut street east of Christian street, about the site of present Hotel Lancaster.

14. The North American Hotel on the site of the present Brunswick Hotel. The picture is of the place as it appeared about 1840. A quaint view of the earliest railroad and if its antique cars, engines, etc., appears in this picture.

15. The Union Hotel which catered to the German trade according to the announcement in its sign. It was on the southeast corner of Chestnut and Christian streets. A garage now occupies the site.

16. Reigart's House at Reigart's Landing on the Conestoga at the foot of Strawberry street. This was at the end of the main road from Peach Bottom to Lancaster, laid out about 1737. The house presents beautiful stone walls.

17. Country Home of George Ross and view of the arched spring underneath. This was on the south side of East Ross street, east of Shippen street. A small brick monument marks the place.

18. Jasper Yeates Home at southwest corner of South Queen and Mifflin streets. In his note book in 1775 Yeates wrote that he paid 1,300 pounds in cash to William Hamilton for the same and much against his will 3 pounds to Jane Hamilton for her executing the deed.

19. Caleb Cope House known later as the Eliza Smith property at the northeast corner of Lime and Grant streets. Here Major Andre was "imprisoned" for a time during the Revolution.

20. The various buildings which occupied the site now covered by the Woolworth Building. They were taken down in 1899.

21. The site of the present Hamilton Club, formerly the home of Hon. Henry G. Long, which home is shown in the picture. On the rear of the lot along Orange street, whitewashed sheds and a barn may be seen.

22. The Remley House at the corner of Columbia and Marietta Avenues. At present one of the Eisenlohr factories stands on this ground.

23. Indian Queen Hotel at the southeast corner of East King and Church streets. Built in 1763 by Adam Simon Kuhn. It was taken down in 1883 in order to build the Eastern Market House.

24. The Cat Tavern on the west side of North Prince street, south of James. It was known as the Cat Tavern during the Revolution and is one of the oldest buildings now standing. General Hazen had his headquarters here for a time.

25. The J. F. Kramph building northeast corner of North Queen

and East Orange streets. The front part of it is now the Wood Jewelry store and the rear of the site is now occupied by the Conestoga Building.

26. Dr. DuFrense laboratory on Christian street, rear of the Examiner-New Era Printing Company building. A very unique building.

27. The Old Heinitsh Drug store site. A feature now entirely passed away is the set of bulk windows used for show purposes. These were always closed up at night.

28. The site of the present Stevens House in 1772. An old tannery occupied the ground then and it is shown in the picture.

29. The old Atlee Home now the site of the Second Reformed church at the northwest corner of N. Duke and East Orange streets. This is a fine example of the old time stone architecture.

30. Odd Fellows Hall on South Queen street. The building here shown was erected in 1852. It was the site of an early Quaker Church This site is now occupied by Haldy's Marble Yard.

31. The old Bethel House on the south side of East King street extended, near the Conestoga river. This was the ferry house of Henry Deering. It was built by Samuel Bethel in 1762. At the time of the Paoli massacre it was filled with soldiers. It was destroyed by fire in 1901.

32. Hardwicke Castle built by Judge Charles Smith, one mile north of the city. In 1843 it was the home of James Cameron, Esq., and was taken down in 1882 when the P. R. R. Cut Off was built. It was the country seat of David Longacre, president of the Old Lancaster Bank. It was surrounded by beautiful trees, shrubbery, statues, etc.

33. The New Monument in 1873 in Penn Square. The public square at that time was adorned by fine trees, and a particularly large one stood near the late Rohrer's Liquor store.

34. A view of West King street in 1860, north side. The first square was shown in this picture and there are included in it all of the then buildings on the north side.

35. St. Mary's Catholic church at West Vine and South Prince streets, built about 1762. Lovely trees and stately windows adorn the place. An earlier one was built before 1744 since Witham Marshe speaks of the organ in it in 1744.

36. The Presbyterian church built in 1850. This is the present church, before the modern improvements were put on it. A fine brick wall separated it from East Orange street. Two graceful white gates were the entrances. The old cemetery was on the east side of it and over this the present Chapel is built. Many tombstones are still standing under the chapel. Our first Congressman, John W. Kittera is buried there.

37. A view of North Queen street—Second square on the west side. Boot and shoe and clothing stores occupied much of the frontage then.

38. The old Post Office building with the office force about 40 years ago. This was later the Keplar building.

39. The south side of West King street, view obtained by standing at corner of Prince and West King looking east. Steinman's Hardware store, George Miller's Drug store, Fred Smith's Hat store, Cross Keys Hotel and other places appear in the picture. In the distance appears the Court House and Penn Square.

40. An ambrotype of the same view made by Fahnestock from his home. The present Watt and Shand building as it then was and the old Court House are quite prominent here.

41. South side of East King street, a view from a point near the Western Union Telegraph office. The most prominent stores and shops of the town at that time appear in this picture.

42. Map of Lancaster Townstead in 1730. This was virtually the beginning of the town. It contains the Jones Survey and a few original farms granted to the owners about 1718. See the map accompanying this report.

43. Map of Lancaster about 1754. This is a survey made for proprietor Hamilton and is indexed as the Hamilton Estate in the Pennsylvania Historical Library at Philadelphia. There is a similar map among the Yeates papers. The two are not exact copies however.

44. Map of Lancaster in 1843, showing the distribution of houses and business places at that time.

45. Map of Lancaster in 1848 drawn by G. M. Hess, showing the state of street extention at that time and the location of principal public buildings.

46. Penn Square view showing balloon ascension and the national flag as it appeared at that time—stars in a circle. Wise ballon ascension.

47. North Queen and Chestnut streets, showing buildings on the North side of Chestnut street.

48. North Queen street about 1870.

49 and 50. Two other views depicting the central section of the city. There were also six pictures of Lancaster from the air, the originals of which were lent to us by the Intelligencer. They made remarkable screen pictures.

We further report that short talks upon certain groups of the foregoing pictures were given by D. B. Landis, who took for his text the Cat Tavern, one of the oldest buildings in the series, and from that text spoke upon several other ancient buildings; by A. K. Hostetter, who spoke upon the prominent features in the Penn Square views; by Jacob Hill Byrne, who gave the main lecture during the showing of the slides; and by H. Frank Eshleman who spoke upon the four maps of early Lancaster.

The gist of what these persons said is hereto appended and made a part of this report.

H. Frank Eshleman's Remarks on Maps of Early Lancaster. *

The earliest map of Lancaster Townstead is the Jones survey made and reduced to draft Feb. 26, 1730. It is found opposite page 360 in Evans and Ellis History of Lancaster County and is draft No. 2599 among the Taylor Papers relating to Lancaster County in the Library of the Pennsylvania Historical Society. In the map before us I have added one or two surveys not in the Jones survey so as to give an idea to the eye of the place future Lancaster Town occupied upon these original farms. It is apparent that the north and west boundaries of the Jones survey were not adopted finally as the north and west boundaries of the town, because those lines on the old draft do not extend practically east and west and north and south as do the present city limits. This is evident by a reference to the map or picture. Hoffman's Run is the main stream running through the city. We now know it as Water Street Run.

Let me now read to you the warrant to further survey the town as

* Note: (See these maps opposite Page 132)

it became necessary. This warrant is dated May 1, 1732, and may be found in the Lancaster County Warrants Volume 4 p. 589 of the State Historical Society manuscripts and it is as follows:

Warrant to Survey Part of Lancaster Townstead

Whereas a survey of Five Hundred Acres of land in Lancaster County including the place where the Court House of the said County now stands was formerly made, but not returned, and Andrew Hamilton of the City of Philadelphia, Gentleman, in right of a purchase formerly made, of our late deceased father by Thomas Wooler, for the whole quantity of land, the same right being now vested in said Andrew Hamilton and he requested our warrant for surveying the said tract of land;—These therefore are to authorize and require thee, forthwith, to survey or cause to be surveyed unto the said Andrew Hamilton, within the said County, where he has already obtained a survey on the same, the said quantity of five hundred acres and the addition of such vacant land as is left, between the adjoining surveys, and make return thereof unto the secretary's office in order for further confirmation for which this shall be thy surricient warrant.

Given under my hand and the lessor seal of the Province at Philadelphia the first day of the third month (May) Anno Dom 1733 Thomas Penn.

To Jacob Taylor, Surveyor General,

I desire thee to executa the above warrant and make return of the same unto my officei

To John Taylor, surveyor (Lanc. Co. Warrants vol. 4, p. 589).

Our next map of early Lancaster is one showing the town when it was about 25 years old. It is Lancaster about 1754. The original of this map is found in the State Historical Society papers and manuscripts page 91 of Miscellaneous Papers of Lancaster County, Volume 1724 to 1772 and is indexed as "Hamilton Estate." It shows as you see surveys of 1705 acres and 20 perches. It does not include the whole of our present city lands since the same is two miles square, and contains therefore 2560 acres. But we observe on the map that it contains the old tract of 1333 acres and 95 perches surveyed early, the Myers tract resurveyed in 1754 containing 233 acres and 20 perches lying northwest of but near the center of the town, the Adam Simon Kuhn tract of 15 acres in the neighborhood of East King and Church streets and was known as Adamstown, the Jac Jacobs tract of 15 acres lying on the north side of East Chestnut street, southeast of the present Lancaster cemetery, the John Funk tract of 120 acres lying between the two tracts just mentioned extending across East King, East Orange, East Chestnut and East Walnut streets. There is also included in the map the other John Funk tract of about 220 acres the southwestern 40 acres of which corresponds roughly with the Lancaster cemetery and certain adjoining tracts and the southeastern line of which seems of the present New Holland avenue. Then too off to the southwest extremity of the map lies the John Shank tract; and between it and the larger vacant tract which became the central portion of the town is the Samuel Bethel tract. The southwestern line of the Rudolph Myers tract became Strawberry street and the southeastern line Church street or Middle street.

In this map note the developments inter alia, the Jones House, the

Myers House, the Cookson House, the Funk House and the Bethel House. The Funk property later became the Ross property. The three principal east and west streets appear also, King, Orange and Chestnut. Even the deflection of West King street, slightly northward is the same today as then, at the point where it became the present Columbia avenue. The road to Blue Rock is also marked. We now know it as Manor street and the road branching off from it more southerly is the present "Black Millersville Road," passing by the old Hershey farm. The Road to Harrisburg is also marked known as the road to Scot's and Harris's. South Queen street is also marked as the road to Charlestown, in Maryland, also known on the Quarter Sessions Docket as road to Mt. Pleasant. That road was laid out in 1737 and may be found in Docket No. 1, page 241. It was one of the earliest long roads leading from the Court House into the country.

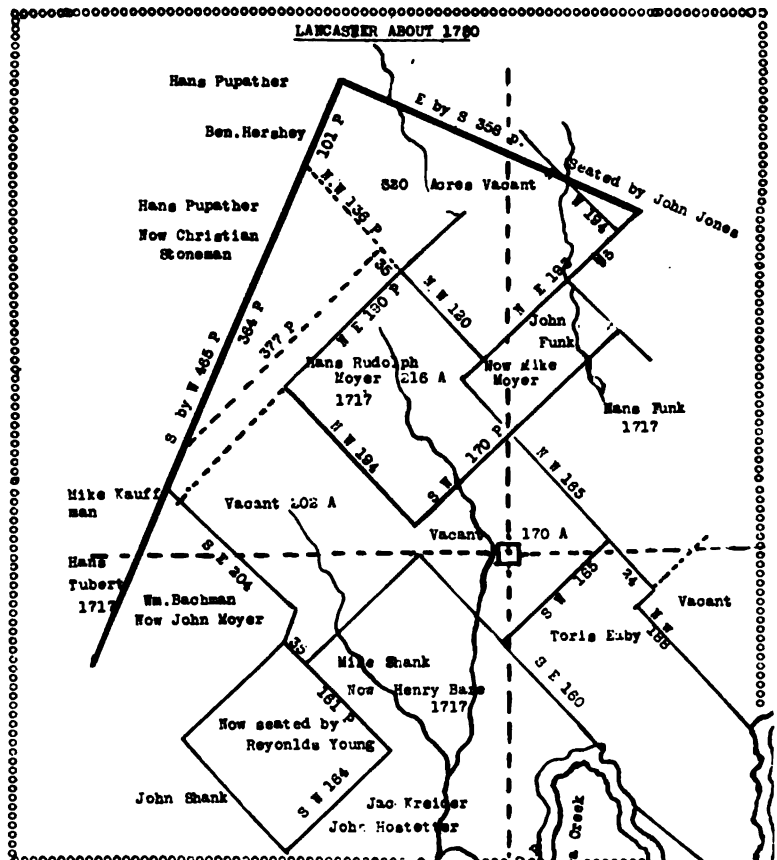
The Court House is also marked in the original of this map and a "kiln" on the south side of West Chestnut street. The streams are also carefully noted in the map.

One peculiarity in this map is the fact that all of the names are written up side down. This is also true in the same map among the Yeates papers. This is a very strange thing. When the writing was put into the draft apparently the map was laid with the north toward the draftsman instead of placing the north toward the top of the map as is usual. Therefore I have taken the liberty to rewrite all of the said writing in the position it ought to be that is placing the map before the writer with the north away from him and with the east at the right hand and the west at the left and as those points ought to be.

The map is a valuable historical evidence of the state of development of the town at that date. Witham Marshe said that in 1744 the town consisted of "sundry streets and one main street, in the midst of which stands the Court House and the Market. Through this street runs the road into the back country on to the Susquehanna. There are several cross streets on each side of the main streets which are indifferently well built as to the quantity of houses. Therefore it is apparent that there were streets in Lancaster in 1754 of which the draftsman took no account.

The next map is that of Lancaster in 1843. This map is not accurate as to the extension of streets for on it appear streets which were not in existence at that time. The purpose of the map is to show the distribution of the houses and business places at that date It will be seen by consulting the map that fully half of all the residents of the town then lived within two spuares of the center of the town on te four main streets or rather two main streets. See this map attached to the paper of the April meeting in connection with Mr. Drepperd's paper.

The last of the four maps to which I draw your attention is that of Lancaster about 1848, drawn by C. M. Hess. It shows the true condition of the streets and the location of the main public buildings at that time. It needs no further explanation; but it should be carefully studied. and with a reading glass if necessary. It contains much information. All of the maps except that of 1843 are hereto attached.



The Site of Lancaster As Laid Out By John Jones and Surveyed Feb.26,1729 /30,containing 1000 acres & 6% for Roads.The Jones Draft is No.2599 in Volume of Taylor Papers,containing Lancaster County Drafts. In Penna.Historical Society Bldg in Philadelphia.

This Map also contains some additional tracts adjoining the Jones Survey,on the east,principally those of Toris Eaby,and Henry Funk extending to Conestoga River.See Draft No.2677,same volume

The dotted lines show the location of our two principal streets, afterwards opened;these lines are of course not on the drafts.The two heavy black lines were originally intended to be the north and west boundaries of Lancaster Town.Said boundaries were afterwards differently located.Hoffman's or Water Street Run,is easily noticed in the map.

H.Frank.Eshleman, 1922.

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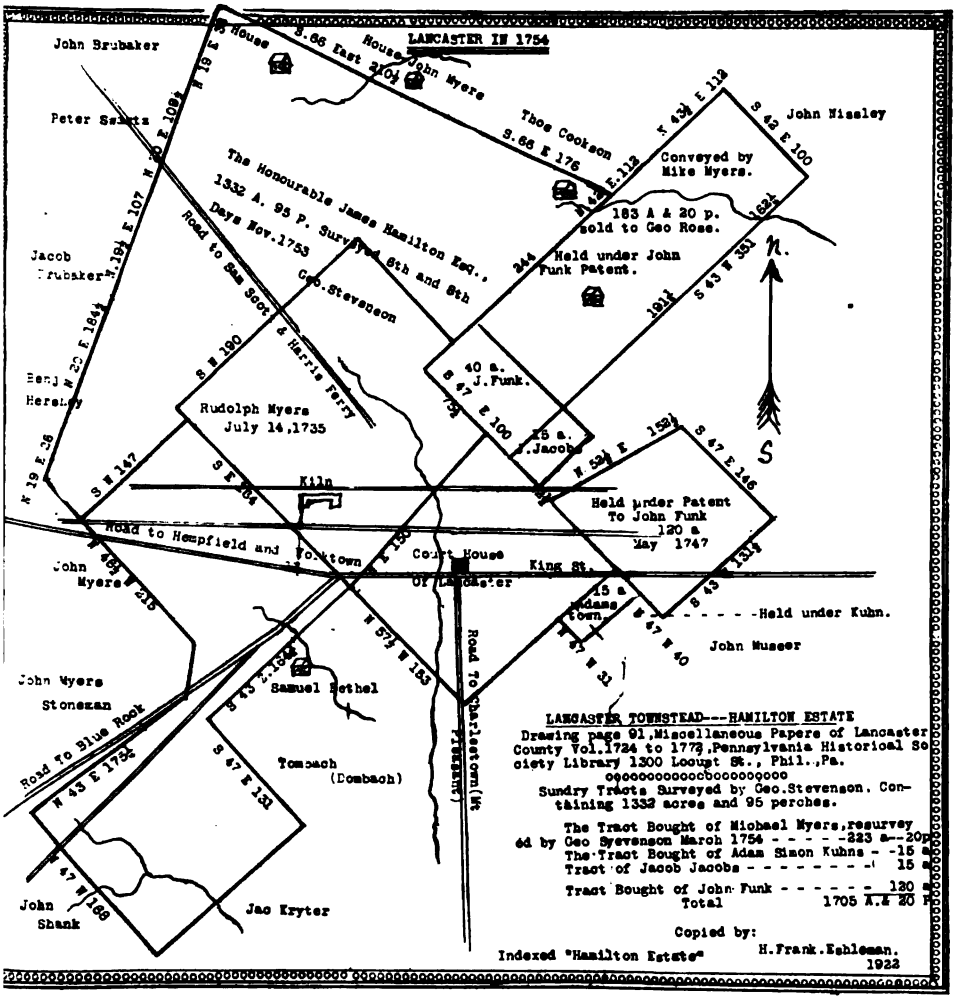

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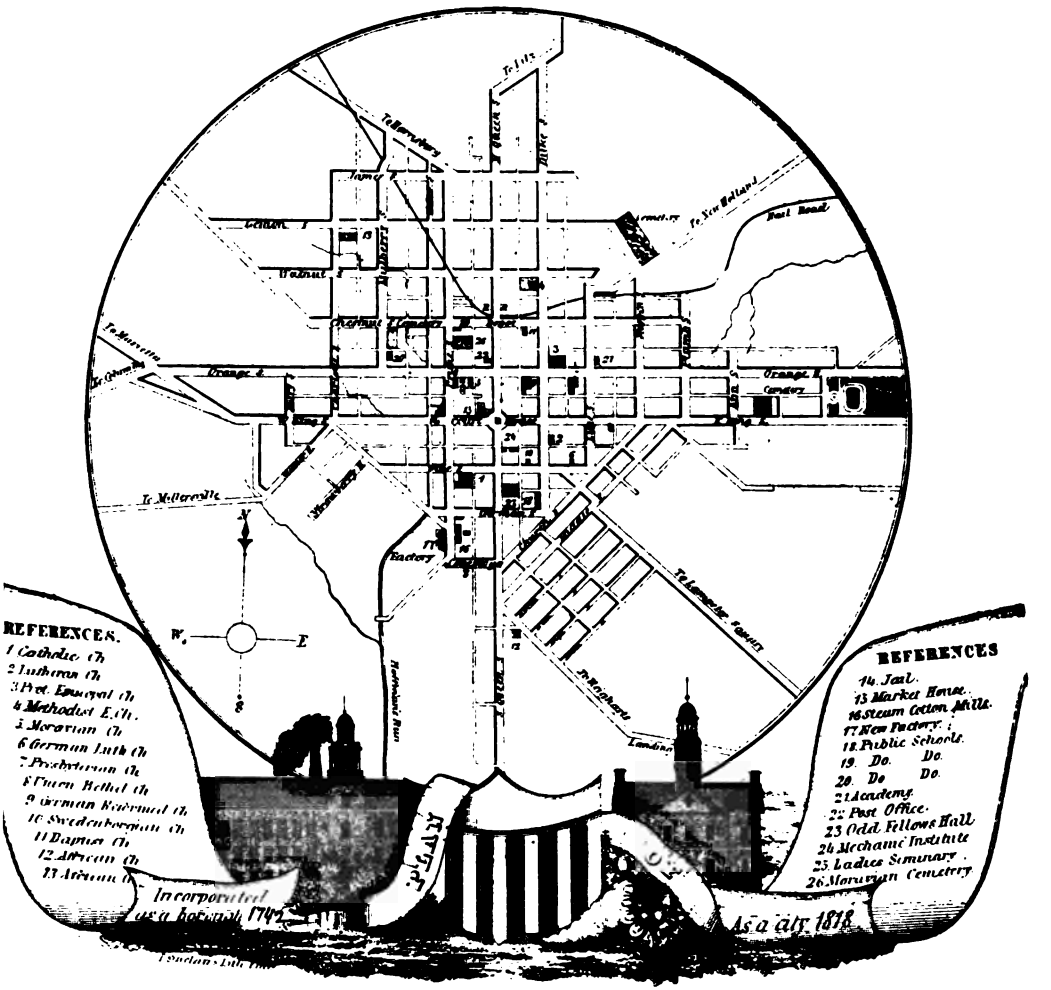

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EARLY HISTORY OF PENN SQUARE

BY ALBERT K. HOSTETTER.

Can you picture in your mind's eye an Indian wigwam located near a hickory tree and a spring of water on an elevated spot near a swamp? That was Lancaster about two centuries ago. It was under this tree that councils met and it was from one of these councils that a deputation was sent to confer with William Penn at Shackamaxon.

The tribe located here was known as the "Hickory Indians" and the location was also known by that name, until 1730 when a town was laid out with an open square, with streets crossing at right angles, the first two of which loyalty prompted the names of King and Queen streets, and in like manner the name Lancaster was substituted for Hickory town. It was then that Andrew Hamilton conveyed a lot on the Northwest corner of West King and the Square for a town hall also a lot 66 feet square at the intersection of King and Queen streets for 2 shillings 6 pence upon which to build a Court house.

Upon the first named plot, a market house was built, on the southwest corner with 6 stalls. In 1770 this building was rebuilt so as to contain 20 stalls, also storage for five engines. The plot designated for a market house is described as follows, "beginning at a post on High (now King) street thence by said street east 120 feet, to a post in the square north 120 feet, west 120 feet, then south 120 feet to point of beginning.

In 1798 our City Hall was built. The second floor of the rear of this building was then, and has ever since been used as a meeting place for our Masonic lodges.

At one time the third story was used by the Athenaeum for library and reading rooms. Hon. E. C. Reigart donated $500 annually for four years towards its upkeep. Hon J. J. Libhart of Marietta presented a large collection of birds, fishes, insects, minerals etc, to the association, which collection in later years was presented to our Y. M. C. A.

One of the conspicuous landmarks of early Lancaster was the old Court house located at the intersection of King and Queen streets. The original building was erected of bricks in 1730 and was destroyed by fire in 1781. This was substituted by a more substantial building of brick and stone in 1783—87 at a cost of about $16,000, on the top of which a four-sided clock made by Eberman at a cost of £550. Later it was used by the both houses of the Legislature, and ever after that it was known as "The old state house." In May 1853 the country commissioners remodled the court house. It was on this spot that in succeeding years, many of the balloon ascensions made by the famous aeronaut, John Wise and his son, were witnessed. The soldiers and sailors monument which now stands on this site was dedicated July 4, 1874.

On the southeast corner of South Queen and the Square on lot No. 128 of the original city plan was one of the most popular of Lancaster's old-time hostelries known as the Swan. This lot was granted by James Hamilton to Henry Bostler in 1736. In 1747 Jacob Slough became the owner of it and in 1761, Matthias Slough became proprietor. It was then a hotel of great prominence, where nearly all the prominent visitors to the town were harbored. It was in the stable-yard of this hotel where the Paxton boys turned their horses loose when they pro-

ceeded to the workhouse and murdered in a brutal manner the Indians which were imprisoned there. Matthias retired in 1806 when his son Jacob, became proprietor until 1824 when he was succeeded by John Stehman. In 1828, Edw. Parker became proprietor and changed the name to the "Golden Swan." After that there were numerous changes of landlords until 1869 when its use as a hotel was discontinued and it then became the office of the Inland Insurance Company, and private individuals for office use. Upon the organization of the New Era Printing and Publishing Company, they occupied the whole building until March 1889, when they vacated the corner rooms on the first floor, which then were appropriated to the use of the newly organized Conestoga National Bank, for two years, after which their business having outgrown these quarters they moved to the opposite corner on South Queen street, where they ar now located, consolidating their business with that of Reed, McGrann and Company in 1891. This corner has been used for banking purposes for a great many years. This and the adjoining properties were part of a 500-acre tract for which John, Thomas and Richard Penn issued a patent to James Hamilton in 1734. In 1762 Hamilton divided the tract into small plots. Among the successive owners being Joseph Simon who figured prominently in our early history as an Indian trader. He bought the lot appearing on the original draft as No. 178. He was a shrewd trader and became wealthy, holding numerous real estate investments in the town. It was he, who, in 1747 bought a half an acre of ground on the northern border of the borough in Manheim township, for a hebrew burying ground.

We are told that he was the ancestor of Rebecca Gratz, who became the heroine in Sir Walter Scott's "Ivanhoe." Later purchasers of these Hamilton plots were Dennis Conolly, Robert Duncan, Wilmer Atkinson, who was sheriff of our county, Kendig, Phillips, Jenkins, Erben, Landis Bowberger, Hiester Haberbush who for about 35 years conducted a saddlery at No. 30 Penn Square, Rogers, Dr. Hunes, Dr. Kerfoot and Horace Rathfon who sold the corner to the Lancaster Trading Company, in 1814 and later by the Lancaster Bank in 1818. They were succeeded by Reed, McGrann, Kelly and Company in 1859 and then the property was bought by Richard McGrann, who upon his death bequeathed it to his son, R. J. McGrann, and upon his death the same was bequeathed to his son, Frank McGrann. In 1850 the firm of Reed, McGrann and Company was formed, which as previously stated was succeeded by the Conestoga National Bank.

The banking firm of Evans, McEvoy was organized in 1867 and three years later was changed to D. P. Locher and Son, with offices in the building now occupied by "The Penn Square Restaurant." This Locher bank was later changed to the "City Trust Co.," which institution met with a very disastrous ending in 1905 when through the speculation of its officers it was placed into the hands of a receiver.

The Inland Insurance Co., continued in the banking and insurance business from 1854 to 1874. Next to it on the east we find the office of Bitner and Hostetter, miners and coal merchants, on the second floor above them was David Baer with a sales-room for sewing machines.

In the next building eastward we find Myers and Rathfon with a clothing store and above them the wholesale notion store of Robert J. Houston, also Mishler's exchange, a hostelry in an "L"-shaped building with a frontage on S. Queen street as well as the Square. Next was

Mishler's Bitters dispensary then a boot and shoe store, and on the corner now occupied by Watt and Shand, was the Central Cigar store, owned by a Mr. Scheid.

The corner now occupied by the Western Union Telegraph office was at one time the tailor shop of Robert Fulton, the father of the inventor of the steamboat; also the harness and trunk store of Sheaffer and Sons. On the west side of this corner along the curb was one of the old town pumps which then were numerously located about the town.

In March 1866 the Banking house of Bair and Shenk was instituted by David Bair and Joseph Clarkson with offices in the building of William G. Baker druggist. Clarkson retired in 1869 and was succeeded by R. W. Shenk. In 1870 they erected the building known as the Bair and Shenk building.

In 1809 the Lancaster Post Office was located in the house of Christopher Mayer, Esq., on the Northeast corner of Penn Square. In 1831 the Post Office was again located on the square, in the building now occupied by the Rosery, the post-master being William Hammersly. In 1853 during the post-mastership of Henry M. Reigart, the office was located in the City Hall but was removed from there to the Kepler building on North Queen Street, in 1883.

Among other early business men and residents on the Square, were: James K. Alexander, U. S. Assessor, near East King Street; Henrietta Bomberger, widow of George Bomberger; George F. Breneman, lawyer near South Queen Street; Frederick Carson, flour merchant, Market Street; William Fisher, Shoemaker, Market Street; The Church Advocate Publishing Co., near North Queen Street; Louis Fletcher, clerk, near South Queen Street; George Horting, dentist, near West King Street; D. K. Miesse, Shoes, near Bank; J. Harvey Stamm, dry-goods, 24 Penn Square; Zahm's Jewelry Store, corner North Queen Street; Center Square Book Store, next door to Breneman's Shoe Store; Elias Barr, next door to Haberbush's Store; Lancaster Mercantile College, T. H. Pollock, President, above Reed McGrann & Co.; Dellinger's Sewing Machine Store; Duncan & Stoner, Books and Stationery; Thomas J. Wentz, dry-goods, corner East King Street; D. B. Hostetter & Son, clothing, 24 Penn Square; Lancaster Journal Publishing Co., Southwest angle of Square; Dr. George B. Kerfoot, drug store, 5 Penn Square.

In looking over some of the old titles of Penn Square, we find some very interesting joint-alley rights, water rights, pump and other privileges, and many conditions that cannot be referred to in this brief paper, but will in all probability be recited in a subsequent paper.

LANCASTER HOUSES OF 150 YEARS AGO.

BY D. B. LANDIS.

Which is now the oldest building of this city standing in its entirety? This referred question given me by Chairman Magee, is a most difficult one to answer properly. Of those persons interviewed, few could really help, so I shall briefly present some findings, aided in part by history.

Lancaster was known as Gibson's Pasture and Hickory Town before it was laid out between the years 1729 and 1732. Prior to 1729 this place had less than 50 houses, none of which today are standing in their entirety.

When Lancaster was incorporated as a borough in 1742, it had about 290 houses. A few of these were well built of stone by the early Germans. By 1744 I find that the houses then in Lancaster were for the most part built of wood, except a small portion which were constructed of brick and stone. The houses were all low in height and seldom exceeded two stories. James Hamilton, Esq., was the main proprietor of the good-sized hamlet.

In 1752 Lancaster Town had according to accounts 311 taxable. In 1754 there were 390 names reported of which two-thirds were German. The population was about 1,800 to 1,900.

Coming forward to as late a period as 1786, the number of dwelling houses then occupied were 678 and many of them noted as large, even elegant and commodious. The population was about 4,000 souls.

Do you know that there are less than a score of known dates of houses built and remaining in their partial completeness for 150 years and more, or before 1772? I shall present only a few of them.

The stone chapel of the Moravians, on Market street, near corner of West Orange, was erected in 1746 and of late partly standing, although now being materially altered. Its odd date stone had formerly been in the old stone church at the front corner.

The "plough" or Plow Tavern, at No. 353 West King, corner of Charlotte street, is standing today, low in height but strong and very old, having been put up in 1748, or 174 years ago. It has a wonderful history, too long for this sketch. Many travelers to and from the Susquehanna stopped there.

The "Cat" Tavern, No. 450 West side of North Prince street, dates back to the period before or after 1760. This is the largest old-time stone house standing in its entirety, being two sories and with a wide frontage. It has a center entrance to an open vestibule, with two side room doors and a middle one close at hand. The house is now owned by Herman Kaspar, father of Kaspar Bros. The Kaspars have been living there for about 57 years and all their children were born there. As a stopping place the "Cat," kept by John Barnitz, was well known during the Revolutionary War, General Hazen and his troops being quartered there in 1782.

The Fisher apartment building, corner Lime and East King streets, was built in 1761. Some years ago a third story was added to it. The Lime street side had a most unique record of its date made of end-laid bricks above the second story. The date is now painted in black and not as quaint-looking as before preserved.

Trinity Lutheran Church is the best old-time edifice of its kind in Lancaster today. It dates back to 1761 as a structure, with its attractive tower added after the Revolution in 1785-94.

On the second square of East King street, north side, is a fine old two-story sandstone building now occupied by L. R. Geisenberger, Esq., and William Rote, Jr. A neat date stone near the roof has this inscription, "William Bowsman and Elizabeth built this house, 1762." An angel head yet adorns the top at west corner. Bowsman built a tavern immediately adjoining this building.

On May 1762, Joseph Simon purchased hte three-story brick building, on Penn Square, next to the present Conestoga National Bank, from James Hamilton, where he conducted a store. This is the oldest building remaining together on our Square, if we except "The Swan" tavern, now A. L. Leaman's building, and the bank building.

The Relay House, corner Prince and Walnut streets, southeast side now occupied by M. P. Todd, proprietor, has a good date stone under edge of roof at the center facing North Prince side. A wooden cornice partly obstructs it, yet the date stands out clearly, as 1766.

The old stone law building, corner Grant and Duke streets, shows every evidence of having been built over 150 years ago. It was occupied formerly as a parsonage of Trinity Lutheran Church, for many years until 1853.

At No.519 Church street, on the south side of what was an old road to Philadelphia, is a very strong low stone house, built as a farm house. The front has four windows and a door, with a basement now occupied as an oyster house. When put up there were no other houses immediately south of it.

In the rear of No. 407 East Orange street and reached now at 410 East Marion, is another very old curious two-story house known as "Hunter's Folly." It was a brew house or distillery in its time under Mr. Sprenger. A spring of water is located under it. The property is owned by the Davidson family.

There were no other houses east of this to Ann street, except the Gorman home, a broad two-story brick house, over 150 years old, at No. 441 East Orange street. This house stands much lower than the present grade of street. The property was recently sold and will likely be remodeled.

There are a number of old brick and stone houses, including a few of wood, yet standing in various parts of this city which had their start before the Declaration of Independence. The brick houses were mostly built of imported bricks from England and largely occupied by the English. The stone houses were firmly laid with native blue rock or limestone and sandstone; and these buildings were of German construction. It remains for some one to more fully establish their dates and bring forth much valuable history.

For the time being the Plow Tavern is presented as occupying the reputed distinction of the oldest building in the Red Rose city, standing upon and with its original walls, having been constructed in 1748, and with encouraging evidence of weathering many years to come.

TYPICAL OLD LANCASTER BUILDINGS AND ARCHITECTURE.

BY JACOB HILL BYRNE

From the beginning of time architecture has been one of the most accurate and significant expressions of the character and spirit of a country, a people, a period, and of human progress. This is true not only of public architecture, but of private architecture as well, of the homes and dwelling of the people as well as of magnificent cathedrals or imposing public buildings. And this is true of the humble dwellings of the poor as well as the splendid dwellings of the rich. All these together are necessary to make up a story of man's condition at any one time and of human advancement from time to time. Consequently, among the most important and interesting monuments in the life of a community are its buildings, ancient and modern.

Those of us who are of an antique turn of mind would like to see all the old buildings preserved, but, necessarily, that would impede progress. If we never removed any of the old, there would be no room for new and modern structures. But an effort should be made, whenever possible to preserve some of the old buildings, private as well as public, (especially those which are typical of a particular period), to mark the gradual, steady and uninterrupted progress of the community. And where it is not possible to preserve the buildings themselves, the aid of the photographer or artist should be called upon to preserve the likeness and features of buildings and streets, which must be removed or changed with the march of progress. We are sometimes apt to think that the photographs or sketches of buildings or streets they are hoary with age are all that are of importance and to neglect to secure impressions of our contemporaneous surroundings. But it is because those who preceded us thought it worth while to make a permanent record of the appearance of the buildings and streets of their day, that we have so much valuable information with regard to the physical features of our community in the past. A hundred years from now our successors will be as deeply interested in the architectural characteristics of our city as we are in those of a hundred years ago. It is a duty and it is important, therefore, that we should be busy with the camera in every part of our city, so as to preserve for the future a complete and comprehensive and pictorial record of the past.

It is especially incumbent on us to do this because we are the inheritors of such a valuable collection of records of the past. Lancaster is still rich in old buildings, marking every step of its development, from within a few years of its first settlement, two hundred years ago, down to the present time, and it is also rich in the possession of valuable collections of sketches and photographs of those buildings which accident or progress have removed. Fortunately a large collection of pictures have come into the possession of this society and at this point it may be well to suggest that all persons in this city and county who possess photographs or sketches of any buildings, old or new, of streets, localities or views, should place either the originals or copies thereof in the possession of the Historical Society. Such valuable records in the hands of individual persons are very apt to be lost or

destroyed. The best assurance of their permanent preservation is the possession of them by an organization such as this society. And in this connection it may be well to call attention again to the necessity of the Historical Society securing an adequate means of preserving its perishable records more safely. Under present conditions, in connection with this very subject of views and scenes in Lancaster, fire could cause irreparable loss.

Although the society has this extensive collection of views, it is not readily accessible to the great majority of the members, and to give all of them the benefit of these views and an opportunity to become familiar with them it was decided to have slides made of a number of the more important and interesting ones and to exhibit them on the screen.

Since our society has designated this evening as one in which to show a list of 50 pictures of early Lancaster, as they are being shown on the screen before us and has assigned the lecture accompanying a portion of the same to me, I will now explain them as they are shown

The Lancaster County Jail as it was originally built and as it stood until about thirty-five years ago was an imposing structure. This jail was built in 1851 and cost, what was then regarded as the large sum of $110,000, now merely "small change." It took the place of the first permanent jail building at the northeast corner of West King and Water streets, part of the stone wall of which is still incorporated in the rear wall of the Fulton Opera House building on North Water street. Up to 30 years of 40 years ago the jail building had the distinction of being regarded the finest example of Norman architecture in the United States. That was, of course, when the original donjon tower was still standing. Since this building is such a distinguished example of its kind some steps ought to be taken to preserve it permanently. It is probable that sometime in the future a new jail will be built at another location. An effort should be made to prepare for his eventually and to procure this building for public purposes, restoring the stately tower according to the original design.

The building of St. James Episcopal Church which preceded the present structure was erected in 1750-3. It was very simple and plain in character and lacked the imposing dignity of the Christpoher Wren type of church architecture which was common in the colonial period preceding. The present or second church building erected on this site, was built in 1820.

The old Moravian church was built in 1745 with the addition of a second story, this building remained practically intact, as to the exterior, until this year, part of this old building is being torn down now to make way for the improvements to the Moravian church property, but some of the old building is left standing. The present brick Moravian Church was built on Orange street, in front of this old stone building in 1820.

The higher education of young ladies was not overlooked in Lancaster a century ago. We have a view of James Damant's "Ladies Seminary," on West Orange street, adjoining the Bethel Church of God, on the east, as it appeared in 1844.

The William Pitt tavern stood on the south side of East King street, between Duke and Lime streets and was a famous resort. In 1808 Henry Diffenbaugh was the jovial landlord and the building adjoining on the east was the home of the Widow Duchman. This building was a very good example of the old style portico roof above the first story and of the window frames common at that time, containing 18 panes of glass.

The Fountain Inn on the west side of South Queen street between Mifflin and Vine streets was one of the famous hostelries of a hundred years ago. It stood in its original shape until about twenty years ago, when it was torn down to make way for the present Hotel Lincoln. The tavern was owned by Christopher Reigart in 1758. The first block of South Queen street a hundred years ago and more was the legal center of the City, the Court House being then located in the square as the first block of North Duke street is now, when the Court house was destroyed by fire in 1784. The sessions of court were held in the Fountain Inn until the Court house was re-built. As there was no theater or hall in Lancaster, in those days, adequate for dramatic performances, entertainments of that kind were given in the dining rooms of some of the larger hotels of the town and the Fountain Inn was frequently the scene of such performances. In 1811 a play "Modern Antiques or Merry Mourners" was played by C. and P. Durang in the dining room of this tavern, and on July 13 of the same year, Mrs. Jefferies, of Philadelphia, presented "The School of Matrimony."

The Shober house stood at the northwest corner of North Queen and Orange streets and occupied that site until torn down about twenty five years ago to make way for the present Y. M. C. A. building. The deep doorways, the thick walls were common in the construction of a hundred years or more ago. The change from earlier colonial types are easily noticed, the portico roof across the front of the building between the first and second stories has shrunk to a slight cornice and the window frames are of the 12 pane type instead of the 18 pane type, of the earlier period.

The Golden Lamb Tavern was on the west side of South Queen street, the second building south of the southwest corner of South Queen and Vine streets. The southern market house now occupies the site occupied by the three buildings shown in this view, these buildings having been torn down in 1888 to make way for the market house.

Cosgrove's Tavern stood on the north side of Chestnut street, the second building east of Christian street. This building was of the poorer style of construction of the earlier days the lower floor being of rough stone and the upper floor of logs, weather-boarded. The second floor was afterwards used as a boot and shoe shop and the first floor as a blacksmith's shop. Part of its site is now included in the present Hotel Lancaster.

A very interesting locality was that of North Queen street from the Pennsylvania railroad south to Penn Square. The North American Hotel stood on what is now part of the site of the Hotel Brunswick. The building on the opposite corner, the southwest corner of North Queen and Chestnut streets, was torn down only a few years ago to make way for the present building on that site, now occupied on the first floor by the Imperial Drug store. A picture was made about 1835 or 1840 and

at that time the second floor of the building at the southwest corner was used as a museum. The offices at the corner were used as the freight offices of the Pioneer Line, engagd in transporting freight and passengers on the State owned railroad.

This line ran from Philadelphia to Columbia and about that time was being built on to Harrisburg. At the northwest corner was the building which for many years has been occupied as a hotel, but which then also was used by the Pioneer line as a station. Of particular interest was the railroad engine and the box cars of those times. The Court House stood in Penn Square.

The Union Hotel, one of the well known beer houses of a previous generation was located at the southeast corner of East Chestnut and Christian streets. It was of a type of construction common in eralier days, the front being brick and the sides frame, this building is still standing, although the old balcony has been removed, and the first floor has been torn out for use as a garage.

The home of Adam Reigart was located at Reigart's landing on the Conestoga Creek at the foot of East Strawberry street. In the earliest days of the town the southern end was the active, industrial section and the activity was gradually increased with the opening of navigation on the Conestoga Creek from Safe Harbor to Lancaster. Reigart's landing was the head of navigation and the site of large coal and lumber yards and ware houses all owned by Adam Reigart. With the abandonment of navigation on the creek these yards and ware houses fell into decay. The Reigart house is no longer standing but an interesting relic of the old navigation days is the old hotel, which is now used as a private dwelling and which was the scene in those days of much activity, being the resort of the canal boatmen, who were not particularly noted for quiet and subdued manners.

The country home of George Ross stood on what is now the south side of Ross street, east of Shippen street. It was torn down about 1893 or 1894 at the time the Real Estate and Improvement Company laid out that whole section of the city in building lots. At that time and prior thereto it was located on a lane running northeast from the city which thirty or forty years ago was known as Kamm's Lane. The house was built of stone, rough cast and for many years before its destruction was painted yellow. A small brick monument, erected by the Daughters of the American Revolution marks the original site of the house.

The Caleb Cope house stood at the northeast corner of North Lime and East Grant streets. Caleb Cope was one of the prominent residents of Lancaster, during the war of the revolution, but was not very popular during the struggle for independence, because he was a Tory in sentiment. The fact, however, that he was a Quaker prevented him from taking an aggressive stand in the affairs of those days and consequently he was never molested. Major Andre lived in the Cope house as a prisoner on parole until nearly the time of his execution. This house was demolished about twenty years ago to make way for the residence built by the late Dr. Baker. Prior to that it was owned and occupied for a number of years by the late Hon. A. Herr Smith and his sister. Miss Eliza E. Smith.

Another old house that remained standing until within the last

twenty or twenty-five years was located at the southeast corner of East Orange and North Duke streets, and was occupied for many years by Judge Henry G. Long, his daughter, Miss Catherine Long had this building removed and erected the building at present on the site, now owned and occupied by the Hamilton Club.

The Remley house at the junction of Columbia and Marietta avenues was one of the curious buildings of the city. It was entirely of frame and was known as the telescope house on account of the abservatory like construction of the middle portion. This building, too, was torn down about twenty-five years ago to make way for the erection of a brick store, dwelling house and factory.

The Indian Queen Tavern, located at the corner of East King and Church streets was one of the famous inns of the town. It was originally built in 1763 by Adam Simon Kuhn, who laid out that part of the city now bounded by East King street, Church street, Rockland street and Locust street, and which was known as Adamstown. Michael Lightner bought the property in 1788 and transformed it into a tavern known as the Indian Queen. It was torn down in 1883 to make way for the eastern market house.

With many changes in the store rooms on the first floor of the main part of the Kramps building at the northeast corner of North Queen and East Orange streets, practically the same now as when it was built. The rear part along Orange street was occupied by small store rooms on the first floor and by a hall on the second floor, known for many years as "Temperance Hall." This rear portion was removed a few years ago in the construction of the Conestoga building.

One of the curiosities of Lancaster, which could be seen until within recent years was the labratory of Dr. Du Fresne on North Christian street between Grant and Orange streest. In the rear end of the Examiner-New Era property. Dr. Du Fresne was a well known physician of Lancaster, in the earlier days of the last century, and was a man of considerable scientific attainments. He lived and had his offices on North Queen street in a building which stood on the present site of the Examiner-New Era building. The laboratory on Christian street, with the exception of the balconies, remaining intact until about fifteen or twenty years ago when it was partially destroyed by fire and the semi-circular portion of the construction was torn down.

One of the most beautiful examples of Colonial architecture in the city was the Atlee home at the northwest corner of East Orange and North Duke streets. It was removed about twenty years ago to make way for the building of St. Paul's Reformed church.

A building which for many years was one o fthe distinctive features of Lancaster, was the Odd Fellows Hall, on the east side of South Queen between Vine and Farnum streets. The site had been originally granted by Jams Hamilton to th Quakers for a church and was occupied by the Quaker church for many years. This hall was built in 1852 and remained standing until it was torn down in 1908. It was of impressive dignity and beauty in design. The site of this hall is now occupied by the Haldy Marble yard.

One of the famous land marks of the town for many years was the stone house which stood on the south side of the old Kings Highway now East King street on Conestoga creek. It was built by Samuel

Bethel in 1762 and later was occupied by Henry During, who constructed the ferry across the creek before Witmer's Bridge was built. Directly across the Highway was the hotel owned for many years by Abraham Witmer, who built the bridge, and in later years known as Potts' Hotel and now as the Conestoga Inn. When the land along the creek, south of the road, was laid out as Conestoga Park, this building was converted into a restaurant and was destroyed by fire in November 1901.

One of the famous houses of Lancaster was Hardwicke Castle which was located on the north side of what is now the Pennsylvania railroad, a short distance west of the big bridge. It was built by Judge Smith in 1795 and sold by him to William Coleman, a son of Robert Coleman, in 1824, who occupied it until his death. Later it was the home of James Cameron and of David Longanecker. When the "cut off" was built in 1882 the re-arrangement of the railroad tracks between the bridge and the signal tower compelled the destruction of this property.

A very beautiful example of church architecture was Saint Mary's Catholic church which was built in 1762 and stood at the corner of Vine and Beaver streets surrounded by a grave yard. This building was torn down in 1881 to make room for the erection of the Convent of Saint Mary's church.

Minutes of June Meeting

Lancaster, Pa., June 2, 1922.

The Lancaster County Historical Society held its stated monthly meeting, the last before the summer vacation, this evening in the auditorium of the Stevens High School. Although the weather was quite inclement, there was an excellent attendance.

A very short business session included only the reports of the officers and election and nominations of applicants for membership in the society.

The gifts and exchanges reported included the following:

Bound Volumes—Massachusetts Historical Society, Volume 54.

Pamphlets—Pennsylvania Magazine, Western Pennsylvania Historical Magazine, Annals of Iowa, Detroit in 1837.

Special Donations—Collection of Tombstone Records of Burials in Lancaster County, made by Miss Bertha B. Clark; Certificate of the Colonization Society, both presented by Miss Virginia Clark; Centennial History of the Strasburg M. E. Church, from Ross Hildebrand, Esq.; Menu Card of the luncheon given Marshal Joffre by the Pennsylvania Society, April 25, 1922; a German Botanical Book dated 1590, profusely illustrated with illustrations, also showing the devices for steeping of plants and distilling the extracts from them, containing complete index, 450 pages, presented by Mr. Martin N. Brubaker, Mt. Joy; Lancaster Bridgen's Atlas of Lancaster County; a short title brief of George Ross farm, which came to Miss Kelly's father, both presented by Miss Agnea Kelly; fifty lantern slides illustrating the old buildings of Lancaster, all of which were exhibited as the illustrations in the addresses of this evening, presented by some of the members.

There were nine new applicants for membership. Margaret Dillon Eshleman (Mrs. H. Frank) was elected to membership As there was a great deal of unfinished business left to be considered and acted upon, on motion of Mr. George Erisman, it was decided to hold an adjourned meeting one week later, June 9.

The topic of the evening was "Old Buildings of Lancaster," illustrated by fifty-six lantern slides. The "Story and Legend" were excellently told by Mr. H. Frank Eshleman. Mr Jacob Hill Byrne, Mr. D. B. Landis and Mr. A. K. Hostetter. Patriotic musical selections were interspersed between the addresses in which the audience took part, the secretary at the piano.

An adjourned meeting of the Lancaster County Historical Society was held June 9 to finish up the business left over from the previous week's regular meeting. At this meeting the society's part in the celebration at Churchtown was talked over. Hon. A. G. Seyfert was appointed chairman of a committee to arrange for the conveying of members and friends to the place of meeting in time for the exercises.

The subject of monuments and markers received attention and it was felt by the members that a more generous appropriation from the county and the city should be solicited.

It was announced by the president, H. Frank Eshleman, Esq., that a large number of members and friends have consented to serve on the advisory committee, which has for one of its main purposes the development of the history of Lancaster county and the work this county has accomplished from its first founding to the present time as a contribution to the Sesqui-Centennial Celebration in 1926.

The presentation of the bills for the Drumore monument and markers and the payment of the same was the next feature for discussion. It was announced that several contributions had been received but not enough to cover all expenses incurred. Tentative plans were discussed to mature in the near future. The meeting adjourned subject to special call some time during the ensuing month.

Respectfully submitted,

ADALINE B. SPINDLER, Sec'y

REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS OF THE SESSION OF THE LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, HELD AT CHURCHTOWN JUNE 23, 1922.

To The Members of the Lancaster County Historical Society:
The Officers of Your Society Respectfully report:

That pursuant to an invitation extended to them and to the Society, by the Authorities of the Episcopal Church of Pennsylvania, to attend the celebration of the end of the first two hundred years of life of the Welsh Episcopalian Settlement at Caernarvon, and to take charge of the historical session connected therewith, the Executive Committee made due publication of the said invitation and gave due notice thereof to our members and also carried out a historical program, designated by the said Church authorities, on June 23d, 1922 in the afternoon at Churchtown in the Old Bangor Episcopal Church at that place.

H. Frank Eshleman, the president of the Society presided at the meeting, which convened at 3 o'clock p. m. He delivered an address the substance of which is hereto attached. He also exhibited several assessment lists of the early settlers of the neighborhood; and a large map showing the tracts of ground first acquired in the place and the names of the owners. The map has been reproduced and a copy of the same is hereto attached. (See same opposite Page 146.)

Prof. H. H. Shenk custodian of manuscripts in the State Library also made an address but presented no manuscript.

Benj. C. Atlee, Esq., also gave an interesting address on certain phases of the historical development of the Episcopal church in Lancaster County but had no manuscript for our record.

The concluding address was given by Hugh M. North, Jr., Esq., and followed lines somewhat similar to those of Mr. Atlee but he also discussed the effect of the said Church at large in America. He also alluded to many interesting incidents in its discipline, etc.

Remarks were also made by Right Rev. James Henry Darlington, Ph. D. and LL. D., Bishop of Harrisburg; by Rev. Geo. D. Harris, Vicar of the Church and by the Rev. Alun Ariwel Hughes of the Episcopal Church at Manheim, Pa.

Miss Daisy E. B. Grubb furnished refreshments and music was provided by a neighboring orchestra.

TWO CENTURIES OF CAERNARVON HISTORY

H. Frank Eshleman, June 23, 1922.

To those who have studied the history of Lancaster County, the story of the early Welsh settlement of Caernarvon is a twice told tale. It has been well written up by B. F. Owen, Esq., in Vol. 7, p. 49 of the Lancaster County Historical Society proceedings.

That this settlement is 200 years old is easily proved by an abundance of evidence.

I. UPPER CONESTOGA TITLES

Private title to the land of this section of Lancaster County begins in 1715 as may be seen in volume nineteen of the second series of the Pennsylvania archives. William Cloud received a warrant for 300 acres of land here in 1715, which in 1718 was laid out to Joseph Cloud (p. 752),

in 1717 David Morris of Marple was warranted 1000 acres and Richard Thomas, 375 acres (p. 621); in 1718 Thomas Morgan secured a warrant for 400 acres just east of this spot (p. 642); Gabriel Davis one for 450 acres; Hugh Hughes, one for 500 acres, Thomas Black, one for 100 acres; Thomas Griffith, one for 1000 acres (all p. 643) and the same year Cadwallader Ellis, John Bowen and Anthony Yeidel secured large tracts here In 1718 William Hughes received a warrant for 400 acres and Robert Davis one for 200 acres (p. 648). In 1719 Thomas Edwards and Jenkin Davis secured their large holdings here.

In 1720 David Lewis received a warrant for 300 acres here (p. 700) and the same year applied for a warrant for 900 acres for himself and three or four of his neighbors, which he became entitled to in 1718(p. 707). In 1720 also Thomas Morgan of Haverford and David Jenkins of Radnor, secured a warrant for 1000 acres here at the head of Conestoga (p. 701.) The same year Walter Evans, Evan Jones, Stephen Evans and others "were back in the woods between Conestoga Branches and Schuylkill to find a place to settle with their families" and took up 2000 acres (708). Hugh Jones of East Town took up 1000 acres here in 1720 and George Hudson 400 (p. 7080). The same year Nathan Evans took 100 acres of Joseph Cloud tract (p. 752) and John, Philip, Edward and William Davis also took up lands here.

In 1721 Thomas Price and Rees Price took up 1000 acres on the branches of Little Conestoga (p. 709). In 1727 Nathan Evans took up 100 acres east of his other tract of 200 acres for a mile (p. 752). See this tract at the southwest corner of the map which accompanies this paper. Roger Evans took up 100 acres at the same time. In 1729 Nathan Evans is referred to as living in Earl Township. This survey or draft is dated 1734. However he lived there, before that time. See the location of these tracts on the accompanying map.

II. ASSESSMENT LISTS

The foregoing simply shows that the persons named had warrants or rights to lands about Churchtown at the dates set out. But some of them actually lived there 200 years ago. This is shown by the early assessments lists for that region of Conestoga while we were still part of Chester County. In 1718 there were on the assessment list of Conestoga 43 English settlers and 86 "Dutchmen" and on the Pequea list about 30 persons or between 150 and 175 families in all Lancaster County territory, then part of Chester County, as we have stated.

On the Upper 'Conestoga assessment of that date (1718) were Morgan Jones, James Davis, Evan Evans and Charles Jones. In 1719 there were added William Hughes, David Jones, Robert Evans and Charles Jones. In 1720 list there appeared the same and also Morgan Davies and Richard Davies at Pequea. On the 1721 list the new name of Charles Johns appeared. In 1722 the Pequea list of the settlers just south of Caernarvon contained the names of William Hughes, Evan Evans, John Williams and Hugh Thompson.

In 1724 there appeared on the Conestoga list or assessment, Gabriel Davies, John Davies, Edward Davies, Geo. Hudson, Nathaniel Evans, Thomas Morgan, Thomas Davies, Richard Davies, John Davies, Philip Davies, David Evans, Robert Evans, Christian Clemson, Charles Jones, John Jones and David Jenkins. Such then, is the evidence of the names and dates of the first residents here at Caernarvon.

The Caernarvon Settlement.
Berks County
Road To Terre Hill
Thomas Edwards
Edward Edwards
Thomas Edwards 656 also John Edwards
Evan Edwards
Vacant
Williams
Davies
Edw Davies
Philip Davies
John Davies
Jacob Light
Mike Paisley
Moses Mechelvosne
Nathan Evans
Great Conestoga Creek
George Hudson
Gabriel Davies
Anthony Yeader
John Bevan
John Bowen
Hugh Hughes
Chas Hudson
David Evans
Nat Evans
Nathan Evans
Joseph Clark
Vacant
Nat Evans
Mathias Stopher
John Martenhall
To Blue Ball
Evans
Vacant
This Map Is Composed Of Several Separate Drafts Of Surveys Found Among the Taylor Papers Relating Lancaster County, in the Pennsylvania Historical Society Library, Phila.
Viz: Nos. 2467 – 2612 – 2613 – 2619 – 2639 – 2658 and 2675.
H. Frank. Eshleman, Lancaster, Pa.,
June 23 1932
Scale: 1 inch = 240 Perches.

III. CHURCH EVIDENCE OF BEGINNING OF SETTLEMENT OF CAERNARVON

In 1732 Rev. Griffith Hughes was sent by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in England, to St. David's in Radnor. He was zealous and says in a letter dated May 2, 1733 at Radnor that he frequently went to Caernarvon and preached under the trees, as their houses were too small.

In 1734 these Caernarvon Welshmen petitioned the said Society stating that they were well affected to the church of England, though destitute for several years of an orthodox minister until the coming of their "dear countryman Mr. Hughes." Therefore, "several years before" Rev. Hughes came, which was in 1732, carries church worship at Caernarvon back into the "twenties". No one knows how early religious congregational worship began here but as the settlers were zealous Episcopalians and settled here as early as 1720 the de facto Episcopalianism began at Caernarvon practically as soon as the settlers came. It would be an unjust imputation against their religious zeal and character to conclude otherwise.

We must remember that the 40,000 acre Welsh tract was given by Penn to the Welsh Quakers in 1684 and we must also remember that the Radnor section of the Welst Tract was settled by Welsh Episcopalians and not by Welsh Quakers. (See Browning's Welsh Settlements (pp. 323 and 584). This Radnor section applied for Episcopalian rectors early and there are St. Davids records as early as 1706. Our leading Welsh Episcopalians of Caernarvon came from Radnor and adjacent places.

These Welsh Brethren had Presbyterian neighbors as early as 1723. The Presbytery records show that this year Hutchinson was sent by New Castle Presbytery to these Presbyterian neighbors but he could not find a guide. The next year, 1724, David Evans, a Welsh Presbyterian Minister was sent to these Presbyterian settlers on Upper Conestoga and also Adam Boyd. Boyd was ordered to preach at Conestoga and Octorara and to collect a congregation at Pequea. He did so and was called as their pastor in October 1724. He served, later Leacock, Pequea, Middle Octorara and gave 1-6 of his time to Donegal.

Mennonite neighbors also came in early. Among them were Mathias Stauffer, Jacob Light, the Snaders, the Weavers and the Martins.

IV PERSONALITY OF THESE EARLY WELSHMEN

Something of the family relations and of the personality of these old Welsh fathers is revealed in their Wills and other court records concerning them. I will now note some of the same.

Cadwallader Ellis

Cadwallader Ellis owned the farm forming the southeastern section of the "Welsh Tract" on Upper Conestoga. It contained 600 acres. One corner of it was adopted as a point in the Lancaster County northeastern boundary. The line was afterwards changed. His farm was not in Lancaster County, but just east of it.

He apparently was an elderly man, because he died in March 1730, leaving a family. His will is dated Feb. 23 1729. It is recorded in Will Book A, vol 1, page 2. It is witnessed by Phillip Davies and Thomas Edwards and Humphrey Ellis was the executor. He had a considerable

estate. Part of it was on "Pine Run" and had been purchased from Thomas Edwards. His land was not yet surveyed and he directs a survey of his 500 acre farm where he lives at Caraervon to be surveyed and a patent to be secured and orders to be divided from north to south, from mountain to mountain and he gives the eastern half to Robert Ellis and the western half to Mary Ellis and Jane Ellis. Humphrey Ellis, the executor was his brother. He appointed George Hudson and Gabriel Davis, Trustees and Guardians of his children. He signed his name by Mark. The witnesses were John McElwain George Ball and Thomas Edwards. They were all prominent men.

Evan Davids

Evan Davids' will is dated Feb. 21 1738 and is recorded in Will Book A, vol. 1 page 48. His wife whom he calls Ann Davis died before him He gives his plantation of 400 acres to his eldest son David Davies. He gives his second wife 12 acres and his son William certain property. He gives part of another tract north of the "Great Run" on the Great Road to David and the part on the other side of the "Great Run" to William and to his son, Joshua, and his daughters, Rachael, Jane and Elizabeth money legacies. He died shortly after making his will. He makes John Mendenhall executor. Mendenhall owned a farm at the extreme south, western corner of the Welsh Tract on Conestoga.

Charles Hudson

Charles Hudson's will is dated Jan. 3, 1748. It is recorded in Book A, vol 1, page 165. He gives his address as Caernarvon. He gives his estate to his widow and to his children, John, George, William and Joshua He gives 10 shillings a year to Bangor church. He enjoins his wife, Mary whom he makes sole executrix to keep the children at school so that they "may learn to read and write English and also to cypher." Gabriel Davis and Nathan Evans were the witnesses to the will.

Edward Davies

Edward Davies' will is dated March 1, 1764 and is recorded in Book A, vol 1, page 221. He lived in Caernarvon. To his son, John, he willed the land he bought from his "brother David." The tract he lived on he left to his wife for life and then to his son, James. This tract he says he got from his wife. He gives his wife his part in the mill and land to be managed by her and his son-in-law, William Douglass. To his three daughters, Ann Shirk, Sarah and Jane, he gives money legacies. He makes his wife executrix. The witnesses were Jacob Roche and Gabriel Davis. He signed by mark.

George Hudson

George Hudson of Caernarvon, made his will Dec. 9, 1746. It is recorded in Book D, vol 1, page 434. He died in April 1748. His tract adjoined Bangor Church tract on the east. He gives to his wife, Margaret, 200 acres, part of 300 of an old survey adjoining Thomas Williams, John Jenkins, and William Branson. If she finds it too costly to raise a living she is to rent it, but keep the dwelling house wherein he lived and the privilege of the spring to keep and dress her and also she to have milk from the farm and the garden next to her house and 20 bushels of merchantable wheat to be taken to a mill and to be ground for her.

He gives his other land to his sons, Charles, Nicholas, George and William, if his son William comes to this country. To Elizabeth Hughes, his granddaughter, Hudson Hughes, Edward Hughes, Jonathan Hughes, children of his son-in-law, Evan Hughes and his daughter Joyce he gives 20 shillings yearly toward paying for schooling as many of said grandchildren that shall come to the school of Caernarvon to be equally divided between so many as shall attend said school—and if none of the grandchildren be at the said school after the decease of his wife then he gives 10 shillings toward the school forever yearly so long as there will be a public school in Caernarvon to be levied from his plantation yearly by the overseers of the poor of the township. He gives 10 shillings toward repairing the church or church yard of Bangor, in Caernarvon, yearly, to be levied from his plantation by the Church wardens. He gives five pounds toward building a stone walk "about ye Church yard of Bangor" out of his personal estate. He signs his name and does not use a mark to execute the will. His 3 sons, Charles, Nicholas and George are made executors. The witnesses are John Evans and Thomas Edwards, who declare that said George Hudson wrote his will in his own hand writing.

In 1747 he adds a codicil and declares that as his present wife, Margaret has no child he asks that what is left of his bequests to her at her death she leave to his children and he charges his children to be obedient, careful and tender toward her and to give her due respect and act justly with her in old age. He also states that since writing his original will his son, George has died leaving two small children and he leaves certain legacies to them to wit, Morris Hudson and Margaret Hudson and to their mother, Ann Hudson, his daughter-in-law.

Nathan Evans

Nathan Evans of Caernarvon, made his will May 21, 1761 and died soon afterwards. It is recorded in Book D, vol 1, page 438. He recites that he is weak and sick by reason of old age. He orders his body buried in Bangor Church yard and that a marble tombstone cover his grave. He gives his wife, Susanna, one half of his estate for life, his eldest son, Nathan only a nominal sum as he had advanced him a large amount, his son John, 100 pounds and his son James, his real estate.

He charged 20 shillings annually on his meadow, called "Little Meadow" to the support of the minister of Bangor church, forever.

His son Nathan's son, Nathan he gives 100 acres in Treddyfryn, Chester. County. To his grandsons, John and David Evans, sons of his daughter, Anna and her husband Jonathan Evans, of Maryland, certain legacies are given. He adds a codicil stating that after the interest on the bond he holds against John, amounts to the principal then it shall be laid out to purchase three bells for Bangor church and when the bells are "spoke for to be made" his name and surname to be set upon them.

He directs that the 100 pound bond which he holds connected with a mortgage on his daughter, Mary Nicholas' land (wife of Thomas Nicholas) shall be collected and the sum be put at interest and the said 10 pounds interest shall go annually forever for use of a school at Bangor church. This codicil he added in Jan. 1764. He signed his own signature to his will.

John Morgan

John Morgan made his will Nov. 24, 1747. He recites his residence as Caernarvon and states that he is weak and sick in body. The will is recorded in Book B, vol 1, page 37.

He gives 20 shillings to repair Bangor church wall. His farm of 149 acres in Caernarvon he gives to his daughter, Mary, wife of Evan Evans and to his daughter, Elizabeth, 10 pounds. He makes his son-in-law, Evan Evans, executor. The witnesses are Gabriel Davies and David Morgan.

John Bowan

John Bowan, of Caernarvon made his will Feb. 24 "in the year according to the Constitution of the Church of Great Britain 1749". He was sick at the time. It is recorded in Book I, vol. 1, page 8. He gives his eldest son, Evan Bowan, 165 acres of land adjoining John Jenkin and Hugh Hughes. He gives certain legacies to his children, Joseph, John Levy, Edmund, Jean, wife of Nicholas Hudson, Joan, wife of John Ford and Ann Bowan His. wife was Elizabeth. He signed by mark. The witnesses were John Davis, William Thomas and Thomas Edwards. He died in 1748.

Jenkin Davis

Jenkin Davis of Earltown, made his will 12 February in the year according to the Constitution of the Church of England, 1747. He died about the beginning of December 1748. His will was proved Dec. 5, 1748 and is recorded in Book I, vol 1, page 92. He mentions his eldest son, Evan Davies in Radnor, his sons, Zachariah Davies and John Davies, his brother, Evan Davies in South Wales a daughter, wife of Rees David a daughter, Catherine, a daughter, Sarah wife of John Edwards and his wife Mary Davies. He gives her a tract of land in Wales. He also mentions his grandchildren, David and Isaac and Jenkin, children of his son, Zachariah. His wife, Mary and son, John, are made executors. He signs by mark and the witnesses are Rees Morgan, John Mehaffey, Omer Williams and Thomas Edwards.

Among the above mentioned Welsh fathers of Caernarvon, the most prominent and most devoted to the Church seem to be George Hudson and Nathan Evans. Jenkin Davies dates his will according to the year fixed by the Constitution of the Church of Great Britain. It would indicate that he was Episcopalian. However the Jenkinses were the founders of Presbyterianism in eastern Lancaster County. I beg to note that all the above wills are preceded by a solemn and deeply religious introduction breathing great piety and faith.

It is strange that practically no deeds are to be found on record concerning the lands of these ancient worthies. Of course, Lancaster County was not in existence at the inception of their titles. But the Chester County records are very incomplete also concerning them. As we see above title passed by will to the next generation and that explains the absence of deeds as to those transfers of title.

V. MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

We have no record of the financal or business situation of the leaders of the Welsh settlement on Upper Conestoga aside from what appears in their wills from the early days of their settlement down to about

1750 because the assessments of our county for its first 20 years are missing.

Coming down to 1750 and later there are certain leading facts disclosed in those assessments which we may mention with profit.

In the assessment of 1758, the lands, wooded, cleared, sowed, the horses, Cattle, mills, etc. appear. Among other things there is noted: "Edward Davies tenant, rent 3 pounds per annum for church land, 60 acres cleared;" and "Jenkin Davies, freeman, clerk of Windsor Forge;" and "Lynford Lardner, deeded land, 300 acres, surveyed land, 900 acres, cleared 60 acres, sowed 12 acres. 8 slaves, 2 forges, 1 saw-mill." In 1777 assessment of non-associators, 40 names appear; they are each taxed 3 pounds and 10 shillings. Among the big assessments of 1779 are John Evans 464 pounds; David Jenkins, 690 pounds; James Old, 363 pounds. The whole valuation of Caernarvon was 5417 pounds. The 3 parties named owned over 1-4 of it. The 1780 assessment included servants, negroes, grist, saw, oil, and hemp mills, forges, tanyards and tanned leather. The large tracts were David Jenkin 2453 acres, John Evans, 650 acres, James Davies, 458 acres, David Jenkins, 2 forges, John Jackson saw mill. Total assessment of Caernarvon 12,819 pounds.

An idea of the extent of the Welsh population in Caernarvon in 1780, may be had from the following names and figures taken from that assessment: 3 Davies, 8 Evans, 3 Elliots, 5 Hudsons, 5 Jackson, 5 Morgans.

It will be noticed that some of the original Welsh families have disappeared by this time. The assessment of 1783 gives the number of members of each family. There were 102 families in Caernarvon that year, totaling 406 persons. The families ranged from 2 to 12 persons.

In 1792 there were in Caernarvon the following families: 2 Davies, 12 Evans, 5 Goheens, 6 Hudsons, 1 Hughes, 5 Jenkins, 1 Morgan, 4 Northamers, 5 Olds, 1 Lantz, 1 Lapp, 1 Martin, 1 Myers, 2 Neuswangers, 2 Oberholzers, 1 Biler, 1 Ranck, 4 Stoffers, 2 Shirks, 1 Stire, 2 Weavers, 2 Wilsons, 2 Wertz and 3 Yoders. This shows 41 Welsh, 23 Mennonite and 37 scattered.

By 1850 all that remains of the original exclusively Welsh settlement are 1 Douglass, 1 Dolby, 6 Evans, 2 Edwards, 7 Jacobs, 2 Jones.

I desire to conclude this paper by giving the earliest assessment now to founded (of Caernarvon) in full. It, with the tax assessed against each owner for 1754 is as follows:

Linford Lardner, 1 pound 14s; o-d; Edward Davies, 7s o-d; William Dounglass, 21-9; Jacob Light, 6-6; Andrew Haslett, 1-1; John Davies, 4-9; Merch Davies, 2-6; Gabriel Davies, 1-0; Edw. Davies, Jr., 1-4; Richard Dolby, 1-6; John Evans, 4-0; Robert Anderson, 1-6; John Morry, 1-9; John Leshy, 1-3; Sanders Obrien, 1-4; Adam Sell, 1-6; John Hartness; 3-6; David Evans, 2-0; Samuel Cockson, 1-10; John Barkhaus, 1-4; Nathan Evans, 5-6; Torries Maybin, 4-0; John Jenkins, 3-0; John Maxwell, 1-7; John Evans, 2-9; Edw. Hughes, 2-0; John Ford, 1-10; Evan Hughes, 2-0; Richard Philps, 1-0; Charles Vance, 2-0

Free Men:—James Welsh, James Walker, Thomas McFadion, John Deby, Florano Schonell, Lawrence Schonell, John Mosland.

A large number of very prominent people connected with the Episcopal denomination were present from many sections. The public also turned out in large numbers and great pleasure was evident upon all countinances.

Respectfully submitted by The Officers of the Society.

PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

Lancaster County Historical Society

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1922

"History herself, as seen in her own workshop."

NEWSPAPERS AS HISTORIC RECORDS

By Albert K. Hostetter

SUPPLEMENT

By William Frederic Worner

GEN. DAVID McMURTRIE GREGG

By George W. Hensel, Jr.

VOL. XXVI. NO. 7.

PRICE FIFTY CENTS PER COPY

LANCASTER, PA.

1922

Newspapers as Historic Records.

BY A. K. HOSTETTER

It is recognized by all historians that the newspapers of any particualr period in national life are extremely suggestive documents, throwing light as they do, not only upon the public events of such a period, but upon the temper of the people and the point of view from which they regard public events. Moreover, social conditions, the progress of sciences and arts, the value of real estate and commodities, the developments of religion and education are all reflected as in a great mirror. Thus there is no way in which we can more effectively measure the changes brought about since the latter part of the eighteenth century, than by scrutinizing such a record as appears in a bound volume of the "Neue Unpartheyische" "New Un-partisan Lancaster Paper and advertising directory." This "New Un-partisan Lancaster Paper and advertising directory." This volume begins at No. 208 dating Wednesday, July 27, 1791, and continues consecutively to No. 314, dated August 7, 1793, being an unbroken continuance from its preceding issues as described on page 77 of this society's publication in a paper I then submitted.

We note for example that on July 27, 1791, a writer who signs himself N. N., publishes an article in which he shows how important it is that a road be built from Lancaster to Philadelphia, but he fears that if such steps are taken and the Lancaster people do not show more push than they usually display in new undertakings, the present generation will not derive much benefit from it.

He says he recently drove to Philadelphia and found the road to be very rough, and at places quite rocky, so that it required a well built wagon and good horses to survive the trip. He made a rough survey and thinks that an expenditure of several hundred pounds on it, together with such contributary help as might be offered would make the road fairly passable. To show his sincerity in the proposition he offers to subscribe 30 shillings to such proposed fund. This appeal seems to have been fruitful of a very successful effort towards the organization of the Philadelphia and Lancaster Turnpike Company, for we see on Page 93 of volume 22 of our society's publications in a paper written by Judge Charles I. Landis that on June 4 and 5 of the following year a return of the capital stock of said company was received in the borough of Lancaster showing 333 subscribers to one share each and 67 for 2 shares each with a par value of $30.00 per share, thus giving the company a paid up capital stock of $12,000.00 to begin with.

In the issue of July 18, 1792 of this newspaper appears an advertisement showing that letters patent have been granted by the Governor in harmony with an act of the legislature for the building of the artificial road, and a meeting is called for July 24 at 10 o'clock A. M. at the house of Hunt Downing, in Downingtown, for the purpose of electing by ballot one President, one Treasurer, 12 managers, also to make such by-laws,

rules, orders and regulations as may be thought necessary for carrying on the business of the company.

Prominent among the early craftsman of the Borough of Lancaster, was one whose works are represented in many families here and elsewhere. The result of his labors are pionted to with much pride by their present days owners, who laud the "Grandfather Clocks" of Martin Shreiner as an illustration of the finest kind of workmanship. In this issue of our paper we find that he advertises his clocks in various styles made after either the German or the English patterns, all of which he guarantees for 10 years. He also offers to repair "Pocket Clocks" and guarantees them to continue running for one year, unless an accident should happen to them.

George Schracken offers a reward of $3.00 for the recovery of a brown mare which was stolen from his premises in Middletown, on December 13, last.

Henry Locher offers for sale his tannery located in Lampeter township near the Conestoga bridge ½ mile from Lancaster, along the road leading to Philadelphia, and Strasburg. The Advertisement says this tannery has been used as such for many years. One of the buildings is described as a "Heiffer House" large enough for 100 animals.

August 10—Edward Hand, Inspector, announces to the distillers of our county that under an act of Congress, John Ewing has been appointed Collector of Internal Revenue, and will have charge of all the distilling kettles of the county, while William Reichenbach will oversee those in the city. Offices for inspection for entry of stills are open at the following places, viz:

John Ewing in Lancaster Borough.
Wm. Steels in Drumore Township.
Nathaniel Ellmakers, Earl Township.
Samuel Entzminger's in Manheim.
Walter Bell in Maytown.

Distillers may choose between paying 4 shilling 6 pence (60 cents per gallon) of the capacity of their stills, or 8 pence (9 cents) per gallon of the quantity distilled.

There was rivalry for political positions in those days as there is now and we find the following named candidates soliciting public support viz: George More, Michael App, John Miller and Samuel Turbett.

Jacob Lahm offers for sale at 8 shillings 4 pence a map of Penna., 30 by 20 inches, illustrating the roads and inland navigation proposed by recent proceedings of the assembly.

At this period of publication we find advertisements frequently in both the English and the German languages.

August 17—George Bartram advertises at public sale a lot of ground on North Queen street, the dimensions of same being 64 by 245 feet, near the Court House, on which lot there is a 3-story brick house and a spring of fine water issuing out of the rocks.

At an election held here, Alexander Lowry, was elected to represnt York and Lancaster counties in the U. S. Senate to fill the unexpired term of Sebastian Groff, Esq., Dec'd..

August 24—Govrnor Mifflin appointed William Atlee, Esq., President of the Court of Common Pleas with Robert Coleman, John Whitehill, James Clemson and Dr. Frederick Kuhn as assistants, and George Ross, Esq., was announced Register for the probate of Wills and granting letters of administration, also Recording deeds for this county.

Christian Mayers announces that in about four weeks he expects to sail on the "Brigantine Candidus" via. Rotterdam to Germany and offers his services in connection with the settlement of estates or, for any other purpose.

Gerhard Burbach offers 6 pence reward for the return of his runaway apprentice named Stoffel Franciscus.

George Markel asks for applications for a vacancy as school-master, one who can read and write in German, and who can sing well, for a school in Strasburg township, along the Maryland road, one mile from the Black Horse, and 3 miles from Strasburg.

September 7.—A book-binder is wanted by Solomon Meyer in Cocalico Township in Dunker Cloister. (Ephrata).

September 21.—A census enumeration in the issue says that Lancaster in those days led all of its neighboring cities in population, which population numbered 3373, while Reading had 2235, York 2079, and Harrisburg 875, and Philadelphia 42,520, while the whole of the Keystone State numbered 434,373.

New York State, 340,120; Massachusetts, 378,787; Maryland, 319,-728; New Jersey, 184,138; Delaware, 59,094; Virginia, 747,610.

September 28.—Wm. Ellicott, a general surveyor, has been chosen to open streets, lay out a square and town lots in Schaefferstown, preparatory to a building boom, in which it is presumed 300 men will be employed. On the 10th inst., a family named Plumb, in Middletown, were blessed with triplets which they named Abraham, Isaac and Jacob. Wm. Michael, hatmaker, informs the public that he has commenced business at the corner of the square opposite the Court House, between Matthias Slough's dwelling house and Joseph Simon's Ironmongery. He can also be seen at his lodging place at the Black Horse, on Queen St.

October 5.—Lieutenant James Ross issues a notice requesting the militia of the county to assemble as follows:

"1st. Battalion, Monday, October 17; 2nd. Battalion, the following Tuesday; 3rd. Battalion, the following Wednesday, and so on successively until all have met (Saturday and Sunday excepted) Charles Gilchrist, of Philadelphia, offers to furnish peddlers throughout the country with an assortment of buttons, gold and silver plated, platinum, white metal, fancy and smooth for coat and vest, also buckles and stick-needles.

October 12.—George Webb will hereafter conduct the tanning business in this city where formerly Isaac Whitlock preceded him. He will either buy hides for cash; cure them for the half, or exchange finished leather for the hides.

On Tuesday, September 27, the legislature passed a bill after a second reading authorizing the Governor to appoint three commissioners to lay out and survey a turnpike road from the Schuylkill river at Philadelphia, to Lancaster, in as straight a line as the topography and general conditions of the country may suggest, or permit taking into consideration the available material and cost of procuring it and building the road.

On Thursday, September 29, a bill was passed in the General Assembly to enable the Governor to incorporate a company for opening a canal and lock-navigation between the Susquehanna and Schuylkill rivers by the waters of the Tulpehocken Quittapabilla and Swatara through the counties of Berks and Dauphin, for the transportation of produce of the county, and of goods, wares and merchandise, between

Philadelphia and Western and Northwestern counties of the State. The bill provided for the appointment of five commissioners whose duty it shall be on or after the first of December to canvass such persons who it was supposed would be interested in, or benefitted by this means of transportation with a view of selling capital stock in the corporation, the price of same to be $400.00 per share, and no person or firm being allowed to subscribe for more than ten shares, the amount of capital to be $400,000.00.

The bills provide a schedule for the collection of tolls at a certain rate per ton of all boats and vessels, and for every hundred feet cubic measure of timber, or sawed lumber in rafts.

October 19.—Dickinson College in the Borough of Carlisle being in debt to a considerable extent, and being eminently useful in the diffusion of knowledge, all of which is recognized by the Legislature, and an act was passed by the General Assembly, on September 30, authorizing the Governor to draw a warrant on the State Treasury in favor of the Trustees of said college for 1500 pounds with which to liquidate such indebtedness.

A petition having been presented to the Legislature by the Trustees of the College, Academy and Charitable School of Philadelphia, in which they set forth that they have "agreed to certain terms of union in which they ask that the name of the institution be the "University of Penna.," and that it be located in Philadelphia, and naming the conditions under which they wish to emerge. The petition having been considered favorably was passed upon on September 30,

November 9, 1791—In this issue we find the address of President George Washington at the opening of the second congress in Philadelphia, on October 24, 1791, in which he expresses great satisfaction at the prosperous condition of the country. He is particularly pleased with the confidence shown in the government as well as the resources of the community, as evidenced by the prompt subscription to the capital stock of the new institution to be known as the Bank of the United States.

In referring to the execution of the laws and resolutions of the commonwealth which had proved completely successful, and others still pending at the last session of congress he said that provisional treaties had been negotiated with the well-disposed Indian tribes on the frontier, some of these measures were found necessary by the recent expeditions by Gen. Scott, in May, and Gen. Wilkinson, in September, against the villages along the Wabash where the hostilities of the Indians was kept up by the traders with whom they came in contact.

November 23.—Martin Neff notifies the public that he is now prepared to do all kinds of fulling at his new mill in Bart Township, near Strasburg, one mile from Black Horse.

November 30.—Emanuel Reigart carries on the tanning business on East King Street, next door to George Moore's hotel.

December 7—John Roberts, hatter has removed his hat shop from the rear of the court house to East Orange street, next door to the Presbyterian meeting house where he is prepared to make Beaver, half Beaver and Raccoon hats.

December 21—Valentine Krug's brewery destroyed by fire. Ushers New Year in with beautiful poem of 8 verss.

January 4, 1792—A 600-acre farm is offered for sale by Sam Turbet et al in Mt. Joy and Londonderry townships. One of the attractive features

in connection with the farm is said to be the advantages of transportation provided by the canal conveying the water from the Susquehanna to the Schuylkill, which canal was only a short distance away.

January 11, 1792—On the premises of Phillip Michael in Warwick township was a well some 20 feet deep which the owner wished to have cleaned. Several men came to do the work, but for some reason refused when they saw the well, whereupon the owner volunteered to go down personally. While at work the well caved in, covering him deeply. He called for help, and after a strenuous effort was gotten out of the debris and strange to say was not seriously injured and was able to walk to his home.

All persons who have any claims vs: the builders of the bridge over the Conestoga near John Swenck's house, or owe any unpaid subscriptions towards it, payment is requested to adjust the same on or before February 15.

Jac. Getz, Jr., offers for rent the Black Horse Hotel, located on the Harrisburg pike, about 4 ½ miles from Lancaster, now occupied by Simon Snyder.

Jan 25.—Richard Henry will offer for sale on February 29, at the house of Thomas Edwards, his home in this borough, a two-story stone house with barn, etc.

February 1.—The public is warned about a counterfeit $50.00 note which originally was a $5.00 note, the figure five having been removed with acids and 50 substituted with pink ink.

February 22.—Samuel Ensinger, of Manheim, offers for sale, a stone building, adjoining a new stone barn situated on a corner in the center of Reamstown, suitable for a hotel.

March 14.—On account of the advanced price of sugar, the publisher advises every person to plant maple trees and make their own sugar, saying that one gallon of syrup can be taken from a tree in the Spring, which, after being boiled for three hours will produce three-fourths of a pound of sugar. The sugar will be granulated if stirred in the kettle until dry.

April 4.—On March 23, the Indian chiefs of the six nations met President Washington, at Philadelphia. We are told that three banking institutions were then in existence, viz: Bank of New York, New York City; Bank of North America, Philadelphia, and the Bank of Massachusetts, Boston.

On April 20, a new banking institution is to be organized in New Brunswick, N. J., to be known as the Potato Bank, with 5000 shares capital stock, each share to represent 100 bushels of potatoes in good condition of the red variety for those having the best keeping qualities. No obligation of the bank can be given for less than five bushels nor more than 5,000 bushels of potatoes. A lottery to be connected with the bank was also proposed.

April 18.—Two boats, one loaded with 200 barrels of flour and the other with 10,750 bushels of wheat reached Wrights Ferry from Juniata. The former being consigned to Havre De Grace.

April 25.—Act of assembly granting Edward Hand et al the privilege of soliciting subscriptions for the making of an artificial road from Philadelphia to Lancaster.

Samuel Garrigans gives notice that he will be at Wm. Slaugh's, on Tuesday, May 29, to collect ground rents due on lots in Musser's-town.

May 2.—An unusually long session of the Legislature was held from December 6, 1791, to April 12, 1792, during which session Act No. 5 was passed incorporating the City of Philadelphia. Act No. 23 authorizing the building of a bridge over the Lehigh River at Bethlehem. Act No. 27 directing that nightwatchmen to carry lanterns to see that the pumps were in working order and make themselves generally useful. In those days Lancaster was supplied with water from pumps and wells and some of them are still in use, but most of them have been declared unfit for use and ordered closed up. Act No. 41 authorizing the building of a canal and waterway, connecting the Schuylkill and the Delaware Rivers.

In a recent conversation with our fellow member, Mr. Christian E. Metzler, an antiquarian, who, although a native of our county, has for many years been a resident of Boston, Mass., who is greatly interested in the history of this county, told me about certain canal and railroad documents which his extensive collection of Americana included, and at the same time presented me with the original pay-roll for wages owed by the Delaware & Schuylkill Canal Co., for the month of October, 1793, which pay-roll, with his permission, it is my pleasure to present to this society. It contains a list of 253 employes whose wages range from 4 shillings 6 pence, to 6 shillings 6 pence per day.

Notice that the commissioners named in the act of the Legislature passed, April 9, 1792, to build an artificial road from Philadelphia to Lancaster, or any three or more of them will sit at the State House in the city of Philadelphia and the Court House in the City of Lancaster, on the 4th, 5th and 6th of June at 9 o'clock A. M., to receive subscriptions. On the first day any person of the age of 21 may subscribe for one share. On the second day, for 1 or 2 shares; on the 3rd day, for 1, 2 or 3 shares, and thereafter as long as the books are open for any number of shares $30.00 is to be paid for each share at the time of subscribing. Commissioners at Lancaster are Edward Hand, John Hubley, Paul Zautzinger, Mathias Slaugh and Abram Witmer.

May 16.—James Cunningham, Esq., died May 6; funeral held May 8, in Presbyterian cemetery; sermon by Rev. Nathaniel B. Sample. Musser's-town ground rents being due the debtors are notified to make payment on or before June 2, next.

May 23.—Hieronymus Heintzelman, Manheim, has recovered a stray horse, and offers to return it to its owner when so proven.

May 30.—Emmanuel Reigart, tanner on Queen Street, next to Philip Kleis' Brewery, offers his finished leather for sale and also buys green hides.

June 6.—Cornerstone of Reformed Church in Lebanon, Dauphin county, to be laid on the 26th inst., to which all are invited. Mathias Slaugh offers for rent, a light wagon, having open steel springs with a good pair of horses and a sober and safe driver. Can be used for any length of time. Samuel Meyer offers for sale a farm of 174 acres in Manheim Township, 2 ½ miles from Lancaster along the Ridge Road.

June 13.—A few days ago, Major General Anthony Wayne with a troop of soldiers passed through Lancaster westward bound to overtake some depredating Indians. Geo. Holland offers to teach Stenography.

The "Lancaster Dispatch" is the heading of an advertisement which in this age of rapid transit shows a very interesting contrast. It reads as follows, to wit:

"The subscribers having provided carriages upon the same construction with those which run between Philadelphia and New York, with four horses and careful drivers, will commence their operations on Tuesday the 24th inst., which will be conducted in the following manner, and on the following terms, viz: One carriage with four horses and driver will set out at four o'clock A. M., from the house of Matthias Slough at the Sign of the Swan in the Borough of Lancaster, and proceed to the house of Hunt Downing, at Downingtown. The other carriage will set out on the same morning from the house of John Dunwoody at the Sign of the Spread Eagle on Market Street, Philadelphia, and also proceed to Downingtown where they will both spend the night and on Wednesday morning exchange passengers, and return to their respective starting places, reaching there at 12 o'clock M., etc."

These trips were scheduled for every Tuesday, unless the business should require more service, in which event more horses and more carriages will be provided, and more frequent trips will be made. The fare for each passenger will be $3.00, allowing 14 pounds of baggage in excess of that weight, would require an additional carrying charge.

August 8.—Advertisement of a notice of meeting at Abraham Forney's hotel in Earl township on the 18th inst., to provide for the building of a bridge across the Cocalico creek on the main road leading from Lancaster to Reading, to choose proper persons as managers, and also to provide material, and employ craftsmen to erect the structure.

August 29—On the 7th inst., a meeting was held at the Public House of Hunt Downing at Downingtown, presided over by Jasper Yeates, Esq., president, at which meeting the new by-laws for the Lancaster township Road Co., were adopted; also, a form of power of attorney for transfer of stock, an order for drawing dividends and a property for voting at the elections.

On the 20th inst., Beruhardt Wolff died in his 61st year. He was buried in the cemetery adjoining the First Reformed Church.

September 5.—A. M. Breneman, living in Donegal Township, discovered a hornets' nest in an old stable on his premises. He asked his hired man to take hot coals and brimstone wherewith to smoke them out of their nest, but he refused on account of the danger; whereupon, Mr. Breneman tried the remedy himself. When the nest caught fire, two barns in close proximity were destroyed by the flames, including 1800 bushels of wheat, 48 tons of hay, etc.

Paul Zautzinger and Adam Reigart offer for sale two brewers' kettles one with a capacity of 120 gallons, and the other a 30-gallon vessel. Christian Berg, of Manor township, also offers for sale two of the same kind of kettles.

September 12.—Teuch Francis, treasurer of the Philadelphia and Lancaster Turnpike Road Co., gives notice that the certificates for capital stock of said company are now ready for delivery at the company's offices near the Bank of United States, and that notes payable in 60 days from the 11th inst., with interest accompanied by the stock, will be accepted in payment at $45.00 per share.

At a court of quarter sessions held at Lancaster, August 30, 1792, the following notice was ordered published, requesting repairs to highways. Complaint was made that the roads and highways throughout Lancaster county are not only in bad condition, but are not of the width required by law.

John McCautt, clerk to the Commissioners of the city of Washington, advertises building lots for sale on October 8 next. in the city of Washington.

On October 19 next, the standing counties of the different fire companies are requested to meet at the Court House to hear some proposition to be submitted by the Sun Fire Company.

On October 3 next, sale of effects of Michael Bower, of Strasburg township, including 2 stills with a number of open end hogsheads.

October 3.—At a conference held in Lancaster on the 20 ult., the following named citizens were proposed as suitable for our representatives in Congress, and to serve as electors of a President, and Vice-President, viz: Charles Smith, George Ross, Robert Coleman, Thomas Bonde, John Hubley, Abraham Carpenter. Eight other counties and the City of Philadelphia were also represented at this conference, and made similar nominations.

October 10.—In this issue, Thomas Jefferson issues a proclamation naming George Washington as President of the United Colonies.

November 7.—A new Spinnet is offered for sale in the Tulpehocken Lutheran School House.

November 21 and 28.—The newly elected President George Washington issues his address of about 2700 words to the Senate and the House of Representatives.

December 26.—A notice having appeared from time to time requesting delinquent tax-payers to make payment of their over-due taxes. A. M. Henry, County Treasurer, has had executions issued against such delinquents and the sheriff threatens to sell their properties if the amounts are not paid. Last Saturday 18 mounted Indians came to town and dismounted at Slaugh's Tavern. The next day resuming their journey to Philadelphia to visit President Washington.

Philip & Benjamin Schaum, coppersmiths, advertise their new shop on North Queen Street near the Black Horse Hotel.

January 2, 1793.—A notice of a stock-holders meeting at the State House, on January 14, of Philadelphia & Lancaster Turnpike Road Co., for election of directors.

Last Saturday the residence of Paul Trout, in Strasburg, with all its contents was destroyed by fire.

January 9.—John Hubley, Scrivner, advertises for sale the plantation belonging to the estate of Peter Gerber, located in Manheim township.

January 16.—Jac. Loeser, a teacher in the Evangelical Lutheran Church for 44 years, died in his 70th year, on the 7th inst.

On the 25th inst., a public sale will be held at the home of John Scheibly deceased, in New Holland. Among articles to be sold are a Spinnet, a Grinding Organ, and tools suitable for a cabinet maker or organ builder.

February 6.—Here we see a crude picture of a camel—a wonderfully curious beast, evidently the first ever to have appeared in Lancaster. The description says it has four joints in its hind legs; a neck four feet long; a hump on its back, and chest covered with hair; it can go 14 days without water and stands 20 feet high. It was brought here from Western Arabia, and is on exhibition at J. Stofft's Tavern.

March 13.—

On April 2, public sale of a lot of ground with two houses, good well and stabling, on Queen Street adjoining Quaker Meeting House.

Estate of John Hoffman. The Quaker Meeting House then occupied the lot on which Haldy's marble yard is now located.

March 29.—A notice is published stating that the final payment is due on the Philadelphia & Lancaster Turnpike stock. All delinquents will be charged 5 per cent. per month until the fines equal the amount previously paid in, after which the stock will be sold to the highest bidder. Full paid certificates will be delivered to those entitled to same on April 15, next.

April 3.—William Michael, hatmaker, announces the removal of his shop on Donegal Street (North Queen) from Bernard Hubley's house, to that of John Hambright's on the east side of the way.

April 24—The Postmaster states that the mail for Pittsburgh will close every Sunday at 10 o'clock A. M., and for Philadelphia every Thursday at the same hour.

May 29.—Under an act of assembly, Edward Hand, Robert Coleman, George Ross, Adam Reigart and Casper Shaffner, Commissioners, give notice that on June 3, next, books will be open at the house of John Trissler, for subscription of stock in the Bank of Pennsylvania.

Another act authorizes Jacob Carpenter et al, to open books to receive subscriptions for stock in a company to be incorporated for the purpose of building a bridge over the Susquehanna at or near the Blue Rock, below Wright's Ferry. Books will be open June 26, from 12 to 6.

June 12.—Act of Assembly, March 6, 1793, to name Trustees to collect toll for use of bridge across Conestoga in Martic Township, where Martic Forge road crosses the same, as follows: For each Coach Wagon, or Phaeton, 12 cents; chaise, cart or other two-wheeled conveyance, 6 cents each; sleigh, six cents; horse and rider, two cents. Each person walking, cattle, sheep or swine, one-half cent. Trustees named were John Miller, Adam Weber, John Schwenck and John Miley.

July 10.—John Morris announces the opening of his new store at the sign of the Golden Plow, in George Groff's (hat-maker) house on King Street, between stores of Ludwig Lauman and Adam Reigart. He offers to sell for cash or to exchange for farm products.

Twenty dollars reward is offered by John Binkley, of Lampeter Township, for the recovery of his servant, Frederick Curmont, who ran away, wearing at the time a short, light green jacket, two under-jackets, the fore-part of one being red, the rear of snuff-colored velvet; the other, white. He is a tailor with curled hair which he sometimes has tied behind.

Trespass Notice: No fishing, by Andreas Bausman et al. Any person reporting such violation shall receive three shillings, nine pence.

Christopher Hager advertises to sell, on July 20, at Michael Rein's house, 10 acres of nicely located land, being cut into 5 lots of 2 acres each. Mathias Blickenderfer offers at private sale 157 acres in Warwick Township, one mile from Lititz. Casper Wistar Jr, and Thomas Wistar, sale, August 17, in Lampeter Township, about three miles from Lancaster of several tracts of timber land aggregating 92 acres.

July 24.—The County Commissioners announce the organization of a loan office with capital of $500,000.00, the money to be loaned to borrowers in this county on mortgages in amounts of not less than $100.00, and not more than $300.00.

July 31—Nicholas Lutz offers three cents reward for a runaway apprentice blacksmith.

—ALBERT K. HOSTETTER

II Old Lancaster Newspaper Items

(Supplement to Mr. Hostetters Paper)

BY WILLIAM FREDERIC WORNER

Wednesday, May 5, 1802.

Messrs. Dickson,

The long continuance of dry weather, that often occurs in our Climate, sometimes occasions a scarcity of rain-water, in such of our Towns as have no running streams near them; which, at such times, is felt as a great inconvenience by their Inhabitants. And these droughts happening in that season of the year, when the combustible parts of our houses are rended most inflammable; and, owing to the same cause, the wells either exhausted of their water, or very low; the scarcity of that element becomes, in cases of fires, not only an inconvenience, but a great and an alarming evil.

It is therefore suggested to the Inhabitants of this Borough, whether it would not contribute greatly to their safety and convenience to have Cisterns sunk at the four angles of the Courthouse; each calculated to hold 100 Hogsheads? A Cistern of 9 feet square, with a depth of 16½ feet, would contain 100 Hogsheads: and the expense of constructing four, of these dimensions, could not be great. It certainly ought to be no great object, considering the utility of the measure to the Inhabitants of such a Town as Lancaster.

Many other advantages would result from such a work, besides those mentioned. These, every person who considers the subject, will readily take into view.

Lancastriensis.

The editor then appended the following footnote in explanation:

The Court House is 58 feet in length, by 48 feet in breadth; and thus occupies an area of 2784 square feet. Calculating, therefore, the depth of rain which falls in the course of a Year to be only 24 inches (although in this climate, it is greater) the annual quantity falling on the Courthouse Roof would amount to 41,651½ gallons; equal to 416½ Hogsheads.

(From the Intelligencer and Weekly Advertiser of May 5, 1802.)

Gen. David McMurtrie Gregg

SCION OF A LANCASTER COUNTY FAMILY*

BY GEORGE W. HENSEL, Jr.

The question referred to me, "What Distinguished Cavalry Commander of the Civil War was connected with a Lower-End Family" might be answered briefly by simply naming David McMurtrie Gregg, but our secretary advised me I might have four or five minutes. As this is my first assignment as a member of the Historical Society of Lancaster County, I will obey orders, and I am tempted to exhaust the maximum time allotted me to reply.

General David McMurtrie Gregg whose distinguished service in the battle of Gettysburg has placed him among America's immortals was born in the town of Huntingdon, April 10, 1833. He was a descendent of David Gregg who was born in Ayershire, Scotland, about 1630. His mother was Ellen McMurtrie, granddaughter of David McMurtrie, who was born in Ayr, Scotland, about 1709. He was therefore of Scotch descent on both paternal and maternal sides. David Gregg, the Ayr shireman, was killed in one of the conflicts that were of constant occurrence between Orangemen and Romanists in the north of Ireland, and it was his family that furnished the Gregg emigrants to America.

John Gregg's sons, David and Andrew, came to America in 1726 and first settled in New Hampshire, where the former remained, while Andrew shipped on a sailing vessel from Boston, landed at Newcastle, Delaware, and struck into the interior, locating on a tract of land at Chestnut Level, Drumore Township, residing there until 1748, when he purchased land and removed to Cumberland County near Carlisle. There he continued until his death in 1787. His first wife died at Chestnut Level, leaving six children, and he again married, his second wife having been Jane Scott.

The children of the second union were Andrew and Matthew. Andrew who was the grandfather of General Gregg was born in 1775, and died in Bellefonte in 1855. He married Martha Potter, daughter of General James Potter. In 1791 he was elected to Congress and served until 1807 when he was elected United States Senator. His term as Senator expired in 1813. He was appointed Secretary of the Commonwealth in 1820 by Governor Joseph Heister. In 1823 he was nominated for governor on the Federal ticket and defeated Andrew Shulz.

His son and seventh child, Matthew Duncan Gregg, the father of General Gregg, was a lawyer and a member of the bar of Huntingdon. In 1838 he removed to Bellefonte to engage in the iron business and later in life removed to Potomac Furnace in Louden County in Virginia.

David McMurtrie Gregg was the third son of a family of nine children. At the death of his father in 1847, he became a member of his uncle, David McMurtrie's family in Huntingdon where he attended school for two years. Later he was sent to Miluwood Academy and from there to Lewisburg, now Bucknell University. While at college he

*Read at the May meeting.

received an appointment as a cadet in the United States Military Academy at West Point, entering July 1, 1851. He was graduated in June, 1855, standing eighth in a class of thirty-four.

He was made second lieutenant of the dragoons, July 1, 1855, served in garrison at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, in '55 and '56, and was commissioned second lieutenant of the first dragoons in September of '55. He was next assigned to frontier duty on the Pacific Coast and remained there until the breaking out of the war. He had thrilling experiences in Indian warfare and acquitted himself with great distinction.

He rendered heroic service in the Civil War and was promoted as first lieutenant, captain and colonel, participating in the battles of Seven Pines, Glendale, Fair Oaks, Malvern Hill and skirmishes at New Kent Court House, Savage Station, Bottom Ridge and White Oaks Swamp, and in the Maryland campaign of the Army of the Potomac. He was engaged in a great number of skirmishes on the march to Falmouth, Virginia. He commanded a division of the cavalry in 1862 at Rappahannock Bridge. He was in Stoneman's Raid towards Richmond. He participated in the Pennsylvania campaign and was engaged in the battles of Brandy Station, Aldie, Middleburg and Upperville, but won his greatest fame at Gettysburg in the three days of continuous fighting.

With Lee's retreat he joined in pursuit of the Confederate forces and was in action at Rapidan Station, Shepherdstown, Warrentown, Beverly Ford, Auburn and New Hope Church. He remained commander of the cavalry corps of the Army of the Potomac until 1864, and in the Richmond campaign to February 1865 was in command of the second division of the army of the Potomac.

In August, 1864, he was breveted Major General of the United States Volunteers for "highly meritorious and distingushed services." He resigned from the service in 1865. He will be best remembered for his great victory achieved at Gettysburg when at a critical time in the tremendous conflict he turned the tide of battle by defeating the Confederate Cavalry commanded by General J. E. B. Stuart.

He was appointed consul to Prague, Bohemia, by General Grant, in 1874, and was elected Auditor General of Pennsylvania in 1881. His wife, Ellen Sheaff, was a granddaughter of Frederick A. Muhlenburg, and of Governor Heister.

An equestrian statue to his memory is about to be erected in Reading, the State appropriating $35,000 for the same. It was expected to have been ready for unveiling by Memorial Day, but has been delayed by a strike of granite cutters, and the ceremonies will probably take place later in the fall.

In this connection I beg to suggest a pilgrimage of our members to Berks County, on that occasion, to participate in the Historical event, especially since the Greggs had lingered in our soil, and had been citizens of Southern Lancaster County for many years.

Minutes of September Meeting

Friday, September 1, 1922.

The first meeting of the Lancaster County Historical Society after the summer vacation was held in the Society's Auditorium in the Memorial Library building this evening. There was a large attendance.

The Librarian reported the following contributions:

Bound Volumes:—Pennsylvania Society Year Book, 1922; New York Historical Society, 2 vols. 1919, 1920; Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletins 73 and 75; Annual Report of the Smithsonian Institution for 1920.

Pamphlets:—Pennsylvania Magazine, 2 numbers; American Catholic Historical Society, 2 numbers; Western Pennsylvania Historical Magazine; Wisconsin Magazine of History; University of California Publications vol. XI; Historical Sketch of Zion's Reformed Church, Millersville; Program of 14th Annual Reunion of Donegal Society, 1922; Short History of Old CityHall also Convention, of 1787, Issued by Department of Public Works Bureau of City Property, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Special Donations:—The "Columbia Spy" for 1833, 1834, 1835 from the York County Historical Society; Act of Incorporation of the Borough of Strasburg, Passed March 13, 1816; Rise, Progress and Downfall of Know-Nothingism in Lancaster County; War-Horseiana or an Authentic Report of the Sayings and Doings of the War Horse and His Ponies. Three pamphlets were presented by Mr. W. D. Chandler, Mt. Joy, Pennsylvania; Souvenir Program of Centennial Jubilee of First M. E. Church, 1807–1907, Presented by Mrs. Harry Metzgar; Story of the Masonic Home at Elizabethtown; An Account of Illustrated Talks to Noted Indian Chiefs, both presented by Miss Virginia B. Clark; Relics of the Susquehanna Indians, from Mr. Albert Cook Myers; Our Patriots' Herald,—Stehlie Silk Corporation and The Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence; Number of Indian Arrow-heads from East Hempfield; Photographic cuts of Bishop Asbury, Rev. Nathaniel W. Sample, Washington Hotel; all presented by Mr. W. F. Worner; Endless Caverns of Virginia from Mr. L. E. Kemper, Staunton, Virginia; "Battlefield of Guilford Court House," from Mr. Paul Hardy, Harrisonburg, Virginia;

Newspaper:—Carlisle Evening Herald—Containing interesting Civil War events of Mrs. Caroline L. Pearson, Presented by Mr. C. L. Meyers, New York; Newspaper reprint from Daily Examiner of August 1, 1873 concerning the erection of Mishler 10 hour house, from Mr. Michael S. Strebig, Reading. Curious old map of South-eastern Pennyslvania and a $1.00 bill of the Mohawk Bank Schenectady, New York; Advertisement of Philadelphia Book Firm; Index to Slaves (manuscript) All from Miss Virginia B. Clark; Old Deeds (eleven) the first one dated December 13, 1744 the last one September 26, 1849, From Mrs. Helen Roland Sonders; Commissions of John Q. Mercer,—Sergeant, Second Lieutenant, First Lieutenant, Captain of 147 Pennsylvania volunteers his sword and belt, corps badge, bullet with which he was wounded, certificates of honor; Pay Roll for men employed at the Delaware and Schuylkill Canal in the month of October 1793. Presented by Mr. Christian Metzler, Boston, Massachussetts.

The following were elected to membership: Gustave Anjou, 347 Rice Avenue, West Brighton, New York; Mrs. Frances Bair Atlee, 129 East Orange Street; Alpheus M. Angstadt, 24 S. Prince Street; John W. Weaver, 555 West Orange Street; Harry S. Martin, 18 South Prince Street; Miss Anna Elizabeth Martin, 242 North Charlotte Street; David Royer, Ephrata; Jacob Hill Byrne, Esq., 608 West Walnut Street; Scott W. Baker, 447 West Walnut Street; William R. Cheney, 314 East Orange Street; Charles H. Brown, 15 West James Street; Mrs. Mary C. Wallace, East Earl; Mrs. Sarah F. Wanner, East Earl.

The Paper for the evening was entitled Newspapers as Historic Records Translated from German by Mr. A. K. Hostetter.

Before the meeting adjourned the President announced that there was a surplus from the stereopticon slide fund and suggested that if a small amount be contributed it would be possible to purchase a stereopticon lantern several members contributed one dollar each covering the deficiency.

Interesting discussions on the paper by Mr. D. F. Magee, I. C. Arnold, and W. F. Worner supplemented the paper and it was decided that the written addenda of Mr. W. F. Worner should be published with the paper as read.

ADALINE B. SPINDLER, Sect'y.

PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

Lancaster County Historical Society

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1922

"History herself, as seen in her own workshop."

VISITS OF JOHN ADAMS TO LANCASTER IN 1800

By William Frederic Worner

THE COLUMBIA RACE RIOTS

By William Frederic Worner

VOL. XXVI. NO. 8.

PRICE FIFTY CENTS PER COPY

LANCASTER, PA.

1922

Visits of John Adams to Lancaster in 1800

By William Frederic Worner.

On Wednesday, May 28, 1800, the borough of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, was honored by a visit from John Adams, who was then serving the last year of his one term as President of the United States. He was on his way to Washington, where the executive mansion had just been completed and made ready for the occupancy of the President and his family. Mr. Adams had been inaugurated at Philadelphia, March 4, 1797 as chief executive of the nation. It was during his administration the capital was removed from Philadelphia to Washington. An interesting coincidence is the fact that President George Washington passed through Lancaster in 1791, immediately after determining the sites for the White House and the public buildings in the District of Columbia. Nine years later, his successor, John Adams, was in Lancaster, on his first journey to the new Federal city, where he was going to inspect the executive mansion and to attend to other matters of importance preparatory to taking up his residence in Washington.

Congress held its first session in Philadelphia, March 4, 1790; and its last session in Philadelphia adjourned May 14, 1800. In the Philadelphia "Aurora" for May 28, 1800, appears the following:

"The President of the United States left town yesterday, drawn by four horses. But the Federal Blues did not parade to take leave. The President, we understand, will make a tour of the city of Washington before he returns to his seat in Braintree. His lady does not accompany him."

On Wednesday, May 28, 1800, President Adams arrived in Lancaster. The two German newspapers which were published in Lancaster at that time, Der Americanische Staatsbothe Und Lancaster Anzeigs Nachrichten, for June 4, 1800, and the Lancaster Correspondent, for May 31, 1800, contain, in substance, the following in reference to this visit:

"President Adams, accompanied by his secretary, Mr. Shaw, arrived here last Wednesday. He lodged at the tavern of Mr. Slough, and in the evening of the same day attended the fireworks in the prison yard, given in his honor. He resumed his journey to Washington early on Thursday morning, escorted as far as Columbia by Captain Montgomery's Volunteer Cavalry."

The Lancaster Journal for May 31, 1800, also contained a brief news item about the visit.

The White Swan tavern, in which the illustrious President of the United States and his secretary spent the night, was kept by Matthias Slough. It stood on the southeast corner of Penn square and Queen street, where Watt & Shand now have an annex to their department store. It was the leading inn of its day. A most interesting monograph could be written about this ancient hostelry. The prison yard, in which the fire works were "put off" in the President's honor, was located at

the corner of West King and Prince streets, on or near the site of the present Fulton Opera house.

At Columbia, the President and his secretary were ferried across the Susquehanna, as no bridge spanned the river at that early date. On his approach to the borough of York, he was met by the cavalry commanded by Lieutenant John Fisher, and Captain Philip Gossler's Light Infantry and escorted to the town, where he was received with ringing of bells and other demonstrations of respect.

In an address to the citizens of York, which he delivered on the morning after his arrival in that borough, he said, in part:

"In re-visiting the great counties of Lancaster and York in Pennsylvania, after an interval of three and twenty years, I have not only received great pleasure from the civilities of the people, which have deserved my grateful acknowledgments, but a much higher delight from the various evidences of their happiness and prosperity. The multiplication of the inhabitants, the increase of buildings for utility, commerce and ornament, and the extensive improvements of the soil, have everywhere given the appearance around us a polish in some measure resembling those counties where art, skill and industry have been exhausted in giving the highest finishings and the cultivation of the lands for many hundred years."

It will be noted that Mr. Adams, in his address, referred to a former visit to Lancaster borough. That took place on the memorable Saturday, September 27, 1777, when he was present at the one session of the Continental Congress held in the old court house, which stood in the centre of Penn square.

President Adams arrived in Washington on June 4, 1800. His stay in the Federal city was of short duration, for on June 20, 1800, he was again in Philadelphia. He spent the summer of 1800 at his home in Quincy, Massachusetts. He left Quincy about the middle of October, 1800, for Washington, D. C., where Congress was to convene on the third Monday in November.

On his journey to the capital of the United States, he again passed through Lancaster, on October 29, 1800, though it is not likely that he remained in the borough for any considerable length of time. Where he lodged on the night of October 29, 1800, is not known. The York newspapers make no mention of his presence in the borough at that time.

The Lancaster Correspondent, dated Sonnabend, November 1, 1800, had this to say of the third visit of Mr. Adams to Lancaster borough:

"Last Wednesday, the President of the United States, Mr. John Adams, passed through here on his journey to the Federal city. His former supporters, friends and sycophants did not honor him in the least, but left their one-time favorite pass through quietly, so that only a few learned of the presence of the President."

The other German newspaper published in Lancaster at that time, Der Americanische Staatsbothe Und Lancaster Anzeigs Nachrichten, in the issue of November 5, 1800, contained a news item which reads:

"A week ago to-day the President of the United States, Mr. John Adams, accompanied by his secretary, passed through our city, on his way to the Federal city."

The Lancaster Journal for Saturday, November 1, 1800, referred to the visit of the President in these words:

"The President of the United States, accompanied by his secretary, passed through this place on Wednesday last, on his way to the Federal city."

The Intelligencer & Weekly Advertiser made no mention whatever of the presence of Mr. Adams in Lancaster borough on Wednesday, May 28 and Wednesday, October 29, 1800.

The Lancaster Intelligencer for July 11, 1826, informed the citizens of this community that Thomas Jefferson and John Adams died on July 4, 1826, a few hours apart.

A meeting of the inhabitants of Lancaster city and county, convened, pursuant to public notice, at the old court house, which stood in Penn square, on the evening of Tuesday, July 11, 1826. Nathaniel Lightner, who was then mayor of the city, was called to the chair, and Benjamin Champneys was appointed secretary. Jasper Slaymaker stated that the meeting was called for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of adopting measures to evince the deep sense of the services of Thomas Jefferson and John Adams, signers of the Declaration of Independence, and the high estimation in which their memories were held in Lancaster city and county.

The meeting was addressed by John R. Montgomery. A committee, consisting of Jasper Slaymaker, G. B. Porter, G. L. Mayer, Dr. John L. Atlee and John R. Montgomery, was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. As a public testimonial of their feelings, the citizens of Lancaster city and county were requested to wear crape on their left arm for a period of ninety days.

Thursday, July 13, 1826, was set apart by the citizens of Lancaster and vicinity, as a day of public mourning and as an expression of their regret for the loss of the great author of the Declaration of Independence and the venerable John Adams. The stores were closed and business was suspended. The bells of the churches were muffled and tolled hourly during the day. The City Battalion of Volunteers paraded, and made their usual fine military appearance. They proceeded to Trinity Lutheran church, at 10 A. M., where the ceremonies of the morning were opened by a most impressive and eloquent prayer by the Rev. Joseph Clarkson, rector of Saint James' Episcopal church. An appropriate and affecting eulogium on the services and character of Thomas Jefferson and John Adams, was delivered by William C. Frazer, Esq. A concluding prayer was made by the Rev. William Ashmead, pastor of the First Presbyterian church. The benediction was pronounced by the Rev. Dr. C. L. F. Endress, pastor of Trinity Lutheran church.

The City Battalion of Volunteers fired minute guns from twelve to one o'clock in the afternoon.

The committee of arrangements consisted of G. L. Mayer, John Mathiot, Henry Keffer, C. Hager, John Rupely, John Wind and William Hambright.

During the entire day, the city wore the appearance of universal mourning. The whole proceedings on this occasion evinced the great respect and esteem which Americans should ever cherish for the memory of the noble patriots of the Revolution, who, by their devoted efforts in the cause of freedom, rescued a country, destined to become a mighty nation, from the thraldom of slavery.

The Columbia Race Riots

By William Frederic Worner

Homer, 3000 years ago, said: "Most sons are inferior to their fathers, a few are equal, and fewer still are superior to them."

The history of Columbia occupies a unique place in the annals of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. From an early period, one phase of its local life had to do with the movements of colored people, who, at that time, comprised manumitted slaves and a goodly number of fugitives. This was, in a measure, due to the fact that the pioneer settlers of Columbia were friends of the slave. William Wright, grandson of John Wright, one of the first settlers of Columbia, was not only the black man's friend but an aggressive opponent of slavery, and he waged war on that system whenever he had an opportunity.

Columbia has had a large negro population for more than one hundred years. The number at the present time is estimated to be nearly four hundred. The Federal census of 1920 indicated the Negro population to be 336. This influx of colored people was due to several causes, not the least being the fact that Columbia was once an important station on the "Underground Railroad."

In 1816, Captain Izard Bacon, a wealthy slaveholder of Henrico county, Virginia, liberated fifty-six slaves. Some of his heirs tried to hold them in slavery; but, after long litigation, they obtained freedom. Charles Granger, a nephew of Bacon, collected these free Negroes, loaded them and their goods into old rickety wagons and started for the Northern states, with a view to taking them to Canada. The caravan reached Columbia on its journey, and for several days the men, women and children were quartered in a stone warehouse belonging to Samuel Bethel, which stood where the canal basin was. The Wrights then gave them land in the northeastern section of the borough, where they erected small cabins. That was in 1819. Two years later, one hundred manumitted slaves from Hanover county, Virginia, (originally the property of Sally Bell, a Friend, who emancipated them), came to Columbia and were quartered at what was known as the Lamb tavern, on Locust street, until places could be found for them in that part of the town called, rather appropriately, on account of the many Negroes there, "Tow Hill." Tow Hill became known as a "jumping-off" station on the line of the "Underground Railroad," where many an escaped slave found a secure hiding place. The collection of log and frame shanties which dotted the "hill," sheltered hundreds of darkies, who, in earlier days, had worked in tobacco, cotton and corn fields down in Dixie.

They found ready employment along the river among the lumber merchants; in summer time making a fair living by drawing lumber

(that is, separating and washing boards,) of which the rafts that floated down the Susquehanna during the freshets, were composed, and placing them in tall piles along the river front.

Columbia was then the most important place along the Susquehanna at which a bridge spanned the stream; and, on that account, fugitives, by the hundreds, sought refuge among the people of their own race. Some remained among the colored residents, but others, being pursued by their masters, were caught and taken back into slavery. It was probably this condition that led William Wright to conceive the plan of passing the runaways from one post to another to secure their liberty. This system became known as the "Underground Railroad," and was a term given in the United States, before the abolition of slavery, to a secret arrangement for helping slaves to escape, by helping them from one hiding place to another, located at intervals of ten and twenty miles, until they reached Canada, or other territory where they were safe from recapture.

Columbia in 1830 had a population of 2046, and 429 of that number were "colored folk"; many of whom were runaway slaves who had escaped over the border via the Underground Railway. They had stopped at this station, with the river between them and their masters, and accepted the chances of recapture. In fact, Columbia was the great depot at which fugitives landed. It was geographically convenient; a majority of the first settlers were "Friends" or Quakers; and successive emancipation of slaves who came there from the South gave it a large and industrious colored community. By 1840 the Negroes numbered 455, or about one-sixth of the total population of the borough.

The Negro inhabitants of Columbia were a good-natured but improvident people. There were, however, exceptions to the rule. Many of these people were frugal and energetic and possessed of excellent business qualifications. Some became quite wealthy.

The borough of Columbia has furnished an incident in the history of its colored population that is probably without parallel in the annals of the State. The event was an unusual one, and precipitated what might be termed a near-riot. It occasioned great distress among the colored population who then lived in Columbia and who were innocent victims of the disorder. The disturbance came about in a peculiar manner and may be attributed, in large measure, to the success and good fortune that seemed to follow in the career of one of their number, Stephen Smith, who was born in Paxtang, Dauphin county, Pa. On July 10, 1801, when but five years of age, he was indentured to General Boude, a Revolutionary patriot, who resided near Columbia, Pa. As a servant, Smith was faithful to his master and merited the good treatment which he received at his hands. The condition of the indenture was that Smith was to remain in servitude until he reached the age of twenty-one years.

He was placed in the General's lumber yard to work, and there developed so much executive ability that General Boude turned over to him before he reached maturity the entire management of his extensive lumber business along the river front.

When Smith had attained the age of twenty-one, he married a pretty mulatto girl named Harriet Lee, who was a domestic in the family of Jonathan Mifflin. The ceremony was performed on November 17, 1816, by Thomas Floyd, a Justice of the Peace. About this time, the colored youth proposed to General Boude to purchase his freedom. The generous master agreed to accept fifty dollars for his release. Good John Barber,

to whom Smith had presented his case, lent him the money, and on January 3, 1816 the purchase was consummated.

Immediately after obtaining his freedom, Smith, who, by doing extra work had saved about fifty dollars, began to buy a little lumber and to speculate or trade in anything in which he could turn a penny to profit. His efforts were successful and his business prospered. His wife, meanwhile, kept an oyster and refreshment house. In the course of time, Stephen Smith owned and conducted one of the largest lumber yards along the river shore, many of the older citizens of Lancaster county having bought of "Black Steve" the lumber to build their houses and barns. He also invested in real estate, displaying much wisdom in his purchases. He was always present at sales, looking for bargains. Whenever property changed hands at a public sale Stephen Smith was sure to be a bidder, and his actions excited the envy and ill will of white people, who claimed that his course was highly objectionable and must cease. He reached the height of his prosperity in Columbia in 1834.

While fortune seemed to smile on him he was not unmindful of the degraded state in which the people of his race lived and labored, and of his duty to help them. In 1832 he purchased, at his own expense, a frame church building for use of the Mount Zion African Methodist Episcopal congregation.

He was the largest stockholder of his day in the Columbia bank; and, according to its rules, would have been president had it not been for his complexion. Being thus barred, he was given the privilege of naming the white man who became president in his stead.

In the spring and summer of 1834, riots occurred in many Northern cities against the Negroes, and the excitement spread to Columbia. The number of Negroes in the borough had increased considerably. To some of the white residents their presence was desirable because they were employed to do all the labor for the lumber merchants along the river. This was especially true during the busy seasons of the year. In course of time, their presence excited the envy of some of the whites, who became dissatisfied with conditions and finally caused riots which stirred up the whole community.

On Saturday, Sunday and Monday evenings, August 16, 17 and 18, 1834, the first outbreakings of a riotous disposition were exhibited in the borough, and the windows of the houses of several of the colored people were broken, — partly on account of their own imprudence and partly through the spirit of jealousy and animosity which pervaded the country respecting them.

On Tuesday night, August 19, 1834, the disorder broke out more violently, the passions of the persons who took part in the mob (consisting generally of minors, with some older but not more reflecting heads among them) having been fired by a disturbance in the early part of the evening. The cause was represented by some as an attack by the blacks on a white man going to watch a lot on the outskirts of the town; and, by others, as a necessary defense of their property when assailed by violence.

A band of persons, consisting in all of not more than fifty, collected, and marched to that part of the borough generally occupied by the colored population. They attacked and defaced a number of houses with stones, disturbed the quiet of the place by shouting, and occasionally firing off guns, though without serious result. After keeping the citizens in consternation and preventing them from retiring to rest before one o'clock in the morning, the mob at length dispersed.

Most of the frightened Negroes, however, fled to the hills above the town, and a few to Bethel's woods. Here they were obliged to remain in hiding for several days, without food or shelter, until the fury of the mob had ceased. Becoming alarmed at the seriousness of the situation, residents of the neighborhood notified "Dare Devil" Dave Miller, then high sheriff of the county. He swore in a large number of "Deputies," who went from Lancaster to Columbia in pursuit of the rioters. Some of the offenders were apprehended, particularly such as were supposed to be the leaders, and were brought to trial. But sentiment in those days was not favorable to the colored people and none was convicted.

On Wednesday evening, August 20, 1834, a meeting of the inhabitants of the borough of Columbia was held in the town hall, at which time it was

"Resolved, That a paper 'setting forth the consequences of the present excitement in the town and containing a pledge to assist in the suppression of disorder, which was signed by a large number of citizens, be read'; which having been done, it was

"Resolved, That our civil magistrates do forthwith legally appoint a strong and efficient police for the protection of the persons and property of the peaceable inhabitants of this borough.

"Resolved, That this special police shall consist of fifty.

"Resolved, That whereas an undue excitement has lately originated in this borough, endangering the lives and property of the citizens generally; and whereas, it is an imperative duty of every good citizen to use his influence together with every means in his power to prevent and suppress the like occurrence again; it is therefore

"Resolved, That in case of any attempt to disturb or molest the peace and quiet of any of the inhabitants of the borough in future it shall be the duty of every respectable citizen to give his assistance to the police and unite in going forward to the rioters or other disturbers of the peace, requesting them immediately to desist and disperse; and in case of refusal, to take the name of every person concerned, and prosecute them to the extent of the law.

"Resolved, That each citizen does pledge himself to volunteer his services as above, in case of disorder, or to go immediately at the request of any respectable person.

"Resolved, That these proceedings be published; whereupon the meeting adjourned.

"R. E. Cochran, Chairman.
"A. Green, Jr., Secretary."

The men appointed to patrol the borough performed their duty as directed.

Excitement ran high everywhere. Some idea of the state of affairs in Columbia at this time may be had when we read the following, which the chief burgess of the borough caused to be issued two days after the town meeting:

"Proclamation.

"Whereas there is at present an undue excitement in this town, and whereas there have been unlawful assemblages doing much damage and destroying the peace of the borough, and whereas numerous assemblages of people of color are particularly to be avoided, I do hereby command and enjoin it upon all colored persons from and after the issuing of this Proclamation and until publicity revoked, to cease from the holding of all public religious meeting whatsoever, of any kind, after the hour of 8 o'clock in the evening, within the borough limits. And I do further

request of and enjoin it upon all good citizens to aid in the suppression of all disturbances whatsoever, and particularly to aid in the execution of this Proclamation and in all proper ways to prevent the good order of the town from being destroyed, the laws broken and the lives and property of the citizens endangered, so that all persons concerned, or aiding or abetting in such disturbances may be arrested and dealt with according to the utmost extent of the law.

"Given under my hand and seal of office as Chief Burgess of the borough of Columbia, August 22, 1834.

"Robert Spear."

On Saturday evening, August 23, 1834, the day following the issuance of the Chief Burgess' proclamation, a meeting of the working men, and others favorable to their cause in the borough, was held in the town hall. Dr. Thomas L. Smith was appointed chairman and Joseph M. Watts, secretary. The following preamble and resolutions were passed at this meeting, without a dissenting voice:

"When a body of citizens assemble to concert measure for the protection of those inestimable rights secured to them by the constitution, they owe to the public a distinct statement of the grievances they meet to redress, so that disinterested and patriotic persons may not labor under any mistake or imbibe prejudices against them. We therefore, willingly detail to the people the causes that urged us to meet this evening, confident that the intelligent will approve and coincide with us in support of our measures. We cannot view the conduct of certain individuals in this borough, who by instilling pernicious ideas into the heads of the blacks, encourage and excite them to pursue a course of conduct that has caused and will continue to cause great disturbance and breaches of the peace, and which we are fearful if not checked will ultimately lead to bloodshed, without feeling abhorrence, disgust and indignation. The practice of others in employing Negroes to do that labor which was formerly done entirely by whites, we consider deserving our severest animadversions; and when it is represented to them that the whites are suffering by this conduct, the answer is, 'The world is wide, let them go elsewhere.' And is it come to this? Must the poor honest citizens that so long have maintained their families by their labor, fly from their native place that a band of disorderly Negroes may revel with the money that ought to support the white man and his family, commit the most lascivious and degrading actions with impunity, and wanton in riot and debauchery. Who in this town does not know in what manner many Negroes spend their leisure hours; and who, but one that has lost all sense of right and justice, would encourage and protect them? As the negroes now pursue occupations once the sole province of the whites, may we not in course of time expect to see them engaged in every branch of mechanical business, and their known disposition to work for almost any price may well excite our fears, that mechanics at no distant period will scarcely be able to procure a mere subsistence. The cause of the late disgraceful riots throughout every part of the country may be traced to the efforts of those who would wish the poor whites to amalgamate with the blacks, for in all their efforts to accomplish this diabolical design, we see no intention in them to marry their own daughters to the blacks, it is therefore intended to break down the distinctive barrier between the colors that the poor whites may gradually sink into the degraded condition of the Negroes — that, like them, they may be slaves and tools, and that the blacks are to witness their disgusting

servility to their employers and their unbearable insolence to the working class. Feeling that this state of things must have a brief existence if we wish to preserve our liberties, therefore be it

"Resolved. That we will not purchase any article (that can be procured elsewhere) or give our vote for any office whatever, to any one who employs Negroes to do that species of labor white men have been accustomed to perform.

"Resolved, That we deeply deplore the late riots and will as peaceable men assist to protect the persons and property of the citizens in case of disturbance.

"Resolved, That the Colonization Society ought to be supported by all the citizens favorable to the removal of the blacks from the country.

"Resolved, That the preachers of immediate abolition and amalgamation ought to be considered as political incendiaries, and regarded with indignation and abhorrence.

"Resolved, That the editor of the Spy be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting."

Another meeting of the citizens of the borough of Columbia assembled at the town hall on Tuesday evening, August 26, 1834, in pursuance of a printed call "to take into consideration the situation of the colored population, and to devise some means to prevent the further influx of colored persons to this place." James Given, Esq., was called to the chair, and Thomas E. Cochran appointed secretary.

The following resolutions were offered by Chief Burgess Robert Spear and adopted at the meeting:

"Resolved, That a committee be appointed whose duty it shall be to ascertain the colored population of this borough, the occupation and employment of the adult males among them, and their visible means of subsistence.

"Resolved, That a committee be appointed whose duty it shall be to communicate with that portion of those colored persons who hold property in this borough and ascertain, if possible, if they would be willing to dispose of the same at a fair valuation; and it shall be the duty of the said committee to advise the colored persons in said borough to refuse receiving any colored persons from other places as residents among them; and the said committee shall report their proceedings to the chairman and secretary of this meeting, who are hereby empowered and requested to call another meeting at an early period and lay before said meeting the reports of said committees that such order may be taken thereon as may be most advisable.

"Resolved, That the citizens of this borough be requested, in case of the discovery of any fugitive slaves within our bounds, to cooperate and assist in returning them to their lawful owners."

The last resolution was offered by Henry Brimmer.

The following committees were then appointed by the meeting:

On the first resolution, Messrs. James Collins, Peter Haldeman, Jacob F. Markley, John McMullen and William Atkins. On the second resolution, Robert Spear, Esq., Messrs. Henry Brimmer and James H. Mifflin.

At the adjourned meeting of the citizens convened at the town hall on Monday evening, September 1, 1834, to receive the reports of the committees appointed to inquire into the state of the colored population and to negotiate with them on the subject of a sale of their property, the officers of the former meeting resumed their seats.

The committees having made their reports, it was on motion

"Resolved, That these reports be remanded to the committees who offered them for the purpose of having resolutions attached to them, and that this meeting do adjourn until Wednesday evening next."

The meeting convened pursuant to adjournment on Wednesday evening, September 3, 1834. The committee appointed to inquire into the state of the colored population of the borough presented the following report and recommendation, which were adopted:

"Number of black population found in Columbia, Penna., on August 28, 1834; —214 men, 171 women, 264 children— total 649.

"It is supposed that a good number have left the place within a few days, and that a number were scattered through the town that were not seen by the committee. Among the above men, the committee consider the following named persons as vagrants: William Rockaway, Henry Holland, Wash Butler, Charles Butler, Jacob Coursey, Joe Dellam, James Larret, Joseph Hughes, Abraham Waters, William Malston, Jr., and Lloyd Murray.

"A house occupied by John Scott and William Stockes, is considered by the committee as a house of ill fame; it is rented by Joshua P. B. Eddy to them.

"James Collins
"William Atkins
"John McMullen
"J. F. Markley
"Peter Haldeman."

The committee also recommended the attention of the proper authorities as early as practicable to the above named vagrants and nuisances.

The committee appointed to negotiate with the blacks on the sale of their property, reported as follows:

"That they have endeavored to give that attention to the subject which its importance justly demands.

"They have, in the first place, ascertained as nearly as possible the names and number of colored freeholders in this borough, which according to the best information they could obtain they lay before you as follows, viz: Henry Barney, William Brown, Aaron Brown, James Burrell, Michael Dellam, Charles Dellam, Joshua Eddy, Walter Green, John Green, George Hayden, Widow Hayden, James Hollinsworth,—Henderson, Glascow Mature, Edward Miller, William Pearl, Nicholas Pleasants, Philip Pleasants, Jacob Dickinson, John Johnson, Ephraim Malson, Sawney Alexander, Robert Patterson, Stephen Smith, Peter Swails, John Thomas, James Richards, Betsey Dean (formerly Roatch), George Taylor, George Young, Stephen Wilts, Eliza Park, Thomas Waters, Samuel Wilson, Patrick Vincent, John Vincent and Washington Vincent—making in all thirty-seven.

"They have called on most of them in person and think the disposition manifested by most of them decidedly favorable to the object of the committee. Some of them are anxious, many willing, to sell at once provided a reasonable price were offered—others would dispose of their property as soon as they could find any other eligible situation.

"All to whom your committee spoke on the subject of harboring strange persons among them, seemed disposed to give the proper attention to the subject. Your committee deem the result of their observation decidedly satisfactory.

"In presenting this report your committee would respectfully call your attention to the impropriety of further urging the colored free-

holders to sell until some provisions are made to buy such as may be offered, lest they should be led to consider it all the work of a few excited individuals, and not the deliberate decision of peaceful citizens. They therefore recommend the subject to the attention of capitalists; having no doubt that, independent of every other consideration, the lots in question would be a very profitable investment of their funds, and that if a commencement were once made nearly all of the colored freeholders of the borough would sell as fast as funds could be raised to meet the purchasers. Your committee would further remark if everything was in readiness, considerable time would be required to effect the object; they would therefore recommend caution and deliberation in everything in relation to this important object.

"In conclusion your committee offer the following resolution:

"Resolved, That an association be formed for the purpose of raising funds for the purchase of the property of the blacks in this borough.

"Robert Spear
"H. Brimmer
"Jas. H. Mifflin."

The report and resolution were adopted, and the following committee of five was appointed to form an association for the purpose of purchasing the property of the blacks in the borough: Joseph Cottrell, Dominick Eagle, John Cooper, Robert Spear and Jacob F. Markley.

Another exhibition of that mad spirit of anarchy and violence which was spreading over the community like a flood and overthrowing the laws and good order of the borough, was made in Columbia, on Tuesday night, September 2, 1834. At the dead hour of midnight — fit time for such deeds of darkness — a band of riotous persons assembled and attacked a house in Front street occupied by a black man, the porch and a part of the frame of which they tore down, the inmates leaving the building at the first alarm.

The mob then proceeded to the office of Stephen Smith, the wealthy coal and lumber dealer, which stood on Front street below the present roundhouse, broke open the windows and doors, rifled the desk, and scattered the papers along the pavement. After attempting to upset the building they marched off, having gained "glory enough for one night."

While this act of violence entailed a great loss to the colored merchant who was able to bear it, he stood up manfully for his rights and bore the odium heaped upon him with the patience and humility so characteristic of his race.

Whether the committee appointed at the town meeting held on August 26, 1834, for the purpose of inducing the negroes to sell out and leave the town had prevailed upon Smith to do the same, cannot now be stated with any certainty.

Stephen Smith was one of the shrewdest business men of his day. Possibly he foresaw that his path in Columbia was destined to be a difficult one. Public opinion not only seemed to be against his race but against the wealthy lumber merchant in particular. The recent attack directed against him, when his office was ransacked, was still fresh in his mind and may have induced him to insert the following advertisement in the Columbia Spy:

"NOTICE.

"I offer my entire stock of lumber, either wholesale or retail, at a reduced price, as I am determined to close my business at Columbia. Any person desirous of entering into the lumber trade extensively can have the entire stock at a great bargain; or persons intending to open

yards along the line of the railroad. or builders, will find it to their advantage to call on me or my agent at my yard, as I am desirous of disposing of the above as soon as possible. I will also dispose of my real property in the borough. consisting of a number of houses and lots, some of them desirable situations for business.

"All persons having claims against me are requested to present them for payment, and all indebted are desired to call and discharge the same at my office in Columbia, or in Lancaster, as I intend being there every Saturday for that purpose.

"Stephen Smith"

On October 2, 1834, another riot occurred in Columbia, Penna. The Spy had this to say concerning this fresh outburst of violence:

"Thursday night last was one of bustle and alarm to all classes of our citizens at one hour or another such as we have not lately experienced; the fury of disorderly men and the ravages of the destructive element of fire, conspired to make it a season of confusion and terror. About 12 o'clock a mob which had collected began their operations by stoning, forcing into, and destroying the interior and furniture of several houses inhabited by colored persons. Four dwellings were more or less broken and injured, and the goods were scattered about and destroyed; one of the inhabitants, a black man, was severely bruised, cut in the face and had one of his arms rendered powerless; and other violence was done to the persons and property of the class of people to whom he belonged.

"These riots continued about an hour, and amidst great noise and shouting, and the sound of missles coming in contact with the buildings disturbed the rest of the citizens adjacent to the scene of action.

"The exciting cause of this exhibition of illegal tumult and devastation, was the reported recent marriage of a black man to a white woman, which re-kindled the smouldering ashes of former popular madness and afforded an opportunity to evil-disposed individuals to react past occurrences of disorder and destruction. They, however, did not stop when they had punished the object of their wrath, but spent the residue of it upon others who had committed no fresh acts which called for punishment."

After this unwarranted display of violence, the town seems to have settled down to its usual routine of peace and order. Stephen Smith was still carrying his advertisement in the Columbia Spy, in the early part of 1835, in which he notified the public that he was disposed to sell his stock and real estate and leave town. Whether he was unable to secure a purchaser, or whether the sentiment seemingly had changed in regard to the Negroes in the borough is not definitely known. Smith continued to give to his lumber business the attention it demanded. He again invested more of his capital in real estate. Whenever a property was offered for sale, Smith was sure to be present, as in former years. obviously unmindful of the recent attack directed against him; and he was always one of the foremost and liveliest bidders. He again incurred the ill will of the white people, who became so envious of his success that they adopted drastic measures to get him to leave the town. One day he received the following notice through the post office in Columbia:

"S. Smith:—You have again assembled yourself amongst the white people to bid up property, as you have been in the habit of doing for a number of years back. You must know that your presence is not agreeable, and the less you appear in the assembly of the whites the better, it will be for your black hide, as there are a great many in this place

that would think your absence from it a benefit, as you are considered an injury to the real value of property in Columbia. You had better take the hint and save,.....

"February 27, 1835.

"MANY."

Smith gave little heed to this notice, but called the attention of James, William and John L. Wright to its contents. This seems to have greatly angered these men, who were Smith's friends, and they caused the notice that had been sent to Smith to be printed in the Columbia Spy. There appeared with it an offer of one hundred dollars reward for the apprehension of the authors.

This action on the part of the Wrights, in this publicity espousing the cause of the Negro lumber dealer, called forth no end of acrimonious comment and interrogation as to the wisdom of their course. In order to acquaint the public with their reasons for standing up for the rights of a fellow being, the Wrights inserted a notice in the Columbia Spy which read as follows:

"Enquiry being made why we advocate the cause of S. Smith by offering a reward for the detection of the author of a letter received by him with the vengeance of 'Many,' we state that it is not his cause but we consider ourselves injured by threats made to prevent persons from attending and bidding on property advertised by the subscribers, at public auction, to take place on the day following the receipt of said letter.

"William Wright
"John L. Wright
"James Wright."

Whether this action on the part of the Wrights had the effect of discouraging the public from continuing its persecutions of the lumber merchant, is not definitely known. One thing is certain, for a brief time after the receipt of the anonymous letter, Stephen Smith was not harrassed by the public, and this led him to believe that the tide had turned in his favor. He, therefore, decided to remain in Columbia and continue the lumber business. He made this clear to the public by inserting the following in the Spy:

"NOTICE.

"The subscriber, desirous to avoid being associated with those heart-rending scenes and unrighteous persecutions, that was directed against the colored population of this borough in the month of August last, was induced on the 19th day of the following month, (September) to publish in the "Columbia Spy," and "Lancaser Journal," the following advertisement, viz: I offer my entire stock of lumber either wholesale or retail, at a reduced price, as I am determined to close my business in Columbia.....Any person desirous of entering into the lumber trade extensively, can have the entire stock at a bargain; or persons intending to open yards along the line of railroad, or builders, will find it to their advantage, to call on me or my agent at my yard, as I am desirous of disposing of the above as soon as possible.

"Now upwards of six months have elapsed, and I have not been favored with an opportunity of completing my original design. I do, therefore, under the guidance of a benign Providence, and with renewed confidence in the integrity and virtue of my fellow-citizens, make known to my patrons, and the public generally, not only in the county of Lancaster, but Philadelphia, Baltimore, and elsewhere, that I shall

continue to prosecute my business with usual vigor, and will be ready on every occasion, to execute all orders in my line with promptness and dispatch.

"Stephen Smith.

"P. S.—I do most cheerfully return my hearty thanks to my customers for the very liberal patronage I have always received, but more specially for their favors during that eventful period of excitement. For never before has there been a time when I could place such a just estimation on the value of friends. I, therefore, pledge myself in future to accommodate them on the most liberal terms.

"S. S.

"Columbia, April 11, 1835".

Smith remained in Columbia and weathered the storm, but his life in the community was anything but pleasant. About 1838, he was ordained to preach as a clergyman of the African Methodist Episcopal Church.

In 1842, the Rev. Stephen Smith, having acquired a liberal competence and tiring of the persecutions that were heaped upon him, moved to Philadelphia. While there was no particular cause against him, his prudence impelled the change of residence. Prosperity followed him in his new home. He was then, and his memory is still, cherished among the colored people as the foremost man of his race in Columbia.

In Philadelphia he entered largely into real estate and stock speculations. He lost quite heavily by the failure of the United States bank, but his shrewdness and business talent enabled him to overcome all difficulties and to reimburse himself in a short time for his losses. He continued to retain his lumber business in Columbia with William Whipper, a colored resident of the borough and a relative of Smith, as an active partner. Whipper was a man of great force of character and possessed talent and unusual business qualifications.

Stephen Smith in Philadelphia, and William Whipper in Columbia, whose business had grown to be quite extensive, were valuable members of their respective communities. Both, by the judicious investment of their capital, had kept in constant employment a large number of persons. They purchased many rafts at a time and much coal. It was not only the Negro laborer in "drawing boards" and the coal hauler and heaver that were benefited by the capital of Smith and Whipper, but also the original owners of the lumber and coal, as well as the large number of boatmen and raftsmen in bringing the commodities to market.

Some idea of the extent to which the business of Smith and Whipper had grown may be gleaned from the following: In 1849 they had on hand several thousand bushels of coal, 2,250,000 feet of lumber, and twenty-two of the finest merchantmen cars running on the railroad from Columbia to Philadelphia and Baltimore. The firm owned nine thousand dollars worth of stock in the Columbia Bridge company and eighteen thousand dollars worth of stock in the Columbia bank. Stephen Smith was the reputed owner of fifty-two good brick houses of various dimensions in Philadelphia, besides a large number of houses and lots in Columbia, and a few in Lancaster. The paper of the firm of Smith and Whipper was good for any amount wherever they were known. The principal active business attended by Smith, in person, was that of buying good negotiable paper and speculating in real estate. The business of the firm in Columbia was attended to by William Whipper.

Although Stephen Smith was an ordained minister of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, he did not serve as pastor of any congregation. He was a member of the Bethel African Methodist church, called the mother church on account of it being the oldest of that denomination in Philadelphia. He preached in all the churches of his communion in the city. In 1857 he built the Zion Mission, at Seventh and Lombard streets, Philadelphia. It was largely through his efforts that a church for the people of his race was built in Cape May, N. J., where he spent his summers. He saved the Olive cemetery in Philadelphia as a place of burial for Negroes when it was under the sheriff's hammer.

He was instrumental in founding the Home for Aged and Infirm Colored Persons, now located at Forty-fourth street and Girard avenue,Philadelphia. In 1864 a house was purchased at 340 South Front street, but these quarters were soon found to be wholly inadequate for the large number that sought admission. At the sixth annual celebration of the institution, he presented the Home with a lot of ground in West Philadelphia, as a site for a more commodious building. At that time the lot was estimated to be worth ten thousand dollars; it has since grown to be immensely valuable. He also contributed $28,000 in ground rents, which were used in the construction of the present structure known as Smith Building.

The Olive cemetery, adjoining the Home and which was purchased by him, has only recently been sold, the proceeds of which, it is reported, are to be applied towards the maintainance of the Home.

In politics Stephen Smith was an ardent Republican, taking an active part in the conventions of his party. He was also actively identified with every organization that had for its purpose the improvement and elevation of his own race. He was a good citizen, respected and esteemed by both whites and blacks. While he resided in Columbia he was one of the agents of the Underground Railroad and rendered much valuable service. He was opposed to the scheme of the colonization of Liberia by manumitted salves and free persons of color from the United states, and presided at a meeting, held in Columbia on August 5, 1831, which denounced the scheme in bitter terms. He was a staunch, advocate of William Lloyd Garrison and others interested in the Abolition movement.

On November 14, 1873, Stephen Smith died at his residence in Philadelphia, on Lombard street above Ninth. The closing years of his life were attended with much suffering, and during the last six months his mind was deranged. He had no children.

Smith was a remarkable man in many respects, and was at the time of his death the wealthiest Negro in the United States. His estate was valued at more than two hundred thousand dollars. He bequeathed five thousand dollars to the Home for Aged and Infirm Colored Persons, of which institution he had been a vice-president and liberal benefactor for many years.

He was one of the few Negroes in the North who rose from servitude to wealth and affluence. And, in passing, it may be stated that this was attained in spite of a serious handicap. When a boy, he was hit in the eye with a snow ball which injured the sight of that organ.

His remains were interred in the Olive cemetery, adjoining the Home for Aged and Infirm Colored Persons. On a tombstone erected to his memory is inscribed:

Rev. Stephen Smith.
Died Nov. 14, 1873,
aged 76 years 9 months.

If he was five years and three months old on July 10, 1801, the date when he was indentured to General Boude, he must have been born in April 1796. This would make his age at the time of his death 77 years and seven months.

By his side rests the body of his wife, on whose stone is carved:

Harriet Smith.
Dec. 25, 1797.
Aug. 17, 1880.

Nearby repose the ashes of his mother. The elements have so defaced the inscription on her tombstone that it cannot be deciphered. So far as could be learned, her name was Nancy Smith and she died in 1853 aged 94 years.

An incident in this woman's life is worth recording:

The first reported case of the attempted kidnapping of a slave in Columbia was at the home of General Boude, a distinguished Revolutionary soldier. It will be recalled that he had purchased Stephen Smith, when he was but five years of age, from a family by the name of Cochran, who resided near Harrisburg. General Boude brought him to Columbia, where he was but a short time before his mother ran away from the Cochran home and came to General Boude's in Columbia. Soon afterward, a lady, on horseback arrived in Columbia and dismounted in front of General Boude's residence on Front street. She at once went through General Boude's dwelling until she reached the kitchen, and seeing Mrs. Smith seized hold of her and attempted to drag her to the street and tie her with a rope to the horse. The ladies, however, of General Boude's household made such a protest that the General, who was engaged in his lumber yard some distance away, heard the outcries and came to the rescue of the colored woman. Mrs. Cochran was compelled to leave for home without her slave. Fearing that Mr. Cochran would attempt to kidnap Mrs. Smith, General Boude went to Harrisburg and purchased her from her master.

The remains of William Whipper, a partner of Stephen Smith, are also interred in Olive cemetery. On his tomb is inscribed:

William Whipper
b. Feb. 22, 1804.
d. March 9, 1876.

After the dissolution of the partnership of Smith and Whipper, lumber merchants of Columbia, Whipper moved to Philadelphia where he became cashier in the Freedman's bank.

While he resided in Columbia he was an active agent of the Underground Railroad, and assisted hundreds of slaves by passing them to a land of freedom.

Minutes of the October Meeting

Lancaster, Pa., Friday, October 6, 1922.

The October meeting of the Lancaster County Historical Society was held this evening at the usual hour in their auditorium in the A. Herr Smith Memorial Library Building. The President, H. Frank Eshleman, Esq., officiated. The reading of the minutes was omitted as they are published monthly in the Journal. The Treasurer's financial statement and the Librarian's report were read by the respective officers. The Librarian reported the usual exchanges and the following large number of gifts received during the month:

Newspaper, containing an account of the September meeting of the Berks County Historical Society, from Mr. Cyrus T. Fox; Oration, by E. K. Martin, delivered in Fulton Hall, October 8, 1877; Sermon suggested by the death of Daniel Webster, by Rev. William Bishop, October 31, 1852; Address on Capital Punishment, By George W. McElroy, of Lancaster, 1849; Manuscript of an unpublished poem, by Mrs. Emily Bishop Musselman, from Mrs. Emily Bishop Musselman, Strasburg; Reminiscences of Lititz; Inscriptions on tombstones in St. John's Churchyard, Compass; Bangor Churchyard, Churchtown; Leacock Churchyard; Cloister Graveyard, Ephrata; Reminiscences of Ephrata; Native Lancaster County Authors; A History of Zion's Reformed Church, New Providence, Lancaster County; Paper read before the York County Historical Society by George R. Prowell, on Frederick Valentine Melsheimer; Deed from Joseph Richards, Delaware County to John Evans, Columbia, April 1804; License from Governor Thomas McKean to James Hamilton, for a house of entertainment in Salisbury Township 1800; Map showing the plan of Lancaster 1800; Certificates number 1 and 2 for two shares in the Columbia School, issued to William Beatty, Esq., January 1800; The Inland Daily, May 1855; An Expose, Paper printed in Columbia in 1842 having to do with troubles in the Washington Temperance Society; Weekly Supplement of the Philadelphia Inquirer, published in 1899 describing historic places in Lancaster County; All from Mr. W. F. Worner. A Thaddeus Stevens Letter; a spinning wheel; two very old band-boxes, with manuscript descriptive of early band-boxes, by the donor; dictionary of the English language, 1845; three volumes of Addison's Spectator—1752; Piety Promoted, 1854; all contributed by Miss Margaret Goble. Large collection of miscellaneous books and pamphlets, from Mr. George H. Rothermel. Old mahogany bookcase and books, from the late Samuel M. Bricker, Stereopticon lantern by dollar contributions from thirty-eight members. Curtain (screen for lantern slides) From Rev. Joseph S. Kurtz. Two checks amounting to $588.33, bequeathed by Elizabeth Armstrong were presented by the attorney for the Armstrong estate.

Mr. John L. Summy read an invitation from the Presbyterian Church of Marietta to the Society to attend the Centennial celebration October 25.

The following new members were elected to membership having been presented at the September meeting:

Miss Ada Hackman, Neffsville, Pennsylvania; C. L. Grabill, 251 West King Street; Ross E. Ulrich, Peach Bottom; Joshua E. Senft, 143 North 3rd Street, Columbia; H. Edgar Shertz, 42 North Duke Street; John S. Zimmerman, Lititz.

There were two papers both prepared and read by Mr. William Frederick Worner. The first, The Visit of President Adams to Lancaster, the second, The Columbia Race Riots..

Stereopticon views of places of historical interest in Lancaster County, were shown after the conclusion of the papers, using the new lantern.

The meeting adjourned somewhat later than the usual hour. The attendance was exceptionally good.

ADALINE B. SPINDLER, Sec'y.

PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

Lancaster County Historical Society

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1922

"History herself, as seen in her own workshop."

SAMUEL BLUNSTON, THE MAN AND THE FAMILY

PREPARED BY MRS. HENRY HEISTAND

Read by I. C. Arnold, Esq.

II. SAMUEL BLUNSTON, THE PUBLIC SERVANT

By I. C. Arnold, Esq.

VOL. XXVI. NO. 9.

PRICE FIFTY CENTS PER COPY

LANCASTER, PA.

1922

I "Samuel Blunston", the Man and the Family

PREPARED BY MRS. HENRY HEISTAND

Read By I. C. Arnold, Esq.

The good ship "Welcome" first brought to our shores William Penn and a few chosen Companions. The ship set sail from England, August, 1682, and arrived at New Castle, Delaware, on the 27th of October, when it was hailed with acclamation by both the Swedes and the Dutch, who were already settled there. Thence the Colony proceeded up the river and the latter part of the year located the town and borough of Philadelphia, which in the descriptive language of Penn, "had a high and dry bank next to the water, with a shore ornamented with a fine view of Pine trees growing upon it."

Among the companions none stood nearer to Penn, nor had more of his confidence than John Blunston, a progenitor of the Boudes. Many times in those hot September days during the voyage over, they had quenched their thirst together from water filtered through the old Scotch filtering stone which stands on the porch by the hall door of the Mount Bethel Mansion, Second and Walnut streets. Columbia, Pa. Many a time had they gazed anxiously for sight of land, the object of their hopes, through the spy glass now preserved as a precious relic in that mansion, belonging to the later generations of Samuel Blunston, son of John Blunston.

John Blunston was a minister of the Society of Friends. He had been an influential man in the Society and community in which he lived in the County of Derby, England. A man of considerable eloquence and high personal character, and one in every way worthy of the esteem and confidence of the great founder; and, that he possessed that esteem is evidenced by a letter to America, written the 16th day of the first month, in the year 1864 in which he says: "Dearly Salute me to dear friends in their meetings, and particularly to dear Christopher Taylor, John Blunston, etc."

With John Blunston was a brother, Michael, whose name soon drops out of the history of those times. John and Michael, with others, founded a settlement near Philadelphia, which they called Darby, after their native shire in England.

A man of John Blunston's abilities could not long remain unknown anywhere, so we soon find him in public position. He was a member of the first Grand Jury, which ever sat in Pennsylvania, on March 2nd, 1683. He was a member of the General Assembly, representing Chester County, from 1683 to 1701, excepting during the years 1690, 1693 and 1698; and of which he is said to have been a distinguished and influential member. Loyal to the Crown and the founder of the Commonwealth in which he lived, he yet was an independent and liberty-loving citizen, and in 1692 headed a declaration or Testimony of Denial against Governor Keith.

John Blunston died in 1723, leaving to survive him two sons, John and Samuel. John was born in 1685. This John seems to have followed in his father's footsteps and to have inherited some of his genius for public affairs, for we find him in 1716 a member of the General Assembly faithfully performing its duties. His daughter, Sarah, married

Samuel Bethel, and it is through this line that the Boudes become the descendents of the Blunstons.

Samuel, (John Blunston, Sr's. son) was perhaps the most remarkable Blunston we have any record of. He was born in Chester County. He early chose to be a land surveyor, and perfected himself in all the branches of his chosen profession. He became known far and wide, and was called upon to make locations of land even so far as, as it was then regarded, as Chambersburg. He was the practical man of the family, and yet possessed of much eloquence, as all the family seem to have been. He came to Lancaster County in 1726, having purchased a tract of land of 622 acres from James Logan, a part of which the Bethel Mansion stands upon.

In 1723 he erected the house. The brick which compose the walls of the building were imported from England in sufficient quantity to have formed a complete quadrangle with a court in the center after the fashion of English houses of importance. This was his original intention, but feeling the infirmities of old age coming on and feeling that he would be unable to complete the task, he donated the larger part of the brick to the old Mt. Bethel Cemetery, the western and southern wall of which they form to this day. In 1741 he bought two hundred and twenty-five acres from Thomas and Richard Penn.

Upon the creation of the County of Lancaster in 1729, he became Prothonotary Register, Recorder and Clerk of the Court, a regular Probate, in fact, and as if this was not enough, was made one of the Justice of the Court.

Samuel Blunston's advice was sought for in every affair of the province, both great and small. In the records of the County Commissioners of this County, November 11th, 1737, the one office he didn't hold, we find this entry: "The Commissioners met, but Cornelius Verholts did not attend; they therefore agreed with Samuel Bethel for bricks to pave ye floor of ye Court House, and also to get scaffold poles for ye carpenter to shingle ye pent houses of ye Court House, and hearing that Samuel Blunston, Esq., designed to be at Lancaster tomorrow morning, they were desirous to have his advice about the finishing of the bar. They therefore adjourned to tomorrow morning."

Samuel Blunston was a member of the General Assembly in the years 1732-1741 and 1742-1744. In these last terms it was that he stood so nobly by the side of John Wright, in his fight against the oppressive tyranny of Governor Thomas. So important a part did he take in this contest that it was at one time seriously intended by the over-bearing Governor to remove him arbitrarily from his county offices, and it was only when he learned that this could not be done, except by impeachment, that he abandoned the idea. One of the most important services ever rendered the Province was probably that rendered by Samuel Blunston in his heroic and self-sacrificing efforts to preserve to Pennsylvania the land lying west of the Susquehanna River.

Governor Keith of Pennsylvania, wished to check the encroachment of Maryland and yet by the usage and laws of the Province, was unable to grant rights to Pennsylvania. To extricate himself from this difficulty, he consulted with the Conestoga Indians and other tribes in 1722, and obtained their consent that he should make a large survey west of the Susquehanna River. The Indians, equally with himself, were jealous of the encroachments of Maryland, and readily consented. The first survey was made in 1722. An arrangement was made by which Blunston was to issue licenses to settlers. He was commissioned to do this by the Pennsylvania Proprietors. He issued his first license, January 24th, 1733, and his last October 31st, 1737. German families began to settle

then principally in the Township of Hellam, York County, which by the way receives its name from the native home of the Blunstons'—Hellam, England.

Thomas Cresap, a blustering bully, volunteered his services to the Governor of Maryland, to raise a company of bravos and drive off the Pennsylvania settlers. He began raiding about the year 1731, and continued until he was arrested in 1736. He no doubt would have won the fight and forever have deprived Pennsylvania of this rich and important part of her territory had it not been for the inflinching firmness and courage of one man, and that one man was Samuel Blunston. He raised a militia force and equipped and paid them himself. He housed and supported for quite a time at his own expense the poor, homeless Germans driven from their settlements. In fact, so important a man was he and so much did the Governor of Maryland fear him, that he put a price on his head; £ 50 and laid a plot to waylay him at Chickies Hill, on his way from the funeral of a friend at Donegal. Only a timely warning and return by another way saved him.

Samuel Blunston was in feeble health for many years before he died. The trials of frontier life of that period were not conducive to a vigorous old age. He died in September, 1745, leaving all his large possessions to Susanna Wright for life, but making no disposition of the remainder.

The romance of Samuel Blunston's life is connected with this Susanna Wright, who was a woman of wonderful culture and refinement for those times. She was a brilliant conversationalist, indulged in poesy, and was the friend of the most eminent men of her day. She corresponded for a long time with Benjamin Franklin, these letters are of the most interesting characters and dealt largely with public affairs, showing how much confidence he had in her judgment on such matters. While both were young, Samuel Blunston fell in love with her, an affection which was reciprocated, but by an unfortunate train of circumstances (not the least of which was the generous dower possessed by the widow Bilton whom he married) love's affairs went awry and they never married. After the death of his wife, the old affection returned, and they became inseparable friends, so that as I have said above, when he came to make his will he left his entire real estate to her for life, with no disposition of the remainder which made in her an absolute estate.

This little episode into the life of Samuel Blunston with all its activities and tough battlings with a new settlement, border ruffianism, and the other great responsibilities of his life, and brightens and softens it for us.

Samuel Blunston's home, the present Mount Bethel mansion, was the abode of hospitality and good cheer, and to it at one time or another came all the promiennt men of the Province either for friendly visitation or for advice concerning the oft times intricate political situations that even at that early date puzzled its rulers.

The second John Blunston had two children, Hannah and Sarah. Hannah married Thomas Pierson, and Sarah married Samuel Bethel. The first Bethel in this County was John Bethel, who lived at the Darby settlement, the friend of the Blunstons and who represented Chester County in the House of Assembly in 1707. His son, Samuel removed to Lancaster, sometime in 1717 and 1718, and purchasing some land there opened a tavern, on what was known as the Kings Highway, which is now West King Street, and this section of the City of Lancaster is still known and still designated on the maps as Bethelstown. It was only recently that the last remaining house of that olden time was torn

down. This tavern of Samuel Bethel's was the gathering place of all the public officials of that day and the place where the public men shaped the Counties' policy.

From the quotations which I have made above, with regard to the Court House, he must have also owned a brick yard. It is probable that the friendship which had existed between Samuel Blunston and John Bethel in the old Darby settlement was continued in the new County of Lancaster, and so resulted in the marriage of Samuel Bethel to Sarah Blunston in 1729 or 1730. This Samuel and Sarah Bethel had two children, Samuel and Mary. Samuel married the daughter of Christopher Taylor, and Mary married Dr. Samuel Boude, and thus it comes in the line of descent from the Blunstons.

Of the second Samuel Bethel but little is known. He no doubt lived the self-respecting, honorable life of all his ancestors. He died in Lancaster, June 30th, 1775, just at the new era of liberty and independence was beginning to dawn, and no doubt his last days were full of tumultuous debate as to the right of the Colonies to be free. His widow, a son Samuel, and six daughters survived him. Samuel married Sarah, the daughter of Gen. Edward Hand, Washington's beloved Adjutant General. Samuel Bethel served in the Legislature of 1808 and 1809, so that in the long line of descent from the first John Blunston at nearly every period of the State's history, some member of the family has honorably represented the people in public affairs. Allied to the Blunstons the Wrights were equal to any in the province.

II Samuel Blunston-The Public Servant

Read By I. C. Arnold, Esq.

(Notes by H. F. Eshleman)

Samuel Blonston's labors for Lancaster County begin at the very beginning of the county's existence.

In February 1729, he was appointed by the Council of Pennsylvania, with John Wright, Tobias Hendricks, Andrew Cornish, Thomas Edwards and John Musgrove, together with several prominent men of Chester County east of the Octoraro, together with surveyor, John Taylor, to run the line by which to divide Lancaster County from Chester County (3 Col. Rec. 345). In May of the same year the return of the division having been made out and presented he signed the document (Do. 356).

On the 8th of May, the same year, he was appointed one of the board of Justices of the Peace for the new county and with him were appointed the others who acted with him in fixing the dividing line, above named, except John Musgrove; and, in addition there were appointed Caleb Pierce, Thomas Reid and Samuel Jones. Robert Barber was appointed Sheriff, and Andrew Galbraith, Coroner (Do. 358). It may be mentioned in passing that Caleb Pierce lived on the Octoraro and his property was the terminus of one of the early important roads of the county; so also was John Musgrove's farm a point, in Sadsbury which determined the location of a road; and that road was adopted later as part of the dividing line between the newly erected township of Bart, carved out of old Sadsbury, about 1749.

Blunston was active in locating lines and surveys of Lancaster County and in September 1730 he was complained against by Captain Civility of the Conestoga Indians in a letter to the Governor (Vol. 1. Pa. Arch. 271). Civility says in the letter among other things: "Some time since I was at our county town of Lancaster, where I heard much talk that both the Dutch and English was agoing to settle on ye other side of Susquehanna. Likewise, Mr. Wright and Mr. Blunston hath surveyed a great deal of land and designs to dispose of itt to others, which giveth me and my brethren a great deal of trouble, itt being in our road to our hunting, lest our young men should break the chain of friendship which hath long been between us."

It is interesting, as a bit of evidence, upon the probable age and size of Lancaster Town at that time, to note that Civility refers to it as a town, then, September, 1730. It was the county seat; but he calls it a town. Marshe as we remember placed the date of the beginning of the town as 1728.

About a year later, Oct. 3, 1731, Samuel Blunston gives us a glimpse of the erection of the Court House (Do. 295). In a letter to Robert Charles, secretary to the Governor, Blunston says: "About a week ago, when several of the magistrates met at Lancaster to assist at raising ye Court House, Captain Civility came there and by an interpreter which he brought with him, laying down the enclosed string of wampum desired the following message might therewith be communicated to the Governor," etc. He then proceeded to complain of the settlement going across Susquehanna. His further complaint is that several Marylanders are settled on that side at Conejohela (which authorities fix as nearly opposite Washington Boro. He also says that they prevented the Indians from getting apples from their own trees, and in fact stole their apples.

It is perhaps in this letter alone that we have positive information of the exact time when the Court House was raised, that is, as I understand, the date when the upper joists and the rafters and roof were put on, as we remember it was built of brick. Here it is fixed as a week prior to Oct. 3, 1731, which would make it about the latter part of September.

Then too, it is quite surprising, I have no doubt, to know that the Indians had apple trees. Were they native trees or were they given them by the new comers? Were they wild or planted? Of course, the country having been settled for 20 years before this date, the Indians could have secured from the whites young apple trees. At any rate, from this we know that apples were growing here as early as 1730 at least.

Blunston was one of the men depended on by the governor of Pennsylvania to defend our rights against the Maryland encroachments. In a letter of Peter Chartier, dated Nov. 19, 1731, written from Paxtan, he informed Chartier that lands are to be laid out over Susquehanna to accommodate the Shawanna Indians and others who may wish to settle there; and, that they will be defended against encroachments and that all persons trespassing on the same will be dealt with and dispossessed. (Do. 299).

The following year he wrote the president of Council, a long letter explaining the history of the troubles on Susquehanna, with Maryland and others and particularly the Craesap troubles. He found it necessary to reprimand the Council of the Province for considering too lightly the Guerilla warfare which had been going on here on the border. He took them to task for trying to blame these border troubles on the Irish. (Do. 316).

In 1732 he was also elected as a member of the Assembly of Pennsylvania for Lancaster County. (Vol. 33; Votes of Assembly 183). He was placed on the committee to wait on the Governor and to receive his message and program of legislation and also to communicate the Assembly's plans to the governor. (Do. 184). The following Spring (1733) he was selected a member of a similar committee. (Do).

Keeping the peace on this border land on Susquehanna where he lived was a difficult matter, as there was a great element of lawlessness there. In fact those who will take the trouble to investigate some of the reasons set forth for the creation of our country will find that one reason was that in order to cope with the lawlessness of this section, and to put down robberies and horse thieving, a new county was necessary. In November, 1732, he and Wright, upon complaint made, issued warrants for the arrest of two of the sons of John Low for horse stealing and assaults on the owners of the animals. (1. Arch. 349).

Here again Blunston met with much apprehension of the Governor of Pennsylvania for some reason, who on learning of the arrest of the Lows, sent word to Blunston to be very cautious in his proceeding against the Lows. The governor feared war with Maryland, apparently, or at least complications in the boundary trouble. (See 1. Arch 353).

Blunston, however, informed the governor of the seriousness of the local situation in a long letter written by him and John Wright, dated at Hempfield, Oct. 30, 1732. (See 1. Arch 363). In the letter, Blunston goes back into the history of things on the Susquehanna and among other things says: "In the year 1729, when the governor was pleased to issue an order to divide this part of the Province from Chester county and erect the same into a distinct county and appointed magistrates to keep the peace.....and to secure the inhabitants of this part from thefts and abuses committed by idle and absolute persons who resorted

thither to keep out of the hands of justice. The southern boundary of the county were to be Octorara and the province of Maryland and including the inhabitants to lie open to the westward.....But the line was not run nor the exact boundary known. At that time there were no English inhabitants on the west side of Susquehanna in these parts." He then goes on to say that people of low morals and many from Maryland encroached over 20 miles north of the boundary line and carries on depredations continually and alienated our friendly Indians, burnt houses, killed horses, etc. He proceeds and says there was no reason for Lord Baltimore to be incensed, because these acts occurred a long distance north of his boundary. Blunston insisted that the peace must be kept here and the Indian must be properly treated and protected or more serious trouble will arise; and, he informs the governor that his apprehensions of unpleasantness with Lord Baltimore have no foundations at all.

Blunston's value in the Assembly now began to show itself. He was appointed on the committee in Assembly to revise the excise and flour act and to draw an act for the more easy collection of debts under ten pounds. (3 Votes of Assem. 188).

This committee drew a proposed law for raising of excise, but the matter did not proceed very far until the Assembly adjourned. Then when the the Assembly reconvened in August (the Assembly always adjourning so that the members might go home, from Philadelphia, and take in their hay and harvest, etc.) the matter was brought up again and on Aug. 8, the House, after considering it some time, voted not to act on the revising of the excise laws at that time (3 Votes 190). The governor, in a message, states that he "is very much surprised that the house is inclined to rise without making arrangements to revise the excise laws and make the revenues higher both because the revenue is needed and because debauchery is getting too common." (3 V. 195). The Assembly returned a tart reply to this and adjourned sine die. Thus it will be seen that Blunston was on a very important committee.

Before this 1732 Assembly came to an end, a constitutional question arose to wit that the eldest son of Penn, having lately died, Governor Gordon's commission was void. It was for that reason that the Assembly refused to enact laws; and for that reason the excise law was not proceeded with. (3 C. R. 508).

Samuel Blunston was appointed one of the committee to inform the Governor that in their view his commission was now void, since the death of the eldest proprietor. The other member of the committee was John Wright. These two committeemen stated that they came as friends to him to let him know that the house were unwilling to enter into controversy with him and asked him to withdraw his message to the House. The governor became suspicious of ill designs and he declined to give an answer, but in the afternoon summoned his council and acquainted them with the mysterious visit of Blunston and Wright, to him.

The governor and Council then resolved that Blunston and Wright might say to those who sent them that it was for the good and peace of the country he sent the message and that he desired more time to think over the matter. Then about nine o'clock that night two other members of the House appeared with a written message. The upshot of it was the House adjourned because they held they had no legal governor in being at that time.

When the new Assembly was elected in October 1733, Blunston was defeated, or at least was not one of those elected for Lancaster County. But he was recommissioned a Justice of the Peace for this county. He

apparently had not incurred Gov. Gordon's enmity. (3 C. R. 531). Andrew Cornish was the only one dropped. (Do).

But Blunston was not rid of the difficulties growing out of the border troubles. Jan. 30, 1734 he sent a letter to Governor Penn, on the Craesap matter, as it was apparent to him that the fear Gov. Gordon held of offending Lord Baltimore, would forever prevent redress and protection being given to the people living on Lower Susquehanna. Therefore he wrote to the Proprietor himself.

This is a long letter. He being a Quaker, it appears he writes in a perfectly familiar vien to the Proprietor, and addresses him as "Esteemed Friend." He states that upon information that Craesap and several of his hands were to be at John Hendricks, the preceding day where Hendricks was at work squaring logs to build a house and to build a flat for his ferry; Wright and Smout and Sheriff Emerson and three or four others went over to proceed against them for forcible entry. He goes on to say that Craesap's wife, on horseback, was on watch to report what action was being taken, though her husband remained away hiding. That she rode off at full speed and reported the coming of the Lancaster County forces. However, eight were taken and committed to Lancaster Jail. That further orders were to lie in wait with a warrant to take Craesap when he appeared. But one of Emerson's men pursuaded the workmen and the man with the warrant that the orders were to go after Craesap into Maryland and get him, and were to have fifty pounds reward. They proceeded and there was a battle and one man was shot in the leg and others had broken heads inflicted by "hominy pestels."

He concludes by saying that on Craesap reporting the same to the Maryland governor there will be trouble between the Provinces. He then begs to have advice at the next Court, "for we seem to be much at loss how to proceed against those we have taken, as well as what to think of the madness of the others."

This letter, when its text is examined verbatim, gives us a very good notion of the attainments and style of Blunston in literary matters. Considering the lack of advantages and backwardness of means of schooling in this new country, the letter shows a fairly nice use of English. However that be, it shows us the rude and dangerous and tumultuous environments among which the first generation of our county settlers lived, on and near Susquehanna, and in this neighborhood generally.

Blunston was in danger of his life during these times as plainly appears in a deposition made by Michael Dooling in 1734 before one of our justices, in which he said, repeating a boast which Craesap had made to him, that Craesap declared he was to have fifty pounds for John Emerson's head and also fifty pounds for Samuel Blunston's head. (1 Arch. 413).

Blunston was, apparently, a very useful man in this section, though he was elected only once to the Assembly, that is in 1732, and was then defeated several times before being re-elected. In Indian affairs he was a valuable man to the Province. The governor wrote him that the governor of Virginia reported a heinous murder committed there which was charged upon our Ganawese or Conoy Indians, and that the evidence of it was that these Indians brought home from the south several scalps. The Governor demanded that they are guilty; they must be punished and that Blunston and Wright, upon the pretext of some business among them, must go and enquire their number and who their chief men are and whether they have lately been south. They are also to inquire about the scalps, etc. The governor concludes by saying: "I depend

much on your prudence in managing this matter with all possible privacy." (1 Arch. 436).

This was on Aug. 10, 1784, and three days later Samuel Blunston makes answer to the same. He says that last winter a party of twelve Conoys went toward the head of Roanoke near a town of their enemies; but that most of them were killed. He promised that he would investigate. He thought that those who were killed had done mischief. He then relates that a party of the Six Nation warriors came to Conoy town about a month earlier and that five or six of them came to his house in the name of the rest and told him they were going to war. They wanted a paper to take with them through Virginia to show the inhabitants that their intentions toward the English were peaceful. He says he advised them to call on the governor who alone had the power to grant such passports. But they said they were far out of the way and insisted on something from him. So considering that if I denied them a paper they would go without, I chose to write to Edmund Cartlidge a few lines to this effect, "that 40 of the Six Nations' Indians intending to go to the southward desired certificate from me to show the white people that their intention was not to do them any harm but to pass peaceably along and that they need not be afraid of them." He then says that he desired Cartlidge to let them know they must suffer no violence to be used toward any one and that they must not forcibly take anything. He also arranged that Cartlidge should give them a certificate of peaceable intention to be carried by one of their number going ahead, so that the inhabitants might not be frightened when the forty came on. He then adds that if he acted amiss in this, he is sorry, for he intended it for the best. (1. Arch. 437).

He surely shows a fine spirit, an intense desire to act within the law and a high degree of patriotism. Edmund Cartlidge, at this time, lived in the southland. Blunston's letter is dated at Hempfield, the same as the former one.

The charge of murder against our Conoy Indians made a considerable stir in the Province. Blunston and three other justices wrote a letter to the Governor dated Lancaster, Feb. 8, 1735, stating that they had orders from Attorney General Jos. Growdon, to send depositions on this matter, and the outrages on the Susquehanna. They replied, saying that John Hendricks has gone to Virginia, and that a witness living at Donegal is also absent now. They also stated that the Indians who committed the outrages were not subjects but only allies and that in such case the custom was to apply to the Indian nation for justice as such persons cannot be tried and punished by us. (1 Arch. 439).

In the Fall of 1736, Blunston was sent by the Swiss (called Germans) to the Council of Pennsylvania, over which James Logan now presided, at Philadelphia, to intercede for them, the said "Dutch People or Germans" who with others had gone from this side over Susquehanna to settle. Their grievance was that certain agents of Maryland had prevailed on them to acknowledge the authority of Maryland over that section of country. They acknowledged their mistake and they asked him (Blunston) to state for them that they had a fixed resolution of returning to their obedience to Pennsylvania, and of acknowledging its just jurisdiction where they had settled; that they were truly sensible; that they of right belonged to Pennsylvania. The Council considered this a matter of great importance, and while Blunston was in Philadelphia they sent for him to give a particular account of it, so that the Board might better judge of it. He then related the matter in a statement covering two pages, in the Colonial Records. (4 C. R. 56, etc.) He said that the Spring of that year many people coming from the west side of

the River where they had settled had come by the ferry near his premises, to his house, and were very apprehensive for the welfare of their people over there for they had been led into the wrong belief that they belonged to Maryland. That he told them they must act openly and above board, etc., and they were very penitent, etc. He pleaded their cause very well, indeed, for at the conclusion of his statement before the Council. they asked him to withdraw and then they agreed that because of their ignorance in the matter and the sincere acknowledgment of their error, they would be forgiven and be given all needed protection by the Province; but that they must all act as a unit and acknowledge their allegiance to this Province.

These affairs now brought on real trouble with Maryland. The President James Logan desired Samuel Blunston to write out the particulars of the trouble growing out of conflicting jurisdictions on Susquehanna and he did so. This account written up by Blunston was laid before Councils at its meeting of Sept. 8, 1736, and it may be found in 4. Colonial Records p. 63. Maryland sent an armed force to take possession (in the name of Maryland) of the region west of Susquehanna, fully 20 miles north of the present Maryland line. The Lancaster forces met them. Blunston narrates the same with graphic fullness. He also laid before the Council the petitions of the people who were in that region praying for relief and protection, etc.

Blunston and the three other justices in that region about Sept. 10, 1736, sent several papers and documents and reports to Council upon the aggressions of Maryland and upon the hardships upon the people living in the region of turmoil. (See 4. C. R. 66). At the same time he sent his separate letter to the Council, upon the "affairs on Susquehanna" and it was received and in response to it a letter was drafted and sent by the Council to the justices of that part of our county. (See 4 C. R. 70).

So zealous was Blunston in defending the rights of Pennsylvania against Maryland's contentions that the Governor of Maryland placed a reward of one hundred pounds for his capture, and fifty pounds for the capture of John Wright. So it is stated in a deposition found in 4 Colonial Records pp. 104 and 105. This deposition was given about the end of September, 1736. On the 29th of December of the same year, Samuel Blunston despatched a letter to the president of the Council at Philadelphia, informing the government that Charles Higginbotham, who formerly lived in the disputed region, had given up residence there and moved into Maryland and was rewarded by that government by being made a captain in the militia for his activities in fighting for Maryland on the Susquehanna. (4 C. R. 147). About a week later, on Jan. 3, 1737, Blunston sent another letter to the Council by a night express from Susquehanna, acquainting them with the fact that Higginbotham was now operating with his militia and infesting the neighborhood, and falling by surprise upon unprotected citizens and that he was becoming a terror to the place. (4. C. R. 149). A week later, on Jan. 9th, another letter arrived from Blunston reporting further violence on the Susquehana. In this letter he states that Higginbotham declares his intention to oust every person on the west side of Susquehanna who does not recognize Maryland authority. He is breaking into the houses of the Germans and carrying them away prisoners; that he kills their cattle; that the wives and children are fleeing to this side for protection; and, that the whole west side will be deserted unless a force is sent there. (Do. 150). Thus we see that in the unfortunate step taken by these "Germans" in going over Susquehanna and settling without getting authority and protection from Pennsylvania, and in depending on

squatters' rights. Blunston was of immense help in righting the thing.

On January 25, 1737, Blunston was recommissioned a Justice of the Peace, for Lancaster County. This fact that he held the office of Justice naturally kept him in touch with public affairs and thus it is not surprising that March 1, we find him sending another letter to the Council of Pennsylvania, on Craesap's warfare. See his appointment in 4 C. R. 152 and the letter just referred to in same p. 155. The president of the Council of Pennsylvania called his body together to consider the affairs in Blunston's letters. In this letter Blunston shows that Higginbotham had a garrison of 30 men; that the Lancaster forces were mutinous and several had to be discharged and the deputy refused to stay in that station across Susquehanna; that Maryland was trying to buy out some of the "dutch people's improvements" there; that Maryland was trying to get them to be neutral and then would not molest them; that many were compelled to leave their houses there and winter coming on, their families were in need of food; that many felt they must acknowledge Maryland or perish; that it is very expensive to keep the sheriff's deputies together; that Maryland had offered large rewards for several magistrates of Lancaster County and other inhabitants living on the east side.

Blunston in another letter states that Joshua Minshall had been taken from his bed and carried off by these Marylanders, and that they had and held him in a guard-house, too strong to attack with success. (Do. 156.

In the spring, Blunston composed a letter and gave it to a number of "those Germans from the west side of Susquehanna who had lately suffered so deeply by the outrages of the Maryland Gang, in those parts and had come hither to represent their great distress." The complaint those people made, as the letter related, was that they were not allowed to plough their ground that their horses were taken away and several young men, and they held them demanding that they give security that they will do no more work there and they carried some poor people to Annapolis; and that the Maryland forces were increasing and ours were diminishing. (4 C. R. 188). Four days later Blunston sends another letter to Council saying that dispossession is about to proceed and the people are in terror. (4 C. R. 190). These letters are found in Vol 1 of the Archives, pp. 530 and 532. They show Blunston's deep concern over the conditions with which he had to concern himself. They are a credit to him and surely show the apathy and fear which the proprietors felt, of offending a neighboring government.

The following year, 1738, Blunston wrote again to Council concerning the encounters between the young Indians who had imbibed rum too freely and the white inhabitants. In his letter of March 8, this year, found in 1 Arch. 547, he relates how several young Indians stabbed two men who remonstrated with them about hurling missiles through the window of Samuel Bethel's house. He states that the old men of the Indians declare that they cannot control the young foolish ones who do such things and that they desire that the case be reported to the Provincial government for attention.

About the same time we find him taking depositions of witnesses on the Maryland troubles which continued unabated. This subject engrossed him continually. (1 Arch. 555).

November 22, 1738, Blunston was re-commissioned Justice of the Peace by the Province, which was surely a testimony that he was a valuable person in that office. (4 C. R. 313).

During the Fall of the next year he tried a famous Lancaster County counterfeiting case (3 V. 345) and a certain sum in cash was awarded

or paid to him for the same. This counterfeiter was John Wilson; and he counterfeited some of Pennsylvania's paper money. The record states that 5 pounds cash was paid to Blunston for discovering and prosecuting the same. It is difficult for us at this date to understand how a judge could receive pay for being a prosecutor.

Nothing more appears concerning the activities of Mr. Blunston for nearly two years. But in 1741 he was elected to the Assembly again. (3 V. 444). In the Assembly his worth was recognized for he was put on the committee of grievances. (3 V. 445). This committee was in those days the principal committee of the Assembly, because its purpose was to receive the applications from the entire province for new laws to cure all and every grievance which the people thought ought to be remedied. The main work of the Assembly consisted of passing laws for the ease of the people and to remedy their needs and grievances. Another evidence of the confidence placed in him was the fact that he was put on the committee to audit the public accounts of the Province, particularly of the loan office — the main office issuing the paper money of the province. (Do.) He was also on the committee to report on the state of the province and its needs in the way of legislation, etc. This committee had also to do with the situation of affairs between the people and the proprietor. The appointment on all of these three important committees is the strongest kind of evidence of the place he occupied in the counsels of the province. He had province-wide reputation.

On the 8th of January, 1742, Blunston was named on the committee of the Assembly to draft an answer to the Governor's message. (3 V. 453). The answer drawn by this committee, which was approved by the House is found in Vol. 4 of C. R. p. 511, and among other things it is stated that the Governor's message on the filthy conditions under which the poor Germans must cross the ocean pleases the Assembly; but that his attitude on the lax condition of execution of the laws is not well taken and they consider him remiss in his duty of executing the laws. The answer also states that the freemen of the Province do not consider they owe the governor any thanks for such acts as he has performed; it also accuses him of trying to deprive the people of their religious liberties; also of governing too extravagantly, so that the province is not able now to build a hospital to take care of contagious diseases. It justifies the act of the Assembly in cutting off certain revenues so that the extravagance of the governor may be curbed. The answer also severely complains against the Governor threatening to eject those persons from land which they have not settled for.

Another comprehensive report on the conditions in Pennsylvania made by a committee of which Blunston was a member is found p. 514 of volume four of the Colonial Records. It covers nine pages and is very illuminating. In this report the committee again accuse the governor of infringing upon the liberties of the people; they accuse him of appointing officers without power to do so; they say the governor published certain acts in the Mercury to influence the elections, in which articles he takes the Assembly to task; thay say he ignores the Assembly; that he takes authority to arraign the Assembly without any law or right to do so; that his view that this government is under the King, and that the Assembly cannot exercise any authority over magistrates, etc., is without foundation in our constitution; that his published proclamations that the Assembly have no right to exercise any acts of government is unfounded; that the government is divided into the "legislative, executive and federative departments, and that legislation, their province or part in government is one of the highest acts of government; that the legislature is the only power or branch with the right to create

offices and pay the officers therein. And in similar manner this committee go on defining the limits of the different departments of the government. The Assembly made the report its own act and transmitted it to the governor.

That Blunston was on so important a committee, elucidating so important and constitutional a matter, shows that he was able and influential.

He was again on the committee to draft legislation. One of the acts under his care was a bill to be passed into a law to enable the collection of small debts in an easy and cheap way. (3 V. 458). He was again placed on a committee to answer the governor's message. This was in May, 1742. (See 3 V. 465 and 4 C. R. 549). This resulted in drafting another long message from the Assembly to the Governor, in which the governor is again accused to being a usurper of the people's rights, of which the Assembly were the guardians; it asserted the right of an Assembly to sit upon its own adjournments, and that the governor has no right to complain of their adjournments and re-convening at their pleasure; that they have the right to pass laws to curb the governor's power; they take issue with the governor in his contention that he has the right at the behest of England to demand a law to be passed to prevent the crowds of foreigners coming to this Province, and say that subject is a matter for them to solve; they define the limits of England's rights here; they treat as a joke the threat of the governor that our privileges are in danger owing to the Assembly's conduct; they upbraid the governor for wanting to raise more taxes; and, in the governor contending that he is as much a friend of our liberties as the Assembly are, they say that his actions speak louder than words. Other services of Blunston on committee may be found in 3 Votes of Assembly 396.

In the fall of 1742 he was again elected to Assembly (3 V. 497). He was placed on the committee to communicate with the governor the organization of the Assembly. (Do.). He was also again on the important committee to settle the accounts of the loan of the office. (Do). He was again on the committee of grievances. (Do). He was again placed on a committee to reform the laws on the subject of collection of debts. (Do. 398). The law originated by his committee was passed by the Assembly and is found in Vol. 4, Statues at Large, p. 370. This law transferred from the Courts to the Justices of the Peace, actions for debts under five pounds, in order that action might be more speedy and less expensive to the defendant in costs. It is the foundation of a part of our Justice of the Peace jurisdiction of today.

He was placed on a committee to draft a law for the relief of the heirs of the unnaturalized foreigners, that is of the Swiss and Germans who came to Pennsylvania and whose heirs could not inherit lands of their parents by will or otherwise because they were not Englishmen. (3 Votes 500). An important naturalization law was the result of his committee's work. (3 Votes 501). He was also put on the committee to take up and examine the facts relating to the great election riot in Philadelphia in 1742, which the Assembly charged was the result of the Governor's attitude toward freemen's rights. This was a most serious event in early Pennsylvania and had a profound influence on later legislation, etc. (3 V. 501). It was an onslaught against the Quakers and several persons were wounded. The report of the Committee and the address to the governor growing from it may be found in Vol. 4 C. R. 620.

In the early part of 1743, Blunston was appointed on a committee to make answer to the governor's address to the Assembly. (3 V. 514 and 4 C. R. 628). In this answer the old bickerings were renewed.

These points of difference were on constitutional points. etc. Pennsylvania was in the throes o fworking out its government and of marking the proper domains of the departments of it.

He was also placed on a committee to draw a law to erect cattle pounds in the Province. (3 V. 514). He was likewise appointed on a pure food committee namely that for drawing an amendment to the flour act of the province and an act was drawn up and passed accordingly. (3 V. 520).

At this point I desire to notice that during these years Blunston was being assigned to many more important posts. committees, etc., that his neighbor, John Wright. Wright was somewhat older and his health was failing. When the Assembly met after harvest, Blunston was again put on the committee to answer the governor's message. (3 V. 523 and 4 C. R. 659). The next election in October he was not elected but on the death of Thos. Lindley, he was again chosen. (3 V. 539). He was again put on the committee to reply to the governor's message (3 V. 543) and the answer may be seen on 4 C. R. 659. In May, 1744, he was placed on the committee to take up the subject and make report to the governor on the murder of Armstrong in Lancaster County. (3 V. 546). He was placed on the committee to audit the public accounts (3 V. 547); and on the committee on incidental expenses of the Assembly. (3 V. 556). The same Fall he was placed on the committee to audit the accounts of the Trustees of Province Island. (3 V. 556). This seems to have been the end of his career in Assembly.

Minutes of November Meeting

Lancaster, Pa., November 3, 1922

The stated monthly meeting of the Lancaster County Historical Society took place this evening in the Auditorium in the A. Herr Smith Memorial Library Building. The business routine was the first consideration at which the reports of the officers were read, the reading of the minutes being omitted because of their being published in the Society's Journal. In the absence of the Secretary, Mr. W. F. Worner, Corresponding Secretary, officiated.

The Librarian reported the following contributions—gifts and exchanges—received during the month of October,

Bound volumes:—

Minutes of the Court of Fort Orange, New York; The Centennial Exposition; The Life of George Washington, By M. L. Weems.

Pamphlets:—

Pennsylvania Magazine; Washington Historical Quarterly; History of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, from 1807 to 1893, The History was presented by Mr. Frank Gilgore, Twenty Fifth Anniversary of St. Andrews Reformed Church, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, from Mr. Reah F. Stauffer; Historic Background and Annals of the Swiss and German Pioneer Settlers of Southeastern Pennsylvania; "A Better Citizenship," both from Mr. H. Frank Eshleman.

Special Donations:

Eighteen pamphlets—copies of 2 newspapers—Lancaster Journal 1812; Daily Evening Express 1859; Thirty-one pieces of manuscript material; Map—Survey of Lancaster—1753; Two pictures—Front view of the old Catholic Church, Old Barracks; Nine pieces of miscellaneous material, all from Mr. W. F. Worner; Hat and belt of the Washington Fire Company; 1820; from Mr. William B. Lorenz; Pamphlet, "Jasper Yeates and His Times," by Hon. C. I. Landis, presented by His honor; Knife—made of bone, in the old Lancaster Jail by a prisoner, from the family of Mr. Christian Lipp; Lithograph of Fairmont, showing first train ready to leave for Lancaster, from Mr. Christian E. Metzler, Boston, Mass.

The following persons were elected to membership: Professor P. M. Harbold, 343 College Avenue; Harry P. Regennas, Lititz, Pennsylvania; Henry S. Stehman, Lancaster R. F. D. 7; Miss Carilyn Breneman, 126 E. Walnut Street; N A. Mayling Quarryville, Pa.; Horace M. Hostetter, Washingtonboro, Pa.; Charles H. Regennas, Lititz, Pa.; Simon Shissler, 355 W. Orange Street; Mrs. Margaret Nixdorf, 661 W. Orange Street;.

The paper of the evening was entitled "Public Acts and Services of Samuel Blunston." It was written and read by H. Frank Eshleman, Esq. A preliminary paper—an outline of his life—was read by I. C. Arnold, Esq. It was loaned to the Society for this occasion by Mrs. Henry Hiestand of Marietta, Pennsylvania.

A committee of three was appointed consisting of Miss Virginia B. Clark, Mr. A. K. Hostetter, I. C. Arnold, Esq., to take up the question of increasing the dues of the Lancaster County Historical Society. The dues at present do not cover the cost of the pamphlet, according to statistics of the Treasurer, Mr. A. K. Hostetter.

On motion the Society adjourned at the usual hour.

ADALINE B. SPINDLER, Sec'y.

PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

Lancaster County Historical Society

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1922

"History herself, as seen in her own workshop."

WASHINGTON'S FIRST VISIT TO LANCASTER AND THE OBSERVANCE OF HIS DEATH

By William Frederic Worner

HOPE CHURCH, MOUNT HOPE

By William Frederic Worner

VOL. XXVI. NO. 10.

PRICE FIFTY CENTS PER COPY

LANCASTER, PA.

1922

Washington's First Visit to Lancaster and the Observance of his Death

By William Frederic Worner.

In writing this monograph, I realize that I can make but little claim to original historical research. Dr. F. R. Diffenderfer, the late W. U. Hensel and Miss Martha B. Clark, have referred to Washington's first visit to this city, but their statements are not comlpete, nor do they seem to be altogether accurate, in view of data that has come to light since they were written. My reason for presenting the subject at this time is to make use of this new material and present a more detailed and accurate story.

In Prowell's history of York county, volume 1, page 738, appears the following:

"Early in life, when George Washington was employed as a surveyor by Lord Fairfax, in the Shenandoah valley, Virginia, he passed through York on his way to the land office in Philadelphia. No authentic account of this visit can be given. All that is known about it is the fact that he passed over the Monocacy Road, through York, and crossed the Susquehanna at Wright's Ferry".

In writing to me on this subject, Mr. George Prowell says that when Washington passed through York it was a small village. He stopped at one of the public inns. Tradition says that he took part in a dance at the hostelry. This is interesting, if true. It is logical to assume that if Washington crossed the Susquehanna at Wright's Ferry, and was on his way to the land office in Philadelphia, his route lay through the little town of Lancaster. This journey, it is supposed, took place in the year 1749 or 1750. If this could be proved by some authentic record it would establish the fact that the first visit of George Washington to Lancaster was made when he was a lad of eighteen or nineteen years of age.

The first visit of Washington to Lancaster borough, of which we have authentic record, occurred on Sunday and Monday, July 3 and 4, 1791. It has been ably described in Vol. 10, No. 4, of the proceedings of this honorable society. It is not the purpose of the writer to repeat what has already appeared in Dr. Diffenderffer's monograph, but rather to give publicity to facts that have been discovered since that paper was written.

In 1789, immediately after the adjournment of the first session of the first Congress, President Washington made a tour of the New England states. On the 19th of March, 1791, sixteen days after the first Congress elected under the Constitution of the United States had terminated at Philadelphia, Washington wrote to Lafayette:

"On Monday next I shall enter on the practice of your friendly prescription of exercise, intending, at that time, to begin a journey to the southward, during which I purpose visiting all the Southern states". He made this trip for the purpose of coming into closer contact with the people. He was everywhere received with tokens of veneration, love and respect.

Philadelphia was then the capital of the United States. Washington left that city at noon on Monday, March 21, 1791, for his home at Mount

Vernon. His equipage consisted of a handsome creme-colored coach, built for the occasion by Mr. Clarke, of Philadelphia, drawn by four horses, a baggage wagon drawn by two horses. four saddle horses and one horse led with these, his valet, two footmen, a coachman and postillion. He was accompanied on the entire trip by one of his private secretaries. Major Jackson. Thomas Jefferson and General Knox escorted him into Delaware.

They went by way of Wilmington, crossing the Chesapeake Bay to Annapolis, Maryland. From Georgetown, they proceeded to Mount Vernon, where the necessary attention to his private affairs and some important correspondence on public business, detained him a week. Leaving Mount Vernon, he passed through Fredericksburg, Richmond. Charlestown, going as far south as Savannah, Georgia, on this eventful tour. Returning he arrived at Mount Vernon on the 12th of June. Dr. Rufus W. Griswold tells us:

"He remained at his seat between three and four weeks, during which time he was occupied with his private affairs; and, with Major L'Enfant and others. with the location of the new seat of government on the banks of the Potomac".

Washington recorded in his diary that he remained at his home, Mount Vernon, from Monday June 13th to Monday the 27th, 1791, a period of two weeks and not "between three and four weeks" as stated by Dr. Griswold.

His approach to all the southern towns was announced by salvos of artillery and the ringing of bells. A reception and banquet were given in his honor by the authorities of every town, and he was always received with the greatest demonstration of joy.

Washington was then at the height of his fame. His great achievements as a soldier and his renown as a statesman were universally recognized. His name was honored and revered in America, and his attributes of greatness were recognized by the civilized world.

After meeting the commissioners and selecting sites for the executive mansion, the national capitol and the other public buildings. he entered in his dairy: "Being desirous of seeing the nature of the country north of Georgetown and along the upper road, I resolved to pass through Frederick, Maryland, York and Lancaster, in Pennsylvania to Philadelphia".

On Saturday afternoon, July 2, 1791, he arrived in York, Pa. He was given a public reception by the inhabitants of that historic town, which for nine months of the darkest period of the Revolution had been the seat of government. Congress held its sessions during that period in the county courthouse, and while there passed the articles of Confederation.

On page 1047 of Ellis & Evans' history of Lancaster county, it is stated: "When the British army occupied Philadelphia and Congress sat in Lancaster, George Washington and his wife, on their way to the latter place, stopped and stayed over night at the White Horse tavern in Salisbury township."

Nothing could be farther from the truth than this. The diaries of the immortal Washington are still in existence, and show where he spent most of his time during the Revolutionary period. To state that General and Mrs. Washington were present at or on their way to the one session of the Continental Congress held in Lancaster on September 27, 1777, is to repeat what Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart calls "an historical lie.".

During the whole time the Continental Congress was in session in York, Washington was in command of the main body of the American army at Valley Forge, and never in that eventful winter of 1777—1778 was able to visit either York or Lancaster.

In the Examiner-New Era, dated November 16, 1922, appeared an article entitled "Historic Landmarks in Mountville Torn Down," in which there was described the little log cabin that stood on the east side of Main street in the borough of Mountville. In the article it is stated: "During the days of the Revolutionary war, while General Washington was encamped with his troops at Valley Forge, the General who was to become the first President of the United States, made trips through Lancaster county and on one occasion, at least, was entertained at the Schneider house."

From whence the writer of the article in question obtained his information is a mystery. He does not even quote tradition—the elder sister of history—to prove his statement. He had afflicted upon an indulgent public what local historians know to be, and what is, a misstatement of the facts.

Washington, so far as we are able to prove by incontestable evidence, passed through what is now known as the borough of Mountville on three different occasions. The first occurred on Sunday, July 3, 1791, when he rode from York to Lancaster, on his return from a three months' trip to the Southern states. The second was on Sunday, October 26, 1794. He had gone to Carlisle to visit the army that was being collected to march against the "Whiskey Insurrectionists," in the western part of the state. On his return, he passed through the borough on his way to Philadelphia. The third and last time he passed through Mountville occurred on Wednesday, September 21, 1796, when he was on his way to Mount Vernon. On none of these occasions did he dine in a little, rickety log cabin in Mountville. Washington liked style, and plenty of it. He travelled in the finest equipages and stopped at the best taverns. He was familiar with this section of country and knew that first class inns (for that day) abounded in Columbia and Lancaster. Then why should he have dined in a log hut when six miles farther on in Columbia a good inn awaited him? If the Lancaster County Historical Society does nothing else but refute mis-statements of this kind it will have rendered to posterity a service of inestimable value.

In the closing paragraph of the article referred to, it is stated: "In the old log cabin a court martial was held, according to history, for the purpose of determining the fate of a Continental soldier, who was charged with desertion. He was found guilty and sentenced to carry or wear a ball and chain for three months." This is so far-fetched and absurd that no sane person will give any credence to it.

On Sunday, July 3rd, 1791, after service, which he attended in Zion Reformed church, York, Pa., Washington set out on his journey to Lancaster. He was accompanied by Colonel Hartley and "a half dozen other gentlemen." Washington dined at Wright's Ferry, now Columbia. It is to be regretted that we do not know in which hostelry the President ate his repast. At Columbia, he was met by General Hand and "many of the principal characters and escorted to the town by them." At Brenner's tavern, which was located near the present hamlet of Abbeyville, he left his coach, mounted one of his saddle horses and, amidst great enthusiasm, rode into the town beside General Hand on Sunday evening at six o'clock. Concerning this journey Washington wrote in his diary: "The country from York to Lancaster is very fine, thickly settled and well cultivated. About the Ferry they are extremely rich. The river Susquehanna at this place is more than a mile wide and some pretty views on the banks of it".

A German almanac published in Lancaster in 1779, by Francis Bailey, was the first to call Washington the "Father of His Country". A noble

spirit of patriotism and a profound veneration for him pervaded the entire community; and the old soldiers of the Revolution, throughout Lancaster county, came to town to see their former chief.

Where General Washington lodged on the nights of July 3rd and 4th, 1791, on the occasion of his first visit to Lancaster borough, has always been a matter for considerable speculation. Obviously, Dr. F. R. Diffenderffer did not know, for he made no reference to it in his monograph. Miss Martha B. Clark frankly admitted (Vol. 16, No. 8) that "where General Washington lodged that Sunday night is a question some bright high school pupil might set himself or herself to find out." The late W. U. Hensel, in referring to the first visit of Washington to Lancaster says: "Where he lodged during the night of his stay, tradition only says; most likely at the Grape."

Die Neue Unpartheyische Lancaster Zeitung und Anzeigs Nachrichten, for Wednesday, July 6, 1791, contains an item which proves conclusively that the illustrious President of the United States did not lodge at the Grape on his first visit to Lancaster borough. The following is a free translation:

"About six o'clock on Sunday afternoon, his excellency, the President of the United States, arrived here from Yorktown, amidst the ringing of bells and the cheering of a great many people. Flags were displayed on the courthouse. The President alighted at the White Swan tavern, kept by Matthias Slough. A number of our citizens had gone on horseback to Wright's Ferry, on the Susquehanna, the western boundary of Lancaster county, to meet the President. They received him upon landing and escorted him to Lancaster.

"Before dawn of the next day, Monday, the inhabitants were reminded that it was Independence Day by the firing of cannon, the ringing of bells and the beating of drums. At noon, the President honored the citizens with his presence at a splendid dinner which was given in the courthouse. The local company of light infantry paraded before the courthouse and fired three volleys."

The Monday referred to above was the Fourth of July, 1791, and the fifteenth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence. Every effort was made by the citizens of Lancaster borough to honor the distinguished guest and fitly to celebrate the joyous occasion. General Edward Hand, who had himself achieved distinction and won fame as an officer in the Revolution, was then the most conspicuous citizen of Lancaster county. At a request of the inhabitants, he, with the other officials of the town, waited upon the President and delivered an address, which is printed in Vol. 10, No. 4, of the annals of this society. Washington feelingly responded. This address is also printed in the society's proceedings.

Die Neue Unpartheyische Lancaster Zeitung und Anzeigs Nachrichten for Wednesday, July 13, 1791, contained the two addresses, printed in German. This issue of the only newspaper published in Lancaster at that time, also contained a news item which reads: "Concerning the President's visit here, we wish to add that the clergy and corporation of the town handed him the above mentioned address, whereupon the President kindly replied as stated above."

Mr. George R. Prowell, the noted historian, is the authority for the following: "At three o'clock the President and a very large number of citizens sat down to an elegant entertainment, provided for the occasion, in the court house, then situated in Penn square."

Die Neue Unpartheyische Zeitung states that this took place "at noon."

Washington referred to it in his diary in these words: "This being the anniversary of American Independence and being kindly requested to do it, I agreed to halt here this day and partake of the entertainment which was prepared for the celebration of it. In the forenoon I walked

about town. At half past two o'clock I received and answered an address from the corporation and received the compliments of the clergy of different denominations, dined between three and four o'clock."

After dinner the following toasts were drunk:

1. ".The Day and all who honor it."
2. "The United States."
3. "The Legislature of the Union—May it always be guided by the genuine maxim of an honest, magnanimous policy."
4. "The King and National Assembly of France."
5. "The Marquis de Lafayette."
6. "The Friendly European Powers."
7. "The Memory of those Patriots and Heroes who fought and fell in the Glorious cause of American Liberty."
8. "The General Prevalence of Religion and Morality."
9. "Agriculture and Commerce."
10. "May the Example of America and France be Productive of True Liberty to every Nation on the Globe."
11. "May the Rights of Man be Understood, and be Preserved Inviolate in our Great Republic."
12. "The Fair Daughters of America."
13. "May the Lamp of Science continue to illuminate this Western World to the End of Time."
14. "The Memory of the American Patriot, Statesman and Philosopher—Benjamin Franklin."
15. "May the Oppressed of all Nations find an asylum in America."

Die Neue Unpartheyische Zeitung states that "during the fifteen toasts which were given at the banquet, order and quiet were evident."

The President then gave, "The Governor and State of Pennsylvania," and retired, when the company rose and volunteered:

"The Illustrious President of the United States."

Die Neue Unpartheyische Zeitung further states: "This day, which closed with the best of order will ever be a memorable one to the inhabitants of this place. Early the next morning at four o'clock this great friend of mankind continued his journey to Philadelphia. As this was the first time he had passed through this place in his public capacity, old and young flocked to see him; and here, as everywhere, he drew all hearts to him by his friendly manner."

President Washington arrived in Philadelphia about noon on the sixth of July, in perfect health. His approach to that city was announced by the firing of cannon and the ringing of bells. He had been absent from the seat of government from March 21 until July 6 of the same year.

The Lancaster Journal for Friday, February 26, 1796, contains an item which would grace the social page of our modern dailies. It indicates the esteem and affection which the good people of Lancaster entertained for the "Father of his Country," while he was yet in the flesh. The paragraph reads as follows:

"Monday last, being the anniversary of the birth of the President of the United States, the same was observed here with the usual demonstrations of joy. In the evening, a splendid ball and supper, honored by a brilliant assemblage of ladies, was given at Mr. Slough's [White Swan inn]. The utmost harmony and decorum prevailed, and every countenance testified to the high esteem held for the great character whose merits the people were celebrating."

In the year 1797, Washington's birthday was celebrated in Lancaster borough "with every demonstration of respect and veneration. A large company of gentlemen at Mr. Mathias Slough's [White Swan Inn],

and another at Mr. Leonard Eicholtz's [The Bull's Head tavern] dined in honor of the day. In the evening, a ball at the courthouse was honored with a brilliant assembly of ladies; after which they retired to Mr. Slough's and partook of an elegant supper prepared for the occasion.

"The officers of the militia partook of an handsome repast at the house of Major John Light [The Sign of the Ship] and closed the day with social festivity.

"The Volunteer company of Infantry fired sixteen rounds in honor of the day, partook of an elegant dinner at the Conestoga Bridge, [Sign of the Pennsylvania Arms kept by Daniel Witmer] and returned at a seasonable hour in sobriety, order and harmony."

The following year, 1798, the anniversary of General Washington's birth was celebrated in Lancaster "by a ball in the courthouse which was honored with the presence of a brilliant assemblage of ladies. The company partook of a splendid supper at Mr. Slough's."

The Lancaster Journal for Saturday February 23, 1799 contains the following item:

"Yesterday being the anniversary of the Birth of Lieutenant General Washington, it was celebrated in this place with every demonstration of joy and respect.

"The volunteer companies paraded, and after various other evolutions saluted the day with 16 rounds. They then retired to partake of entertainments prepared for the occasion, and closed the day with order and decorum.

"In the evening there was a ball and a supper at Mr. Slough's, which were honored with an handsome essemblage of ladies."

On the floor of the west parlor at Mount Vernon, Washington's home, is a rug of dark green, in the center of which is an American eagle surrounded with stars. The rug was made for Washington by order of Louis XVI of France. As President of the United States, however, Washington was not permitted to receive presents from foreign powers, so the rug was sold. It was bought by Judge Jasper Yeates, of Lancaster, Pa., and for many years covered the parlor floor of his home at South Queen and Mifflin streets. After the death of Jasper Yeates Conyngham in 1880, the rug was purchased by Mrs. Sarah Yeates Whelen, a great grandaughter of Judge Jasper Yeates. In 1897 she presented the rug to the Mount Vernon association.

The news of the death of George Washington was received in Lancaster on Thursday, December 19, 1799. Thomas McKean, Governor of the State of Pennsylvania, sent to both houses of the legislature, then in session in Lancaster, a pathetic communication informing them of the death of the immortal patriot. The issue of the Lancaster Journal, dated December 28, 1799, informed the public that the members of the Pennsylvania legislature had agreed to wear mourning during the present session. In this same issue it was stated that "The ladies of Lancaster, never wanting in patriotism and affection for the good, are putting on the emblems of sorrowful remembrance for the Father of his country." It also tells us that "The citizens of this place, generally, who accredit the idea that 'man was made to mourn,' have adopted the crape as the outward token of respect."

The death of Washington, the illustrious soldier and statesman, caused profound sorrow throughout the country. The patriotic fervor inspired by the success of the War for Independence at this time prevailed to a remarkable degree in Lancaster county. There were then living in the borough and in the county a large number of officers and men who had fought gallantly in many battles under the command of the departed hero. Following the example of New York, Philadelphia

and other cities in the Union, our forefathers honored their deceased Chief Magistrate by a solemn parade through the principal streets of Lancaster.

Tuesday, January 7, 1800, was the day set apart by the inhabitants of Lancaster borough and vicinity "as a day of mourning, tribulation and respect for the memory of the illustrious Washington, whose beloved and renowned fame shall perish only with the last vestige of human recollection."

The Lancaster Journal in its issue of January 8, 1800, stated that:

"All the stores were shut and all business suspended. It was indeed a day of mourning. The feelings expressed by the countenance of every good man was a sure pledge of the gratitude of Americans, and a confirmation that we have suffered a great national calamity."

On Tuesday, January 7, 1800, at a little before one o'clock, in conformity with the orders of Major General Edward Hand, a military procession was formed, in honor of the memory of the late General Washington. It was joined by a number of the members of our state legislature, some clergymen from the neighborhood, the brethren of the lodge of Freemasons, and a number of private citizens. The procession was conducted in the following order:

Trumpeter.

Captain Montgomery's Cavalry
(in line as follows)
18 dragoon Horse, two and two
Cornet, with standard in crape
22 dragoon Horse, two and two

Captain

Captain Barton's Infantry
(in line as follows)
12 Infantry, two and two
with arms reversed, Ensign, colors in crape

Captain

Music

30 Militia officers, two and two

Major General Hand

Five Clergymen

Colonel Johnson	COFFIN	Colonel Campbell.
Captain Dehuff.		Colonel McClellan,
General Mifflin,		General Boude.

Four Officers of the late Revolutionary Army
The members of Lodge No. 43
(joined by a respectable number of brethren from other Lodges)
with Masonic emblems, in mourning order
Sergeant at Arms of the Senate, with his Mace
Clerk and Assistant Clerk of the Senate
Speaker of the Senate . .
16 Senators, two and two

Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives
Clerk and Assistant Clerk
Speaker of the House of Representatives
32 Members, two and two
Heads of Departments, two and two
Sheriff, with his wand
Register, Recorder and Prothonotary
Judiciary
Officers of the Revenue of the United States
Marshall of the District of Pennsylvania
Members of Congress
Board of Commissioners (direct tax) two and two
40 Citizens, two and two.

The procession moved through several of the principal streets and arrived at the "Episcopal English Church," where a short but affecting address and an appropriate prayer were delivered by the Rev. Joseph Clarkson. After the services were over Captain Barton's Infantry formed in the proper order and fired three platoons in front of the churchyard. The coffin, which had been carried in the solemn procession, was left in the church, as a monument of the respect and esteem in which the great statesman was held by the citizens of Lancaster.

The Lancaster Journal says:

"The concourse of people was very great. It could not be less than five thousand, of which number it is supposed there were not more than fifty who did not partake in the general grief."

The committee appointed to make the necessary arrangements for "performing the obsequies in honor of the memory of our late Commander in Chief of the armies of the United States," sent invitations to the two branches of the legislature to participate in the procession. They omitted to extend an invitation to the Governor of the Commonwealth. Whether they intended to insult the Chief Executive of the state by slighting him in this manner, or whether it was merely through inadvertence that he received no invitation, cannot now be determined with any degree of accuracy. All that we are able to gather from the correspondence that appeared in the local weeklies on this subject is, that when the hour appointed for the procession to start had arrived, Governor McKean had not made his appearance. The committee appointed Colonel Jeremiah Mosher to wait on the Governor. This was at a few minutes past twelve. The parade was originally scheduled to start at twelve. The Governor felt that he must decline the invitation, giving as his reason that it was extended in such a manner and at such a late moment as to prevent him from making the necessary arrangements in the executive departments of state.

The Lancaster Journal for Wednesday, January 8, 1800, contained a notice in which Major General Edward Hand presented "his thanks to the officers and soldiers of Captain Montgomery's cavalry and Captain Barton's Infantry for their soldier-like appearance and orderly conduct during the melancholy ceremonial of yesterday." He also requested that Brigadier General Thomas Boude and the officers of his brigade "who assisted in paying the last sad tribute of respect to the memory of their departed friend, will please accept his grateful acknowledgements." General Hand expressed himself as being "particularly indebted to Col. Mosher for his assistance in arranging the procession."

The Lancaster Journal for Saturday, March 1, 1800, informs us that Washington's birthday was observed in Lancaster "with the most respectful attention. Divine service was held in the different churches, and discourses portraying the virtues and patriotism of 'the hero whose loss we deplore.' were spoken to crowded audiences. An handsome elogium was delivered to the members of Lodge No. 43, (and a number of respectable visitants) by Brother W. C. Frazer. In every part of the country that we have heard from, similar testimonials of respect have been paid. Great indeed must be the tribute of sorrow when a nation mourns a nation's father."

Hope Church, Mount Hope.

By William Frederic Worner.

What an image of peace and rest,
Is this little church among its graves
All is so quiet; the troubled breast
The wounded spirit, the heart oppressed
Here may find the repose it craves.
— LONGFELLOW

Israel G. Erb, in the chapter on Penn township, which he contributed to Ellis & Evans' History of Lancaster county, published in 1883, says that "the Episcopal church at Mount Hope was principally erected for the Grubb family at that place, not many years ago." With the exception of this brief statement, he gives no information as to its origin, its history or the influences for good it has exerted upon the inhabitants of Mount Hope estate and vicinity. As no complete history of this, the most northern Episcopal parish in Lancaster county, has ever been published, a brief sketch of Hope church and the events associated with its history, chronologically arranged, may prove of interest.

The first service of which there is authentic record, at Mount Hope, was held June 3, 1818, at which time Bishop William White baptized Clement Brooke Grubb in the historic old mansion built by Henry Bates Grubb in 1800. The Right Rev. Dr. White was the first bishop consecrated for the American Church at Lambeth Palace, England, February 4, 1787. It was necessary to obtain the consent of the British Parliament before he could be elevated to the Episcopate. In addition to his many duties as bishop of the diocese of Pennsylvania, which at that time included all the territory west of the Delaware river, he was also rector of Christ P. E. church, Philadelphia, where he is interred before the chancel rails. Christ church was at that time, perhaps, the largest parish in America. If I seem to place undue importance upon his visit to Mount Hope, it may be overlooked when we consider that he lived in an age when railroads were practically unknown, and travel was by stage coach or on horseback, over roads that bore little resemblance to the fine highways of to-day. Bishop White held that confirmation was not the most important function of a bishop, and only once was he known to cross the Allegheny mountains to administer that rite.

Bishop White kept no diary or other record of his official acts, hence it is not known, definitely, how often he visited the parishes in this part of his large diocese. From the several parochial records still in existence, we learn that he made no less than eleven official visits to the churches in Lancaster county.

Thirty years after Bishop White visited Mount Hope Furnace, the little edifice now known as Hope church was erected. It was founded by Mrs. Harriet Amelia Buckley Grubb, widow of Henry Bates Grubb, one of the owners of the famous Cornwall iron hills and the Mount Hope furnace. After the death of her husband and during the minority of her children, Mrs. Grubb was mistress of the Mount Hope estate and manager of the charcoal furnace. After her children had assumed control of the property that had descended to them, Mrs. Grubb moved to her winter home in Philadelphia. Desiring to do something for the moral and spiritual uplift of the tenants on her estate and the employees of the Mount Hope furnace,

whose welfare she had so much at heart, she erected the little sandstone church.

The foundations were laid in the summer of 1848. The building was delayed owing to a misunderstanding between builder and workmen, and, for awhile, the bare walls alone were standing. The roof was added later. The following year the structure was completed. October 9, 1849, the Right Rev. Dr. Alonzo Potter, bishop of the diocese of Pennsylvania, consecrated Hope church to the worship of Almighty God, according to the rites of the Protestant Episcopal church in the United States of America. An attempt was made to call the building Christ church, but Mrs. Grubb insisted that it be known as Hope church, and this name it has retained to the present.

The first vestry consisted of Edward B. Grubb, Clement B. Grubb, Alfred B. Grubb, Edward Shippen, M. Brooke Buckley and —— Arms. Mr. Arms dying shortly after, William Boyd was elected to his place.

Hope church was admitted into union with the convention of the diocese of Pennsylvania in 1849. Bangor church, Churchtown, founded about 1729, and St. James' church, Lancaster, organized in 1744, are the only pre-Revolutionary parishes in Lancaster county. Christ church, Leacock, was organized in 1818; All Saints, Paradise, in 1841; St. Paul's, Columbia, in 1848; and Hope church, Mount Hope, in 1849. Hope church is, therefore, the sixth in order of the Episcopal churches organized in Lancaster county.

The Rev. Daniel Washburn was the first missionary of Hope church. While Mrs. Grubb resided in Philadelphia, she attended St. Luke's church, of which the Rev. Mark Anthony DeWolfe Howe was then the rector. His curate was the Rev. Daniel Washburn, who had been the tutor of Bishop Potter's sons, and a lawyer by profession. He was made deacon in December, 1848. The following year he was sent to Mount Hope. He officiated from the fall of 1849 until June of the next year. He was supported by the same generous heart that was moved by God to found Hope church to His honor and glory and to the good of immortal souls.

The Rev. George Herbert Walsh was admitted to the sacred order of Deacons in Trinity church, Oxford, June 30, 1850. During the three months following his admission to the Diaconate, he served as the second missionary of Hope church. After his resignation, the church was without regular services until 1855, when Alfred M. Abel, then a candidate for Holy Orders from St. Luke's church, Philadelphia, acted as lay-reader from July until September of that year. During the summer, a very efficient day school was established and conducted by Mr. Abel. He was ably assisted by the ladies who visited Mount Hope mansion during that summer.

The Rev. Mr. Howe, of St. Luke's church, Philadelphia, visited Hope church June 21, 1855, and administered the sacrament of Holy Baptism to six candidates. He subsequently became bishop of the diocese of Central Pennsylvania.

A bell presented to Hope church in summer of 1855 by Clement B. Grubb, is still in use. The cross on the steeple was erected about the same time. It was also presented by him.

The Rev. Dr. Samuel Bowman, rector of St. James' church, Lancaster, Pa., officiated in Hope church Sunday, September 9, 1855. He was elevated to the Episcopate August 25, 1858, in Christ church, Philadelphia.

On the morning of Sunday, September 16, 1855, the Holy Communion was celebrated for the first time in Hope church, the Rev. Edward Purdon Wright, rector of old St. John's church, Pequea, Pa.,

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HOPE EPISCOPAL CHURCH, MOUNT HOPE, PA.

MOUNT HOPE FURNACE

being the celebrant. He preached, and administered the sacrament to four communicants. In the afternoon of the same day he preached at vespers and baptized two children.

In the summer of 1856, lay services were again conducted by Mr. Abel, from the 8th Sunday after Trinity, which occurred on July 13, until the 18th Sunday of the same season, September 21, 1856. The parish day school was re-opened and continued, as well as the Sunday school.

Trinity Sunday, June 7, 1857, Mr. Abel was admitted to the Diaconate, and was sent by Bishop Potter to Hope church, with instructions to break ground, if possible, for church services in Lebanon, Pa., ten miles to the north of Mount Hope. The first service according to the Book of Common Prayer, held in Lebanon, took place Sunday, November 8, 1857. Regular services were also begun at Colebrook Furnace, now known as "Old Colebrook," eight miles from Mount Hope, Sunday, November 15, 1857.

Beginning with the 2nd Sunday after Trinity, June 21, 1857, regular services were maintained at Hope church. The Sunday school and the parish day school were continued. During a part of the time two adult Bible classes, for men and women, were successfully taught.

During the summer and autumn of 1857, Mrs. Mary Shippen Parker erected a stone schoolhouse for the parish. This building is still standing, and is situated opposite the Mount Hope railroad station. It is no longer used for parochial purposes. A few years since it was converted into a gardener's cottage.

In the spring of the following year, Hope church met with a serious loss in the death of its founder and patron, Mrs. Harriet Amelia Buckley Grubb, who died in Philadelphia March 29, 1858. Her mantle fell on the shoulders of her daughters, Mrs. Mary S. Parker and Mrs. Sarah Ogilvie, who continued her interest in Hope church. Like their generous-hearted mother, this interest ceased only with their death.

From the beginning of November, 1858, services were held in Hope church on Sunday mornings only, the clergy of Hope parish being engaged in ministering to the neighboring missions at Lebanon and Colebrook Furnace.

The Apostolic Rite of Confirmation was administered for the first time in Hope church, the 7th Sunday after Trinity, — August 7, 1859, — by the Right Rev. Dr. Samuel Bowman. There was but one candidate.

By the year 1860 the church at Lebanon, Pa., had grown to such an extent, that the Rev. Mr. Abel found it expedient to establish a residence in that town. From this date the rectory was located in Lebanon. However, Mr. Abel continued in charge of Hope church, and maintained regular services in it, chiefly on the afternoons of Sundays and on the Saints' Days occurring during the week.

The Rev. Gustavus M. Mayer was assigned as curate to Mr. Abel in 1861. He officiated at the first Episcopal service conducted in Manheim, Pa. From 1861 until 1869 special efforts were made to maintain services in Hope church. There was some interruption in their frequency and regularity during the winter and spring months of 1867 and 1868. Each summer from 1861 to 1869 services were conducted for about two and one-half months by students from the Philadelphia Divinity school. The Rev. Otto H. Fryer was the curate during a part of this time.

In 1869, St. Paul's parish, Manheim, Pa., a daughter of Hope church, was organized by Brinton White, a great-grandson of Bishop William White.

The Rev. Aaron Bernstein, priest-in-charge of St. Paul's church, Manheim, officiated in Hope church from July 10, 1870, until he resigned the rectorship of the former parish February 1, 1871. He served in the capacity of an assistant, as the Rev. Mr. Abel still directed the spiritual affairs of Hope parish.

Without disparagement to any, it may be stated that the Rev. Mr. Bernstein was, undoubtedly, the most erudite priest that ever officiated in Hope parish church. He was born in Skalat, Galicia, in 1841, of Jewish parentage. He became a convert to Christianity in 1863. After leaving Hope church, he was sent as a missionary to Jerusalem; subsequently he labored in several large cities in Europe. He was a prolific writer; besides being the author of a number of books, he wrote many tracts, and in 1895 revised an edition of the Hebrew Bible.

He was succeeded by the Rev. William S. Heaton, who also served as Mr. Abel's assistant in Hope church. Mr. Abel presented his resignation to the vestry June 27, 1871. It was accepted, and Mr. Heaton was elected rector. He assumed control July 1, 1871, having under his care the joint charge of Hope church and St. Paul's parish, Manheim. Mr. Heaton presented his resignation to the vestry to take effect March 16, 1874.

He was succeeded by the Rev. Samuel Edwards, who entered upon his rectorate June 1, 1874, and continued in charge until August 31, 1875.

Hope church was without a priest until January 6, 1876, when the Rev. Edward Palmer Brown was inducted into office as rector. The church at Mount Hope was supported almost entirely by summer visitors; and owing to the absence of these from 1877 the work was very much retarded. Because of this, Mr. Brown resigned August 31, 1879.

The parish was without a rector until August, 1881, when the Rev. William B. Thorn assumed charge of Hope church. He remained about a year, when he resigned.

January 11, 1883, the Rev. John Graham began his rectorate, which lasted until the latter part of 1886.

October 27th, 1885, Clement Brooke Grubb and wife Mary Ann Brooke presented Hope church and churchyard to the diocese of Central Pennsylvania. It was given in honor of Harriet Amelia Buckley Grubb founder and patron of Hope church and mother of Clement Brooke Grubb. The deed was presented to the Right Rev. Dr. Mark A. DeWolfe Howe, Bishop of the Diocese and by him placed in the archives of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

The Rev. Thomas McClintock was instituted rector of Hope church January 1, 1887. Owing to ill health he was obliged to resign during the conventional year 1887 — 1888.

From this time Hope church was supplied by itinerant clergy until Sunday, March 10, 1889, when the Rev. Henry Clay Pastorious became the spiritual head of the parish.

July 1, 1893, a vestry was elected, which consisted of William Beatty, John Beatty, John Beatty, Jr., John Rowe, Michael Becker, Sr., and John Irwin.

After eight years and five months of faithful service, Mr. Pastorious resigned the charge of Hope church. He officiated for the last time Sunday July 25, 1897.

The parish remained vacant until December 2, 1897, when the Rev. Percy Robottom, rector of St. James' church, Lancaster, officiated during the Advent and Christmas seasons.

January 1, 1898, the Rev. Dr. William Francis Shero, then the headmaster of Yeates school, took charge of the services. This arrangement

continued until June, 1898. Thanksgiving Day, 1898, the Rev. Sydney Key Evans assumed charge of Hope church. He had officiated every Sunday since July, 1898, in connection with his work as curate of St. James' church, Lancaster. The main event in his rectorate was the remodelling of the church. July 15, 1902, he resigned to accept a curacy in St. Michael's church, New York city. He subsequently entered the navy as chaplain, in which capacity he is still serving, having recently been promoted to the rank of senior chaplain.

The Rev. E. N. Webber became rector of Hope church in April, 1904, and he remained until the end of 1905. January 14, 1906, he was succeeded by the Rev. John Coulson Skottowe. The large sandstone dwelling adjacent to the church, which at one time was the residence of Mrs. Mary Shippen Parker, great grand-daughter of the first Peter Grubb, was converted into a rectory. He resigned in April, 1912.

Mr. Skottowe's successor, the Rev. Charles C. Kelsey, was in charge of Hope church from May 1, 1912, until September 30 of the same year. He was the first man to be ordained priest in Hope church. That solemn event occurred September 18, 1912.

The Rev. Daniel Albert Blose, Ph. D., succeeded him in the rectorship and resigned May 15, 1915. He was followed by the Rev. Alun Arwel Hughes, who entered upon the cure June 1, 1915. His health failing, he resigned May 1, 1917.

The Rev. George O. Eskins assumed charge in June, 1917. An affection of the eyes made it necessary for him to retire from the active service of the ministry. His connection with Hope church ceased January 1, 1919. The vestry at this time consisted of Stanley MacDonald Smith, William Stuart Morris, William Howard Smith, Alfred Grubb and Miss Daisy E. B. Grubb.

On the Feast of the Circumcision, 1919, the Rev. William Miller Gamble was appointed by the bishop to the cure. He served until September, 1921.

The present rector of the parish is the Rev. Azael Coates. He entered upon his duties October 1, 1921.

As originally constructed, Hope church was a small, unpretentious edifice, the light and dark sandstone used in its construction having been quarried on the Mount Hope estate. In fact, all the twenty-five or thirty buildings on the plantation, including the famous old mansion erected in 1800, as well as the wall which partly surrounds the broad patrimonial acres, are of sandstone, of which there seems to be an inexhaustable supply on the estate. The original cost of Hope church scarcely exceeded two thousand dollars. It was enlarged and beautified during the summer of 1900 by the present patron of the living, Miss Daisy Elizabeth Brooke Grubb, who has spent many times the original cost upon it, making it not only an exquisitely beautiful rural church but a landmark in northern Lancaster county.

The "old church," built in 1848, may easily be distinguished from the addition by its ivy covered walls, the original structure being completely covered.

"See how the ivy climbs and expands
Over this humble heritage."

The ivy was planted by the sainted Bishop Bowman from a slip which he procured from the vine that rambles over historic Christ church, Oxford, England.

On Saint Luke's Day (October 18, 1900,) Hope church, Mount Hope, was formally re-opened; and the new portions of the building, consisting of chancel, vestry and porch, were solemnly set apart by the bishop

of the diocese, the Right Rev. Ethelbert Talbot, D. D., to the Glory and Service of Almighty God.

A marble tablet on the outer wall states that the chancel was erected as a memorial to the memory of "Clement Brooke Grubb and his wife Mary Brooke Grubb," by Miss Daisy Grubb, grand-daughter of the founder of Hope church.

The chancel, which is modelled after a thirteenth century English chapel, has a handsome timber oak roof. The side windows are lancet-shaped, with high, sloping, recessed sills, all of polished sandstone. The chancel window is magnificent, the subject being "The Ascension." The central panel depicts the Ascent of our Lord into heaven, the Blessed Virgin and St. John gazing after Him on bended knees, while the side panels portray the rest of the disciples, their eyes, too, being fixed on the Lord and Master as He recedes from view. The floor of the chancel is in rich tiling and mosaic. The clergy stalls and bishop's chair are of polished oak, made from special drawings. The altar rail, of brass, is in the form of the passion vine in bloom.

The "glory" of the chancel is the altar and reredos. The altar is of Caen stone, rich in carving, the mensa being of white marble. Three steps of colored marble, lead up to the altar. The reredos is also of Caen stone. It is Gothic, and consists of five panels, the central pinnacle being somewhat higher than the rest. A brass cross adorns the central panel, the other four being filled with emblems of the evangelists, in mosaic. A unique feature of the chancel is, that instead of the usual more or less ugly vestry door, the entrance to the vestry is by means of a finely cut stone arch, which is filled (to the spring of the arch) by a rich oak screen in three sections, the central section forming the door; the upper parts of all three sections being filled with stained glass. The altar, reredos and east window are gifts of Miss Grubb, in memory of her parents.

The communion service, of massive silver, was presented by Mrs. E. Jennie Grubb Smith, of Joanna Furnace, Pa., in memory of her husband, Col. L. Heber Smith. A large almsbasin, in brass, is the gift of the ten grandchildren of Clement Brooke and Mary Brooke Grubb; the bishop's chair was presented by Mrs. Harriet Grubb Irwin in memory of her husband, Stephen B. Irwin. The pulpit, of stone, handsomely carved, with a fine manuscript desk, was the gift of Charles Brooke Grubb, of Lancaster, Pa. The font, which is also of stone, surmounted with a richly wrought brass cover, was the gift of C. Ross Grubb, of Burlington, N. J., in memory of his brother, Adjutant Isaac Parker Grubb, who died in the battle of Petersburg. The eagle lecturn was brought from Florence, Italy, by a former worker in the Sunday school, Mrs. Sarah Grubb Ogilvie. The splendid pipe organ was the gift of Miss Daisy E. B. Grubb. The altar cross was also given by her. The candle sticks were given by Miss Helen B. Wickersham, of Washington, D. C., daughter of Louisa C. Wickersham, sister of Mrs. Clement B. Grubb. The vases and bookrest are also memorials, the latter being a gift of the children of the Sunday school. These ornaments were all blessed by the bishop at the time of his official visitation.

In 1902, Miss Daisy E. B. Grubb presented a semi-octagonal baptistry, with memorial windows, to Hope church. A rose window was placed over the main entrance. Both baptistry and rose window are memorials to her parents. At Easter, 1902, the Rev. Sydney Key Evans presented the church with a brass ewer, in memory of his mother. March 30, 1903, Bishop Talbot blessed the new baptistry containing a memorial window to the memory of Ethel Grubb Beall Smith, wife of Dr. George Tucker Smith, U. S. N.; and also the rose window.

The walls of Hope church are richly adorned with memorial tablets. One of these, to the memory of Clement B. and Mary Brooke Grubb, was erected by their daughters, Mrs. M. Lilly Grubb Beall and Miss Daisy Grubb. Another is a memorial to Henry Bates and Harriet Buckley Grubb. Henry Bates Grubb, of Burlington, N. J., presented one as a memorial to his parents, Edward Burd and Euphemia Parker Grubb. Another was presented by Mrs. Mary B. Welsh, of Paris, France, in memory of her mother, Mrs. Mary Shippen Grubb Parker. The fifth was presented "in loving memory of Sarah Elizabeth Ogilvie, daughter of Henry Bates Grubb, of Mount Hope."

Too much credit cannot be given to the present patron of the living, Miss Daisy Grubb, for her munificence in giving to Hope church its present size, form and perfection, and converting a comparatively humble edifice into an enlarged and aesthetic structure widely known for its beauty and architectural attractions.

A priest, who at one time faithfully ministered at her altar, has written of Hope church:

"It is difficult for one who knew the quaint old church, with its white walls and flat white ceiling, there being no chancel or vestry proper, at all to realize, as he stands in the nave of the church to-day, that he is within the same old walls. And as his mind runs back to the day when Hope church was the only Episcopal church within a radius of twenty-five miles (outside of Lancaster), as he remembers that the flourishing parishes of St. Luke's, Lebanon, and St. Paul's, Manheim, are both daughters of Hope church, he feels proud to think that the old mother is once more raising her head. He prays too, that as the years roll on, under the bessing of God, she still may prove a potent though humble influence in the service of her Master."

Bishop Darlington consecrated a new addition to the churchyard in 1915. This land was also a gift from the present patron of the living. At a meeting of the Archdeaconry of Harrisburg held in Hope church October 31, 1922, a magnificent sassafras tree, more than one hundred feet high, growing on the estate near the old mansion, was dedicated in honor of the Right Rev. Dr. James Henry Darlington, bishop of the diocese.

Hope church claims the distinction of being the mother of churches. The flourishing parishes of St. Paul's, Manheim; St. Luke's, Lebanon; and the chapel at old Colebrook Furnace, are the offsprings of the venerable mother parish and owe their existence to the missionary zeal of her clergy.

Alfred Bates Grubb, a member of the first vestry, died February 2, 1885, and was buried in the adjoining churchyard. His sister, Sarah Elizabeth Grubb, married John George Ogilvie. She died November 27, 1884, and was laid to rest in the graveyard of Hope church. She bequeather a legacy of $5000.00 to Hope church, which was paid to the parish in 1892, after the death of her daughter, Elizabeth Gibson Norris, wife of Dr. Herbert Norris. The vestry transferred its interest in the bequest to the care of the incorporated trustees of the diocese.

It may be of interest to refer in some detail to the history of the family that has supported Hope Episcopal church from its inception; and it may be well also to recount the part taken by members of that family in the development of an industry that now ranks second to none in the United States.

The name of Grubb appears frequently on the register of the parish church in Stoke Climsland, County of Cornwall, England. In 1663, we find one Henry Grubb residing there. Evidently he embraced the faith of the Friends or Quakers (a name applied in derision) for he was

sued by the Rev. William Pike, priest of that parish, and cast into Tremation Castle, where he remained a prisoner for several years.

In 1679, John Grubb, progenitor of the family that bears the name to-day, took up large tracts of land in what is now Chester county, Pa. From circumstantial evidence, it is believed that this John was a son of Henry, of Stoke Climsland, England. He does not appear to have been a Friend. In all probability, he was an Episcopalian. He married Frances Vane. Previous to his settling in Chester he resided in New Jersey, where he evidently signed the "Conditions and Concessions" law of that state. We next find him settled in Brandywine Hundred, New Castle county, Del. On September 19th, 1682, a survey of six hundred acres was made for him,in conjunction with two natives of Holland, Isaac Savoy and David Hendricks.

This land was on the branches of Naaman's creek, north of the "King's road." Cope, the historian, says: "John Grubb's residence was close by the river at what is now Grubb's Landing, and some have inferred from the latter name that it was the place where he landed on his first arrival in this country. It is not likely that there was any landing there in his life time, and it has not been observed by what title he held land at that point. In that day settlers frequently occupied lands a considerable time before receiving titles thereto."

John Grubb was commissioned a Justice of the Peace May 2nd, 1693. He was made a member of the Provincial legislature of Pennsylvania in 1694, and again in 1698. He was an extensive owner of land in Pennsylvania and Delaware. He died in March, 1708, aged 56 years, and was buried in the old Swedes' graveyard at Wilmington, Del. He was the father of nine children. Of these Samuel and his brother Peter were interested in the manufacture of iron in what is now Lebanon county, Pa.

Peter Grubb the first, brother of Samuel and son of John and Frances Vane Grubb, was doubtless quite young at his father's death. Considerable interest attaches to his personal history on account of his having been a pioneer in the manufacture of iron and the founder of a plant that has since become immensely valuable. He was doubtless born at Marcus Hook, Pa., and is supposed to have removed, with his mother, to Bradford township, Pa. When old enough, he learned the trade of mason, probably with his brother Samuel. He first appeared as a single freeman on the assessment lists of Kennett township in 1726. Peter Grubb was admitted into membership with the Friends 11 mo. 3rd, 1731, and on the same date made known his intention of marrying Martha Wall. Owing to a disease then prevalent and with which he became afflicted, the marriage was not consummated until 2 mo. 12th, 1732, at Caln meeting. Peter Grubb was assessed in East Caln township in 1735. After that, his name does not appear on the county assessment lists.

It is claimed that Peter Grubb was the first to discover the vast deposits of iron ore at Cornwall in Lebanon county, Pa. In an effort to present things in their true historical light, we must, in all fairness, state that there seems to be no evidence of who first discovered the presence of the ore. Peter Grubb was the first to appreciate its value. The Indians knew of the strange earth to be found there; and, when the first white settlers gave them iron, the aboriginees quickly discovered what to them seemed miraculous. The mysterious dirt would cling to their hatchets, and steel beads would hold fast to the ore. The savages regarded this magnetic property with awe and concealed it from the whites. On the 8th of May, 1732, John, Thomas and Richard Penn, for the sum of five hundred pounds, money of Pennsylvania, granted a

warrant of 5000 acres, in which the yet virgin hills were included, to Joseph Turner, who afterwards assigned it to William Allen. William Allen by agreement dated April 5th 1734, sold 300 of the 5000 acres of land called for in the warrant, to Peter Grubb for the sum of one hundred and thirty-five pounds. This tract of land was surveyed April 8th, 1734. On November 28th and 29th, 1737, William Allen by deeds of lease and release conveyed the said tract of 300 acres to Peter Grubb his heirs and assigns in fee, who procured a patent for it from the Proprietaries November 30th, 1737. Since this grant did not entirely embrace the ore hills, Peter Grubb was granted a warrant by the Proprietaries of Pennsylvania December 2nd, 1737, for two tracts of land (142½ acres) contiguous to the 300 acre tract, thus making the whole tract contain 442½ acres of land. On November 2, 1734, he had taken out a warrant for a tract of land adjoining the above described tracts on the west and north, containing 195 acres. This made him owner of the famous Cornwall ore hills, hills that contained almost pure magnetic iron ore.

We venture to assert that the purchase of these lands, foremost among the natural resources of Pennsylvania, was the best bargain Peter Grubb made; and it is safe to believe that William Allen, who did not like the barren hilly look of the property, was not aware that a princely revenue lay beneath that sterile soil. Peter Grubb, his curiosity moved by various rumors, dug up some of the ore and learned from an expert in Philadelphia that his ground was half iron.

We are unable to state, with certainty, the exact time when he embarked in the manufacture of iron in Lancaster county. Hazard intimates that he commenced operations as early as 1728, but we can find no proof of this. A tradition in his family says that he built a furnace in 1735, about one mile from the site of Cornwall Furnace, and cinders were pointed out to the late H. C. Grittinger of the Lebanon County Historical Society about twenty years ago. This would seem to sustain the tradition. But this supposed furnace was undoubtedly a bloomery and may be regarded as Peter Grubb's first iron enterprise. That this furnace, or bloomery, was an experimental affair, is evident from the fact that it was located on the bank of a small spring or run that was entirely too insignificant to furnish water power to run the bellows, which in all probability was worked by hand. In 1739, he leased the Cornwall ore lands to Samuel Grubb and Joseph Taylor. "Ye leace" dated September 22nd, 1739, was made by Peter Grubb of Lancaster county, ironmaster, to Samuel Grubb of East Bradford, Chester county, mason, and Joseph Taylor of Kennett township, wheelwright and blacksmith, on 300 acres in Lebanon township for mining all metals and minerals except iron. They were to employ five men after two years, and more if they pleased. The product was to be divided into thirty-two parts, of which the Grubbs were to have fifteen each and Taylor two. Joseph Taylor died August 2nd, 1740.

The earliest recorded evidence of Peter Grubb's connection with iron making in Lancaster county (now Lebanon) is believed to be contained in this lease. It is also stated in the old document that Peter Grubb "intends to build an iron furnace" on lands adjacent to that leased to Samuel Grubb and Joseph Taylor. That this furnace was undoubtedly Cornwall, planned in 1739 and the first blast made in 1742, and named in memory of the county in England from whence came Peter Grubb's ancestors. It is one of the oldest furnaces in the country and was in operation until a few years ago. It is supposed that Hopewell Forge was built about the same time.

Peter Grubb was not only fortunate in his discovery of this iron ore deposit but he also found in close proximity an abundance of limestone

and a never failing stream of water, which afforded power to blow a furnace at the edge of the ore deposit. The capacity of Cornwall furnace when erected was about five or six tons a week.

The success of the enterprise being assured, a company was formed to carry on the iron works. A lease was executed June 18th, 1745, between "Peter Grubb of the County of Chester, yeoman, of the one part; and John Crosby, Esq., Caleb Pearce, Peter Dicks, Jacob Carter, John Pennell, John Crosby, Jr., George Churchman, Samuel Grubb, Daniel Walker of Chester county, Peter Worrall of Lancaster county, and Ebenezer Curry and John Wallace of Philadelphia, partners and company of the iron works called Cornwall Furnace and Hopewell Forge, of the other part."

In this indenture, still in the possession of the Grubb family, it is stated that Peter Grubb leased 637 acres in Lebanon township whereon the furnace was erected and 218 acres of the two other tracts in Warwick township whereon the forge was erected, the whole to a company enumerated in the foregoing paragraph for twenty years, at an annual rental of 250 pounds. The first payment was to be made June 18th, 1746. It was agreed that Peter Grubb should have the use of the soil of part of one of the tracts whereon the furnace was erected, allowing the company to cut and "cole" timber (converting it into charcoal) and dig and search for iron ore. Peter reserved the right to dig and search for other minerals and to use the stream above the furnace bellows if he should have occasion to erect works for smelting any other ores. Four or more persons within two months, were to appraise the furnace, forge, wheels, bellows, "colehouses" (charcoal-houses), etc., that they might be delivered up in as good condition at the end of the lease, either party to pay as it might be better or worse, though Peter Grubb should not pay for other furnaces and forges which they might erect for their own advantage.

In Israel Acrelius's History of New Sweden, written about 1756, appears the following: "Cornwall or Grubb's iron works are in Lancaster county. The mine is rich and abundant, forty feet deep, commencing two feet under the earth's surface. The ore is somewhat mixed with sulphur and copper. Peter Grubb was its discoverer. Here there is a furnace which makes twenty-four tons of iron a week and keeps six forges regularly at work — two of his own, two beloning to Germans in the neighborhood, and two in Maryland. The pig iron is carried to the Susquehanna river, thence to Maryland, and finally to England. The bar iron is sold mostly in the country and in the interior towns, the remainder in Philadelphia. It belongs to the heirs of the Grubb estate, but is now rented to Gurrit and Co."

Peter Grubb's first wife, who was Martha Bates Wall, widow of James Wall and daughter of Jeremiah and Mary Bates, died in 1740. In the records of Concord Monthly meeting we find that Peter Grubb of Lancaster county and Hannah Marshall of Concord, were married 12 mo. 10th, 1741-1742, at Concord meeting. Hannah was the widow of Thomas Marshall and daughter of Benjamin and Ann Mendenhall of Concord. She was born 6 mo. 11th, 1696. It is supposed that Peter Grubb moved to Wilmington, Del. before 1747. Certain real estate transactions on record seem to indicate that he continued to reside in that place until his death, which occurred in 1754.

Peter Grubb dying intestate, his property was divided between his two sons, Curtis and Peter Grubb, the former receiving two-thirds and the latter one-third. After the Revolution, Curtis assigned to his son, Peter, one-sixth of his interest; and this share passing into the hands of Robert Coleman, laid the foundations of family wealth which the Lebanon and Paris Colemans and the Aldens enjoy.

The history of the Cornwall iron hills is fraught with thrilling interest and filled with curious chapters. Many noted personages move through the story. There is the glamour of dazzling riches; the conflict of blood relatives where financial interests are at stake; the loss of untold wealth because some old worthy, long since gathered unto his fathers, made a mistake of one word in the drawing up of a deed; of plots of inheritance and descent, of success and failure, love, estrangement and poverty. It all came about in this manner:

When Peter Grubb the third, son of Curtis and grandson of Peter the first, and his wife Mary, to satisfy an obligation, sold May 9th, 1786, their one-sixth interest in the Cornwall iron ore hills to Robert Coleman, his heirs and assigns forever, they inserted in the deed this provision: "Saving and excepting unto the said Peter Grubb, Jr., his heirs, and assigns, the right, liberty and privilege, at all time hereafter, of entering upon the premises and of digging, raising and hauling away his sufficient quantity of iron ore for the supply of any furnace at the election of Peter Grubb, Jr., his heirs and assigns." This right was subsequently sold to George Ege, through whom it passed to the proprietors of the Robesonia Iron Company by whom the right is held and exercised to-day.

In the deed involving this grant, the grantor, over his signature, made the declaration that the provisions shall hold good "as long as water runs and grass grows." Out of this, in later years, grew a lawsuit which was only recently decided. The privilege to use ore for one furnace was so indefinite that, as the decades slipped by, the "oven furnace" grew from a diminutive charcoal affair to the great structure owned by Ferguson, White & Co., and which is now the basis of the Robesonia Iron Company. The owners of the hills disputed the right to take more than ore enough to supply the original furnace. After long litigation, the courts decided that the privilege was limited only by the capacity of a furnace. To-day the clause holds good, and no matter how great the capacity of the modern furnace may become the one designated by the heirs of Peter Grubb, the third, must be supplied free of cost with all the ore it can consume. The Robesonia Iron Company, which has a modern furnace plant at Robesonia, Berks county, Pa., is now getting its ore under this ancient and curiously worded document.

In the writing of a deed for a certain other sixth interest in the ore hills, it had evidently been the intention of the grantor to have incorporated a clause similar to the one now enjoyed by the Robesonia company, but some one, no one knows who, inserted the innocent adjective "charcoal." In those days all furnaces were operated by charcoal, but to-day its use makes the operation of a furnace prohibitively expensive. Mount Hope Furnace, when it used charcoal, enjoyed this free ore privilege, but to-day the plant is nothing but a ruin, and millions of dollars were lost because of the word "charcoal" in the deed of a century ago.

The Cornwall ore mine riches figured in the courts for many years, and during the trial of the celebrated case of R. W. and W. Coleman against R. and G. D. Coleman, wherein it was charged by the plaintiffs that the defendants had carried away more ore than they were entitled to, the public was informed, for the first time, of the tremendous volume of ore which had already been mined at low cost. Then it was disclosed that the ore was so rich that a little more than two tons of it yielded a ton of iron.

On October 22nd, 1784, Jacob Graybill conveyed to Peter Grubb the second, son of Peter the great pioneer discoverer of the Cornwall iron hills and builder of the Cornwall iron furnace, a tract of land contain-

ing 212½ acres, situated in Rapho and Penn townships, Lancaster county, Pa. Upon this he built a charcoal furnace in 1784-1785, which he called Mount Hope. The furnace stands to the east of the famous mansion built in 1800, by his son Henry Bates Grubb. It is located at the foot of a picturesque ravine on the banks of the Chickasalunga (Big Chikis creek.) It is set in the foothills of the South mountain, about four or five miles east of Cornwall Furnace. After being operated continuously and successfully as a charcoal furnace by the Grubb family for a round century, it went out of blast in 1885.

The present owner of the Mount Hope Furnace and estate, which comprises more than three thousand acres of land, is Miss Daisy Elizabeth Brooke Grubb, a lineal descendant of Henry Grubb of Cornwall, England. She traces her descent as follows:

1.— Henry Grubb resided in Stoke Climsland, Cornwall, England in 1663.

2.— John Grubb, son of Henry of Stoke Climsland, settled at Upland, Chester county, Pa., before 1679. He married Frances Vane. He died in the winter of 1707-1708.

3.— Peter Grubb, the first, son of John and Frances Vane Grubb, married Martha Bates Wall 2 mo. 10th, 1732. She died in 1740. He married the second time Hannah Mendenhall Marshall 12 mo. 10th, 1741-1742. Peter Grubb died in 1754.

4.— Peter Grubb the second, son of Peter and Martha Bates Grubb, is said to have been born at Cornwall, Pa., September 8th, 1740. He died at Hopewell Forge, in Warwick township, Pa., January 17th, 1786. He was married November 28th, 1771, at "Tinian" the seat of James Burd, Esq., in Lancaster county, Pa., to Mary Shippen Burd, who was born at Shippensburg, January 13th, 1753, and died, at Hopewell Forge, February 23rd, 1774, at the early age of twenty-one. She was a daughter of James and Sarah Shippen Burd. Peter Grubb built Mount Hope charcoal furnace. He was colonel of the Eighth Battalion in the War of the Revolution.

5.— Henry Bates Grubb, son of Peter the second and Mary Shippen Burd Grubb, was born at Hopewell Forge, February 6th, 1774, seventeen days before the death of his young mother, and died at Mount Hope Furnace, March 9th, 1823. He was married at Pine Grove, Pa., June 18th, 1805, to Ann Carson, daughter of John Carson, ironmaster of Dauphin county, Pa. She died October 19th, 1806, in her 26th year, leaving one child, Henry Carson Grubb. Henry Bates Grubb was married the second time December 1st, 1808, to Harriet Amelia Buckley, daughter of Daniel and Sarah Brooke Buckley, of Competence Farm Pequea, Lancaster county, Pa. She will long be remembered for her beneficence in founding Hope Episcopal church at Mount Hope, Pa. To this union were born seven children, of which the sceond was

6.— Clement Brooke Grubb, born January 9th, 1815. He died October 31st, 1889. He was married February 27th, 1841 to Mary Ann Brooke, daughter of Charles Brooke, ironmaster. The fruit of this union were:

7.— Harriet Brooke Grubb born October 31st, 1842. She was married to Stephen B. Irwin of Philadelphia, April 8th, 1863. She died March 22nd, 1906.

8.— Charles Brooke Grubb was born October 6th, 1844, in Lancaster, Pa. He was graduated from Princeton college. He was a partner of his father in the iron business, succeeding on the latter's death to the different furnaces and his father's interest in the Cornwall ore banks and the Conestoga ore bank. He died unmarried November 12th, 1911, and was buried in Woodward Hill cemetery, Lancaster, Pa.

9.— Mary Lilly Brooke Grubb was born May 22, 1846. She was married April 3rd, 1872, to Joseph Bond Beall of New York. She died October 14th, 1916.

10.—Ella Jane Grubb was born October 18th, 1848. She was married to Col L. Heber Smith June 17th, 1868. He owned and operated an iron furnace at Joanna, Pa. She died February 22nd, 1920.

11.—Daisy Elizabeth Brooke Grubb present owner of the Mount Hope estate and patron of Hope Episcopal church, Mount Hope, Pa.

Minutes of December Meeting

Lancaster, Pa., December 1, 1922.

The stated meeting of the Lancaster County Historical Society was held at the usual hour 7:30 in the auditorium in the A. Herr Smith Memorial Library Building. The reading of the Minutes and the Treasurer's Report was omitted. The Librarian's Report showed the following gifts and exchanges:

Pamphlets:—Annals of Iowa; Western Reserve Historical Society Annual Reports; Western Pennsylvania Historical Magazine.

Special Donations:—Collection of Hymns of the Lutheran Church First Edition, Printed in Germantown, 1786. From Mr. Christian E. Metzler, Boston, Mass. Contains an account of the family of Mr. Metzler which belonged to Lancaster County; "The Pilgrim Spirit" also a gift from Mr. Metzler, Reel for a spinning wheel used on the Jeames Brice Clark farm in Donegal Township over a hundred years ago, from Miss Virginia Clark.

There were six new applications for membership whose elections according to the By-Laws was deferred for one month until the next regular meeting of the Society. Dr. Albert L. Roland, State Department of Education Professor C. L. Martin, Boys' High School, and Miss Clara Gompf, 338 East Chestnut Street, were elected to membership.

At this time it was decided to proceed with the reading of the Historical papers of which there were two and defer the rest of the business matters until after they were presented. Both were prepared and read by Mr. William F. Worner. The first, Washington's First Visit to Lancaster; The second, Mt. Hope Church, Mt. Hope, founded and maintained by the Grubb Family. Interesting discussions of both papers followed.

The report of the Committee of three which was to consider the advisability of increasing the annual dues to two dollars and dispense with the initiation fee reported favorably to the advisability of this proceeding and D. F. Magee, Esq. was appointed to draw up a resolution to amend the By-laws to this effect—action to be taken at the next regular meeting.

The Society then proceeded to the nomination of officers which resulted:

President—H. Frank Eshleman, Esq.
First Vice-President—Hon. Charles I. Landis.
Second Vice-President—Professor H. H. Beck.
Recording Secretary—Adaline B. Spindler.
Assistant Secretary—John L. Summy.
Corresponding Secretary—William F. Worner.
Treasurer—A. K. Hostetter.
Librarian—
Executive Committee—

George F. K. Erisman,	Mrs. A. K. Hostetter,
I. C. Arnold, Esq.	Mrs. Sarah B. Carpenter,
D. F. Magee, Esq.,	John D. Landis,
D. B. Landis,	L. B. Herr,
Miss Daisy E. B. Grubb,	M. G. Weaver.

A motion to increase the price of back numbers of the Society's publications to 50 cents to others than members was passed unanimously. It was announced that a committee will be appointed at an early date to consult with the County Commissioners, with a view to increase the appropriation to the Society.

Two bills were presented for payment one for $15 which has previously been approved and one for $6.

The Society adjourned upon motion at the usual time.

ADALINE B. SPINDLER, *Secretary*.

EXCHANGE
APR 10 192

PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

Lancaster County Historical Society

FRIDAY, JANUARY 5, 1923

"History herself, as seen in her own workshop."

SOME UNKNOWN EARLY PIONEER NOTABLES OF LANCASTER COUNTY

By Eleanor J. Fulton

VOL. XXVII. NO. 1.

PRICE FIFTY CENTS PER COPY

(Note: The names of the Officers Elected for the Ensuing Year Appear on page 13.)

LANCASTER, PA.
1923

Historical Papers and Addresses

OF THE

LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

VOLUME XXVII

LANCASTER, PA.
1923

INDEX TO VOLUME XXVII

TITLE AND AUTHOR

Page

Some Unknown Early Pioneer Notables of Lancaster County. By Eleanor J. Fulton 3
Minutes of the January Meeting 13
Secretary's Annual Report 14
Treasurer's Annual Report 14
Librarian's Annual Report 15
Necrology 16
Early Lancaster County History in the Provincial Records and Archives. Read by Benj. B. Lippold 19
Minutes of the February Meeting 36
A Running Story of Lancaster County From Hazard's Register (1613 to 1835). By H. Frank Eshleman, Esq. 39
Minutes of the March Meeting 71
The Peach Bottom Railway Company. By D. F. Magee, Esq. 75
Minutes of the April Meeting 85
Report of the Committee on Indoor Social. George F. K. Erisman, Chairman 87
Extracts From Moravian Diaries at Bethlehem Relating to Lancaster County. Hon. Charles I. Landis 91
Extracts From Letters Written During Revolutionary War Relating to Lancaster 96
Revolutionary War Pensioners Living in Lancaster County in 1840. By Charles E. Kemper 98
Notes on the Revolutionary War Pensioners in Lancaster County in 1840. By H. Frank Eshleman, Esq. 99
Notes and Queries—Additional Eicholtz Paintings. By O. D. Brandenburg 102
Justice Edward Smout 102
A Benjamin Franklin Letter. By William Frederic Worner 103
Minutes of the May Meeting 104
Federal Revenues of Lancaster County, Pa., From about 1850 to Date. By C. H. Martin 107
Remarks on Andrew Ream, Revolutionary Pensioner. By Pierce Lesher.. 117
Minutes of the June Meeting 118
The Old Wooden Covered Bridges of the Octoraro. By D. F. Magee, Esq. 121
Jerome Bonaparte in Lancaster. By William Frederic Worner 127
Minutes of the September Meeting 129
The Survivors' Club. By Albert K. Hostetter 133
Rival Ferries Over the Susquehanna in 1787—Wright's and Anderson's. By George R. Prowell, Esq. 143
Minutes of the October Meeting 145
Historical Sketch of Rural Field Sports in Lancaster County. By Herbert H. Beck 149
Joseph Bonaparte, Ex-King of Spain in Lancaster. By William Worner 161
Minutes of November Meeting 164
William Henry Harrison in Lancaster 167
Visit of Zachary Taylor to Lancaster 171
David Crockett in Lancaster 176
Gen. Sam Houston in Lancaster 178
Four Papers by William Frederic Worner.
Minutes of December Meeting 180
Mortuary Notices 182

Year after year, for eight terms, he was re-elected to the House until 1739, when there was an almost complete change in the personnel John Wright alone retaining his seat. (Do., pp. 183, 195, 219, 246, 285, 300, 319 and 352).

On August 1st, 1731, Andrew Galbreath and the other members from Lancaster County were added to the Committee for auditing and settling the accounts of the Loan Office and other public accounts. (Do., p. 175).

On January 17th, 1734, he was appointed on a committee to carry a bill to the Governor for confirming the repeal of certain laws within the Province. (Do., p. 206).

On Octobr 15th, the day after the opening session of the Assembly of the Governor for confirming the repeal of certain laws within the Province. (Do., p. 206).

On October 15th, the day after the opening session of the Assembly of 1734, the address of the Governor was again read, paragraph by paragraph, and debated, and a committee including Andrew Galbreath was ordered to answer the same. (3 V., p. 220).

Again on October 18th, he was appointed on a committee to wait upon the Governor, and present to him his speech engrossed, in the name and behalf of the House. (Do., p. 223).

March 25th, 1735 sees him on a committee to fix the price of ferriage over the Susquehanna. (Do., p. 232), and on September 19th, it is recorded that he received one pound for examining the Susquehanna ferries. (Do., p. 245 and Lanc. Co. Chron.).

On January 13th, 1736, he is again on a committee to investigate the ferries (do., p. 248), and on the 20th of the month, he is appointed to help regulate them. (Do., p. 251).

In September 1736, Andrew Galbreath is one of four to sign a report to the Council concerning the disturbances on the west side of the Susquehanna. (4 C. R., pp. 63-69).

In the minutes of the Provincial Council of January 25th, 1737, we read the following: "The President representing to the Board the Necessity of making an Addition to the Commission of the Peace of the County of Lancaster, some of those named in the last one being dead, others removed, and several parts of the County being entirely unprovided, a new Commission is ordered to be issued, forthwith, and the following Persons are thought proper to be assigned Justices, to wit John Wright, Tobias Hendricks, Samuel Blunston, Thomas Edwards, Samuel Jones, Andrew Galbreath, Edward Smout, Derick Updegraaf, Mark Evans, John Caldwell, James Whitehill and Emanuel Carpenter. (4 C. R., p. 152).

On November 22nd, 1738 and then again on April 4th, 1741, he was recommissioned Justice of the Peace. (4 C. R., pp. 313, 483).

We see from the dates of these commissions that the length of the term of a Justice at that time varied considerably.

Eight terms as an Assemblyman, and three terms as a Justice of the Peace establishes Andrew Galbreath as quite a notable personage.

JOHN MUSGRAVE

John Musgrave, the subject of this sketch, was a resident of the township of Strasburg, according to the Pennsylvania Gazette of May 27th, 1736.

Some of the honor and responsibility of surveying and laying off the upper part of Chester County and forming the new county of Lancaster was given to him when he was appointed on the commission ordered for that purpose. (3 C., p. 345).

On May 2nd, we see his name subscribed to the report of this commission to the Assembly. (3 C. R., p. 356).

In 1730 he was elected to the Pennsylvania Assembly, defeating either James Mitchell or Thomas Read. (3 V., p. 124).

The citizens along the Conestoga Creek having complained of Atkinson's mill dam, according to the minutes of January 7th, 1731, John Musgrave was ordered to view the same. (Do., p. 129).

On January 25th, of the same year, he was appointed on a committee of five, of which John Wright was chairman, to bring in a bill on certain resolutions preventing commissioners from encroaching on the Judiciary. It happened that on the preceding day, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole in order more fully to consider the representation of Magistrates of the city and County of Philadelphia. The minutes of the 25th, tell us that the committee after consideration agree on the following resolutions:

(1) That commissioners and treasurers of the several counties shall lay their accounts annually before the Justices of the Peace and Grand Jury of their respective counties.

(2) That one assessor shall be annually chosen out of the next two adjacent townships in each county to be elected by inhabitants of each township alternately and one out of each ward of the city of Philadelphia.

(3) The County Treasurer shall be annually chosen in the same manner, at the same time commissioners are, and that no commissioner shall serve over three years successively. (3 V., p. 140).

On August 6th, we see that he is on a committee to report to the Governor that the Assembly does not know of any more powerful law they can pass as to the selling of rum. (Do., p. 157).

In the Autumn, he was re-elected to the Assembly. (3 V., p. 166).

On November 27th, John Musgrave was on a committee to take a bill for reviving and continuing the Courts of Judicature to the Governor for his signature. (Do., p. 170).

In the minutes of January 11th, 1732, we read: "A motion was made that a bill be brought in to inflict the pain of death on such persons as shall be legally convicted of horse-stealing and shop lifting in regard to the great and enormous frequency of those offenses." After some debate it was resolved in the affirmative, and a committee of three, of which John Musgrave was one, was appointed to bring in a bill for that purpose. (Do., p. 171).

On January 15th, "the House resumed consideration of the bill for the amendment of the law punishing Grand and Petit larceny; and after debate it was committed to Kearsley Allen, and Musgrave." (Do., p. 172).

On the same day, he was put on a committee to take a bill to the Governor repealing Hemp bounty. (Do., p. 172).

On August 1st, 1732, the Assembly ordered the Lancaster County members, consisting of John Kyle, Andrew Galbreath, John Musgrave and Thomas Edwards, to be joined to the committee for auditing and settling the accounts of the Loan Office and other public accounts. (Do., p. 175).

After serving these two terms in the State Legislature, nothing more is known of him, and he probably retired to private life.

JOSHUA LOW

Joshua Low is the second coroner for Lancaster County, being elected and appointed on the 4th of October, 1729, Andrew Galbreath the first coroner being appointed and commissioned without being elected, at the time of the erection of Lancaster County. Low, at this election, defeats John Mitchell, as he also does at the next election, October 3rd, 1730. (3 C. R. pp. 370, 359 and 387).

Perhaps one of the most dramatic happenings during his tenure of office is described in his return of the inquest on three Delaware Indians murdered by a squaw in Dorsey township, Lancaster County. This report is dated August 28, 1730, and is as follows:

"THIS INQUISITION, Indented and Taken in ye Township of Dorsey in ye County aforsaid in ye Province of Pensilvania Before Joshua Low,

Coroner for our Sovereign Lord ye King, and for ye said County on ye View of ye Bodys of Three Indians, two men and One Woman, there in a Certain Run lying dead by ye Oaths of John Postlewait, Jonas Davenport, Patrick Campble, John Williams, Rice Price, John MakCurry, John Galbreth, David Campbell, John Taylor, William Hays, Patrick Hays, Christopher Vanlaer, John Carr, Thomas Hill, William White and Alexander E. Hutchison, good and lawfull men of ye said County, who being Charged on their Said qualification to Enquire how ye said Indians came to their End, do say that according to several Circumstances their being no Evidence the Said Indians were felloniously killed and murdered, their appearing in Every One of their heads, One mortall wound (To Viz.) in ye Woman One Mortall wound in ye left Side of her head like a Cut with a Small Ax or Tom Hock, and One of ye men a Cut or great bruise in ye left Side of ye head on his Temple, and ye Other man a bruise in ye Schull in ye forepart of his head, and a large cut in ye left Side of his head near ye Eye, and they were wrapped up in their Shrouds or Blanketts, and buried in ye Said Run and covered with some logs, Earth and Stones, and by ye Bodys Being So much putrified and Decayed we Suppose ye may have been murdered as aforesaid ye Space of three months, But who ye were or of what Nation they were this Inquisition finds not, nor Can we find any Reason or Grounds to Charge any Christians or White people with ye said murder, nor can we find any to affix ye Said murder, on in Testimony wherof ye said Coroner as well as ye said Jury have hereunto Set their hands and Sealls this Twenty-Eight day of August in ye fourth year of ye Reign of our Sovereign Lord George ye Second King Over Great Britain, and, in ye year of Our Lord Christ One Thousand Seven Hundred and Thirty."

Then follow the signatures of those persons whose names have been given, and the conclusion follows:

We Ye Chief of ye Conosstouges and Conoys Indians, having been along with the Christians or White people, Do say we are of ye Same mind as above Said and Well are Satisfied with what is Done By ye Christians, on this account As Witness our hands ye 29th of August, Annoqe Dominy, 1730.

CAPT. CIVILITY — his mark. TAYSHAH — his mark. OLLOWAY — his X mark. POWAY BAYTO — his X mark. Vera Est Copia.

JOSHUA LOW, Coroner.

Then follows a communication from Joshua Low to the Governor, as follows:

Sir:— 5th Sept., 1730

The day afftar the Date of my Last To the Governor, I heard a fresh Reportt of the Indians being found Dead, on which I went up toward the head of Swattarro Creek where I had a full account of the afare, tho' they wear 5 and 6 miles from whear ye Indians Tould us, I therefore Came Doune and gott sevarell Indians and Christians along and went to the place and Thear found The bodeys of three Indians, one young woman as apered by her hand, one of which was whole, and men as planely apeared were found a sadle, a pistell, a knife, some beads and shells, with some othar small Things, by all which the Indians said they wear Delawares, wee also had actt that Thear was none wanting of ye five Nations, howevar I and some othars was very Desirous To Discover who they wear and from whence They Came, and who had Done ye murdar, I heard thear was 3 Tuskarorows wanting, so I went up to Pechston To Enquire whear I had the opartunety To hear by Patrick Boyd who was Coming Doune from Opessa Toune, That an ould Delawar man Caled Oppenella, belonging to Augaluta a toune near Opessa, and his Squaws and his sone a young man and his Daughter, a girle about 14 years ould, Came Doune with a Large bundell of fine ffurr, and some time afftar ye Squaw Came home and tould a man that she had a mind for that he might marey her, for she had Dis-

patched her ould husband, and to prove it shewed him her husband's arme belts and a large neck belt of wampum, Pettar Basalion and Pettar Sherffe being present when Boyd gave me the above account; Pettar Shearfe said that about ye midle of May Last thear Came to his house the above named Indian his Squaw and Children, with said furr and sadle, but no horse, they went ovar the Rivar and the 3rd Day afftar the Squaw Came back with The same bundell of ffur and Pettar asked whear her husband was she answered he was gone but he Charged her that she had killed him, which she very fantly denyed, so he bott the furr from her, and she Returned towards home, so that we are now all satisfyed that the ould man, his sone and daughtar was murdred by his squaw, thou may see by the Copy of the Inquisition what Care was Taken, the Indians genarely Expressed very great satisfaction with what was Done, and wear willing and forward to joyne in signeing with us a plan, it was carefully Interpretted to them, I would have sent To ouar Governor but have had an actt that he is gone to New Yorke and will not Returne in Less than 3 weeks so I thought it my Duty To acquaint Thee how far I have acted, which I hope will be Content. I am Thy Reall wellwishar and Redy To Serve my Countarcy in aney Thing in my powar.

Lond, 5 7 mo, 1730. JOSHUA LOWE

P. S. — If I hear aney more shall acquaint thee of it, but P. Basalion hath proimsed to Come and give thee a full account, he hath been very servisable in This affare. Thear just now Came an Indian to see the pistell, yt wee found and imediatly sd it was Opanella's pistell, all wch Confermeth me in my sd opinion.

Direction — "To James Logan, Esq. In Philadelphia, These present." (1 Pa. Archives, pp. 267 - 269).

The minutes of the Assembly of August 12th, 1731, show that Joshua Low's bill for this Inquest on the three Indians at Swatara excessive, and payment was refused. (3 V., p. 164).

We see that in the election of 1731, for coroner, Low was opposed by Edward Smout, but Low was the successful candidate. (3 C., 416).

Again in the fall of 1732, he had a competitor—this time, it is Samuel Bethel, but Lowe wins the election. (Do., 465).

In a deposition of Joshua Low made in this year, we see that he is of the Quaker faith, and has been employed for several years in laying the public taxes for Lancaster County. This deposition is as follows:

"Joshua Lowe, of the County of Lancaster, In the Province of Pennsylvania, Yeoman, Being one of the People called Quakers, on his solemn Affirmation, According to Law, saith, that having been Employed for several Years in raising and Levying the public Taxes of the County, and makeing the Duplicates for the same. It plainly apears by the said Duplicates, that there are Upwards of four Hundred Inhabitants within the said county who have paid Taxes in the said County, and always acknowledged themselves Inhabitants of Pennsylvania, who live to the Southward of John Low and Thomas Cressop. JOSA. LOWE

"Which Affirmation aforesaid was taken at Hempfield, in the County of Lancaster aforesaid, this 29th Day of December, 1732, before us, John Wright and Samuel Blunston, Esqrs., two of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said County."

JNO. WRIGHT
SA. BLUNSTON

Indorsed — Afft. Josha Low. (1 A., p. 363)

The returns of the election of the fall of 1733, show that Joshua Lowe and Samuel Bethwell were on the ticket for the office of Coroner, and that Lowe was elected. (3 C., p. 521).

Again in '34, Lowe is opposed by Bethwell, but wins out. (3 C. R., p. 575).

For some reason or other, Joshua Lowe was not a candidate in 1735, but did run again in '36, opposed by William Caldwell, the defeated candidate of the preceding year, and was successful. (4 C. R., p. 86).

Then we see that his name is not on the ticket in '37, (4 C. R., p. 247), but he comes on top again in '38, opposed by his old enemy, William Caldwell. (4 C., p. 309).

Lowe must certainly have liked the job of Coroner, for he again runs the next year, opposed by James Rudy, and is again commissioned. (4 C. R., pp. 352 and 353).

It seems that in the election of '40 and '41, he is unopposed, the field being left clear for him, and he is recommissioned for the eleventh time. (4 C. R., pp. 469-500). We deem he served his county well.

THOMAS EWING

The public career of Thomas Ewing begins when he was elected to the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, in the fall of 1739 ("Votes of Assembly," p. 352.)

It was in the capacity as an Assemblyman, for two terms, that he served Lancaster County. The term at that time was of one year duration. October 14th, 1740, he was elected for his second term, but we see that when the session of 1741 met, he was succeeded by Samuel Blunston. (3 V. pp. 424, 444).

In the Assembly, he served on several important committees. On January 11th, he was appointed on a Committee to draw a bill for making overseers of the poor the collectors of the duty on felons (3 V., 363).

Three times during his term of service, he was on committees instructed to draft answers to the Governor's messages. On July 29th, 1740 (3 V. p. 395) in answer to the message of Governor Thomas, asking that the Legislature appropriate sufficient funds "to make a Provision of vituals, Transports and all other Necessaries agreeable to His Majestie's just expectations for the Troops to be raised in this Province", (4 C. R. p. 431) the committee replied that though they wished "to demonstrate their obedience to their Sovereign King George," and "willing to give ample Testimony of the Loyalty and sincere Affection of his loving Subjects within this province," yet "several difficulties occurred to Us whilst that matter was under our Consideration—the Publick Accounts were then unsettled and it was then unknown what money remained in the Treasury," besides, many perrsons in the province being deprived of the assistance of their servants because of their enlisting in the service of the Crown and "put under the greatest difficulties"—the farmer "to secure what he had already sown, and to cultivate and to sow what is absolutely necessary to subsist on another year, and the tradesman "to carry on his Trade and Business—all owing to the Caprice of the Servant & Will of an Officer, under Pretence of serving the Crown, when any greater disservice could be done it "causes them to decide that it would be inconsistent with the duty they owe to the Crown and the trust rreposed in them by their country, if they should give any money without first seeking for redress" (4 C. R., pp. 435, 438.)

On August 1st, 1740, Thomas Ewing was appointed on a committee to wait upon the Governor and inform him that the Assembly will furnish such sums for the accomodation of the Indians during their stay at the Treaty as are necessary and usual (3 V. p. 397.)

On August 5th, he was again appointed on a committee to frame an answer to the message of the Governor (3 V. p. 402). This answer is very long and full, censuring the Governor for his persistent misunderstanding of the attituae taken by the Assembly, and still expressing their

grievance of labor shortage because of the enlisting of so many servants in the province, concluding that they may make humble suit to the Crown for that redress they are denied by the Governor (4 C. R., 450-459), (3 V. p. 402.)

The minutes of Sept. 2nd, 1740, show that he was again on a committee to carry the message of the Assembly to the Governor (3 V. p. 422.)

Shortly after his re-election to the Assembly, he was appointed on the committee on grievances. This minute was dated Oct. 16th, 1740, The ancient usage of appointing a committee of grievances at the first meeting of the Assembly which had been for some time discontinued, it was now moved, should be revived (3 V. 425).

On June 2nd, "the House resumed consideration of the report of the committee of grievances relating to servants, and resolved that the same be agreed to by the Assembly and ordered that orders be issued under the hand of the Speaker directed to Treasurer or Trustees of loan office of the several sums allowed each master" and on the committee appointed to pay the masters of Lancaster County for the loss of their servants was Thomas Ewing. These orders were signed June 3rd, 1741, and the amount paid the Lancaster County masters for eleven servants was L 103--14s—10d. (3 V. p. 431.)

THOMAS LINDLEY

Thomas Lindley began his public career, November 22, 1738, as a Justice of the Peace. (4 C. R., p. 313).

When the Assebmly of Pennsylvania met October 15th, 1739, Lindley, John Wright, Thomas Ewing and Thomas Edwards were the representatives from Lancaster County. (3 V., p. 352).

In the autumn of 1740, he was again elected (3 V., p. 424), and re-elected 1741-42 and '43. (Do., pp. 444, 497 and 535).

On August 1st, we see that he and Thomas Ewing are appointed on a committee to inform the Governor that the Assembly has ordered the Treasurer of the Province to furnish such sums for the accomodation of the Indians during their stay at the Treaty as are necessary and usual. (3 V., p. 397).

On October 14th, 1740, Lindley with three others were ordered to wait upon the Governor and acquaint him that the House is met and chosen a Speaker. (3 V., p. 424).

On February 21st, 1741, a report was made by the committee on Grievances stating that application had been made by many inhabitants of the Province, complaining that their servants had been enlisted and carried out of the country without their consent. Then the House ordered that four additional members, and the list included Thomas Lindley, be added to the committee, and that they inquire into the number of servants so taken away and from whom, and that they make report upon what is best to be done. (3 V., p. 428).

On June 3rd, 1741, Thomas Lindley and Thomas Ewing were appointed to pay the masters of Lancaster County for their eleven servants the amount of 103 £, 48 s, 10 d. (3 V., p. 431).

On October 14th, 1741, he was one of the usual committee appointed to inform the Governor that the Assembly has met. (Do., p. 444).

The minutes of August 6th, 1743, tell us that he is on a committee of five to settle incidental accounts for the year. (Do., p. 525).

On August 10th, 1743, we see that he is a new Trustee of the General Loan Office. (Do., p. 526).

Lindley died sometime between the election and the opening of the Assembly of October, 1743 (Do., p. 536), and Samuel Blunston was chosen in his stead. (Do., p. 539).

JAMES GALBREATH

The minutes of the Provincial Council of October 4th, 1736, show that James Galbreath was on the ticket for the office of Sheriff, but was defeated by Samuel Smith. (4 C., p. 86).

Again, according to the minutes of October 4th, 1738, he was defeated; this time by Robert Buchanan. (4 C. R., p. 309). Several years later, however, he is more fortunate, for on October 4th, 1742, he is given the commission of Sheriff (4 C. R., p. 602), and is recommissioned on October 4th, 1743. (Do., p. 669).

The "Votes of Assembly" give the record of some irregularity on the part of James Galbreath after the death of Thomas Lindley. On November 14th, 1743, Lindley having died, Sheriff Galbreath made return of writ for election of a new man in his place, and when the report was read it was found illegal. (3 V., p. 537). In the minutes of November 15th, it appears that the Sheriff had assumed the responsibility of being the sole judge of the election without having inspectors. (Do., p. 537). On November 16th, he was called before the Assembly and admonished by the Speaker (Do., p. 537), and he pleads that he did not know the law. (Do., p. 538). He then made a correct return and Blunston was found to be elected (3 V., p. 538, and also Lancaster Co. Chronology). The Sheriff then acknowledges the error and pledges greater care in the future. (3 V., p. 539).

Minutes of January Meeting

Lancaster, Pa., Jan. 5, 1923.

The Lancaster County Historical Society held its stated meeting for January, this evening in the auditorium in the A. Herr Smith Memorial Library Building at the usual hour, seven-thirty. The President, H. Frank Eshleman, Esq. officiated. All officers were present.

The monthly reports were submitted, but the reading of them was omitted except that of the Librarian. The Librarian's report showed the following gifts and exchanges for the month: Buelletin—New York Public Library, Volume 4, Number 7; Paper read before Franklin Historical Society; Wisconsin Magazine of History, Volume 6, Number 2; Monthly Bulletin of Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh; Technical Book Review Index issued by Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh; Bulletin of Grand Rapids Public Library; American Catholic Historical Society Magazine; Bound Volume—Bureau of American Ethnology; "The Spirit of America," a brochure issued by the Old Colony Trust Company containing the Flag Day Proclamation by Calvin Coolidge and other historical essays, presented by Mr. A. K. Hostetter; A Genealogy of the Hoskins Family of Chester County, presented by Joseph Addison Hoskins, Summerville, North Carolina; A fine large map of Lancaster City, donor unknown; A large leather cover presumably for a Bible, from William Z. Roy; A similar one handsomely tooled, from Frank Hepting, both of these presented through Mr. A. K. Hostetter. The report was accepted as read and a vote of thanks extended to all donors.

The following new members were elected: L. M. Cooper, East End Avenue; William E. Crist, Editor, Daily News, Columbia; M. G. Espenshade, Lancaster R. F. D. 3, Lancaster, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Mary C. Faegley, 551 North Duke Street; Miss Gertrude Hackman, Neffsville, Pennsylvania; Fred L. Homsher, Strasburg, Pennsylvania. There was one new applicant for membership.

The Annual Reports of the Secretary and the Treasurer were read by these officers and submitted for publication in the January pamphlet.

This being the time for the annual election of officers, the Secretary was called upon to cast the ballot which had been nominated at the December meeting. This resulted in the election of the following: President, H. Frank Eshleman, Esq.; Vice-Presidents, Hon. Charles I. Landis; Professor Herbert H. Beck; Recording Secretary, Miss Adelene B. Spindler; Assistant Recording Secretary, John L. Summy; Corresponding Secretary, William F. Worner; Treasurer, Albert K. Hostetter; Librarian, William F. Worner. The Executive Committee—D. F. Magee, Esq.; I. C. Arnold, Esq.; George F. K. Erisman, D. B. Landis; Mrs. Sarah B. Carpenter; Miss Daisy E. B. Grubb; Mrs. Albert K. Hostetter; Hon. John H. Landis; L. B. Herr; M. G. Weaver.

The President appointed I. C. Arnold, D. F. Magee, and Professor H. H. Beck, auditors to audit the Treasurer's accounts.

D. F. Magee, Chairman of the Committee to regulate the annual dues, submitted his report, which recommended that the annual dues be fixed at two dollars payable when elected and regularly each January thereafter.

The paper for the evening was written and read by Miss Eleanor Fulton, entitled Some Unknown Early Pioneer Notables of Lancaster County. An interesting discussion followed. The Society adjourned at the usual hour.

ADALINE B. SPINDLER, Sec'y.

Secretary's Annual Report

5 January, 1923.

To the Officers and Members of the
Lancaster County Historical Society.

In reviewing the accomplishments and progress of the Historical Society during the year just ended, the Lancaster County Historical Society can be justly encouraged. The historical papers, of which one and sometimes two were presented at each regular meeting, were of an unusually high order and add greatly to our records. The numerous orders for these records prove how highly they are valued not only by members of the Society but by many not in any way connected with it.

During the year there were ten stated meetings and one special meeting of the Society with several meetings of the Executive Committee. There was also a special pilgrimage to Churchtown, by invitation, to take part in the sesquicentennial celebration of the organization of the Welsh Episcopal Church at that place. The paper for this occasion was written and read by H. Frank Eshleman, Esq., President of the Society. The indoor social was omitted this year.

There was a large number of new members added to our roster, and a very large number of members and friends who have signified their willingness to assist and who have assisted materially when called upon, in some of the work which the Society has undertaken and expects to undertake in the near future. This has been a very encouraging feature of the year's work.

The Society received as gifts along the line of its historical work, several lantern slides of Lancaster and Lancaster County, illustrating its early history. In order to make them of practical value a stereopticon lantern and also a screen were presented. The advantage of this has no limitation.

We are probably nearer, by a year, at least, a new home. It looks now as if we had something encouraging to look forward to. Prospects along this line seem somewhat brighter. Harmony, good team work, and co-operation. which are very much in evidence, produce wonders and these are some of our working force for a very active new year.

Treasurers Annual Report

Report of the Treasurer of the Lancaster County Historical Society for the year ending January 1, 1923.

Balance on hand, January 1, 1922	$ 213.52
Amount received from County Treasurer	200.00
Amount received from sale of waste paper	17.62
Amount received from sale of pamphlets	10.07
Amount received for interest on $2200.00 Liberty bonds	93.50
Amount received from Kerfoot-Armstrong Amnity Interest from Oct. 14, 1920 to Oct. 1, 1921	288.33
Interest from Oct. 1, 1921 to Oct. 1, 1922	300.00
Amount received from Membership dues	692.00
Total Receipts	$1815.04
Expenditures	
Paper hanging	$5.00
Rent to Oct. 1, 1922	45.00
Printing and Mailing	648.42
State Federation dues	2.00
Postage	15.76
Engraving	4.27
Librarians use	10.00
Drayage	4.00
P. O. Box rent	6.35
I. N. Miller & Son, Bal. due on marker	243.93
Balance in Treasury	830.31
Total.	$1815.04

The Treasurer also acknowledges the custody of the following described investments to wit:—

$2200. par value, 4th U. S. Liberty Loan Bonds and interest bearing certif icates of deposit for Bernarda Hood Black's donation (with interest) for $312. also one for $3.12 bring a donation from M. Agnes Martin. The certificate for $100. for the Porter donation referred to in last report was used in part payment of the Drumore Marker.

Respectfully submitted,
A. K. HOSTETTER, Treasurer.

The Treasurer's accounts were duly audited and found to be correct.

Librarian's Annual Report.

During the year 1922, the usual exchanges, about a score in number, have been regularly received and placed in the library of the society. There have also been a considerable number of donations of books, pamphlets, pictures, relics of various kinds and things of an historical nature generally.

The Society's all too meagre collection of photographs was greatly enhanced by the unique and splendid folio of photographs of "Old Lancaster" collected, compiled and annotated by the late George M. Steinman, president of the Lancaster County Historical Society for many years. This wonderful album of photographs of historic scenes and buildings in Lancaster county—the only one of its kind in existence—was presented to the society by Mr. George S. Franklin, nephew of the late George M. Steinman. Miss Virginia B. Clark presented an old reel which is a valuable addition to our collection of spinning wheels. To Miss Margaret S. Goeble is due the hearty thanks of all the members for presenting to the society two band boxes, one of which is very old and much sought after by antique dealers. This gives one a faint idea of its value. The society can be considered fortunate in acquiring this treasure.

The year 1922 marked an improvement in the society's arrangement of its growing and varied collection. A special room was established on the third floor of the A. Herr Smith Memorial Building, as a temporary museum. To this room were transferred the pictures, relics and curios, which heretofore crowded the rooms in which the books were kept. It is to be hoped that more persons will in the future contribute to the society relics, curios and things of an historical nature now that a museum has been established.

The Lancaster County Historical Society is badly in need of a home—a fireproof structure that it can call its own. This need is becoming more apparent each year. Our present(rented) quarters are wholly inadequate and not at all adapted to our requirements. We have no suitable place in which to exhibit the curios and relics which our good friends have presented to us. Our library is not accessible to our members and the public generally—a situation which is deplorable to say the least. This state of affairs ought not to be permitted to continue much longer.

Fifty thousand dollars would build a fireproof replica of the old court house that stood in Penn square. The first floor of such a structure could be used as an assembly hall and library combined. The second floor would contain the museum in which there could be placed the fine old portraits, historic old furniture, priceless relics and curios that the society would acquire as soon as it secures a fireproof structure in which to house them. Many of these treasures that can never be replaced our being taken out of Lancaster and placed in museums elsewhere. Most of the people will not bequeath such priceless treasures to us simply because we have no fireproof building in which to house them. Such is the trying situation that confronts our society today.

Here we are an organization more than twenty five years of age with no more prospect of a home than when we were first established.

Surely among a membership such as this society prides itself in, which includes the finest old families and richest sons of Lancaster county there must be some one endowed with sufficient civic pride to come forward at this crucial time and present the society with a lot of ground upon which to erect a fireproof replica of the old courthouse. And I know of no better way of perpetuating the name of agood old Lancaster county family than by erecting such a building. Such a structure could take the form of a memorial. To it posterity would point with pride. On enduring marble could be inscribed

The "John Doe" Memorial Building of
The Lancaster County Historical Society.

Who will erect for Lancaster County such a building as Henry C. Mercer has donated to Bucks County?

Members and friends this is your society. It belongs to every man and woman in Lancaster County. What will you do to hasten the realization of this project?

Surely in the richest agricultural county in the whole United States there must be 5 men and women who are willing to contribute ten thousand dollars each to provide a home for the Lancaster County Historical Society.

Very respectfully submitted,
WILLIAM FREDERIC WORNER.

Necrology

HARRY H. SHENCK

Died June 24, 1922 at his home in Manheim, death being due to pneumonia.

He was a son of the late Abraham H. and Ellen Shenck of Salunga. He is survived by his mother, his wife, one son, Daniel, one brother, Frank, of Landisville and three sisters viz: Mrs. J. Lloyd Hartman of Mifflintown, Pa., Mrs. Walter Schofield of Pottstown, Pa. and Mrs. Merrill Brugh of Dayton, Ohio.

JAMES ROSE

Died Aug. 6, 1922 at his home on Marietta Ave. this city, aged 66 years.

He was President of the Rose Brothers Co., manufacturers of umbrellas.

He was born in Lancaster, England, but resided in this city since early manhood.

He is survived by his wife and the following children viz: J. Stanley of this city, Miss Mildred at home and Mrs. Beatrice Hitchborn Augusta, Me.

Interment in Greenwood cemetery, Lancaster.

DR. ROBERT MILLER BOLENIUS

Died Nov. 13, 1922 at his home at 46 S. Queen St. He was one of the oldest practicing physicians of this city, was born here May 14, 1847, was very prominent in his profession, in city school advancement, in the various masonic organizatons, having been a 33 degree mason and historian of Lamberton Lodge No. 476.

His mother was a daughter of David Miller who was prominent in the early history of Lancaster. He is survived by his wife and three daughters, viz: Misses Emma and Mary at home and Mrs. Katharine Ritchie of Pittsburgh, Pa.

PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

Lancaster County Historical Society

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1923

"History herself, as seen in her own workshop."

EARLY LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORY IN THE PROVINCIAL RECORDS AND ARCHIVES

Read by Benj. B. Lippold

(Compiled By H. Frank Eshleman)

VOL. XXVII. NO. 2.

PRICE FIFTY CENTS PER COPY

LANCASTER, PA.

1923

Early Lancaster County History in the Provincial Records and Archives

Read by Benj. B. Lippold

(Original notes by H. Frank Eshleman)

It is an old saying in the legal profession that the question is not so much what the law is, as it is where to find the law. It is also true of the undigested and uncorrelated history of a locality, that it is not so difficult a matter to write that history, as it is to find the data from which to write it.

With this thought in view I desire to set forth in chronological order, and in outline, the items of our county's history found in the four principal source books or records of early Pennsylvania. These records are the Colonial Records, the Votes or Records of Assembly, the Statutes at Large, and the Pennsylvania Archives. These repositories of our local history, as well as of the local history of every section of Pennsylvania, in early times, not being adequately indexed, are an unexplored mine of the history of every section of the State or early Province of Pennsylvania. It will be a very welcome aid to the searchers of our local history to know in the form of a digest what records of our local activities in early times appear, in these ancient repositories -- to have a key or index-topical to all of Lancaster County's relations to those times in this Province, as it then was, in those early days. A careful research from the beginning of our county down to 1750 has been made, and all the local items and references to the county's appearance in the historical movements of those times have been set out in brief outline, together with the book and page in each case where the matter is to be found.

These items thus set out for easy reference are needed for another reason. It is this: If there is no more general interest in future ages than at present in local history, it is evident that a needed service right now, is to index or digest the mass of historical data of our county so that those who wish to gather up and develop that history may find it a very easy matter to turn to such indices or digests in order to know where to find the historical mass. This sort of digest will be a chart of the historical mines. Judging by the present, practically no one in the future, will expend the time and effort to make the laborious searches necessary to find and collect the matter. It will be left undone, except for the efforts of the very few who interest themselves in the matter. Some day these matters will be as entirely forgotten and as unknown as the tomb of old Pharoah Tutankhamen, unknown for three thousand years and more until in our present age almost 40 years of searching finally located it on the banks of the Upper Nile.

We can safely assert that practically no one thinks there is very much value in bringing our local history to light, and very little merit in the efforts being made to preserve it. Some people even ridicule it. Immersed generally in selfish pursuits they blind themselves to the value of history generally and more particularly to the value of local history. They must not forget that it was the historical tradition and honor and the age-long implanted ideals living in patriots' hearts which inspired the great and brave souls of the past, even to wage war for our land and its blessings—it was this that enabled us to conquer—this, that was the spirit which saved our nation in all its great crises. Let us not be weary of this well doing.

Our local history does have virtue and we should do all we can to preserve that history.

I will now proceed to read the items digested as I have said above, as the items appear in the books mentioned. Each of the four records are indicated by abbreviations denoting the book and page where the material may be found at large of which the item in each case is a mere index. The initial letters are "C" for Colonial Records; "A" for Pa. Archives; "V" for Votes of Assembly, and "St. L." for Statutes at Large. These items are as follows:

1727

Great election irregularities in parts of Chester County and the citizens petition for strengthening the law — 3 Votes of Ass. 6.

Much violence in the back parts and irregular taking up of land. In Donegal Township, John Scott and his wife had peaceable possession in a home they built. — 3 C., 267.

Indians say they refused to sell Penn lands at Conestoga when he first asked for it. — 3 C., 272.

They say that Penn sent to them; not that he came to them. — 3 C. 272

The Five Nations now say that they are willing to sell the Susquehanna lands. — 3 C., 272.

Gordon calls attention to the fact that 400 Palatines are just landed and many more coming and taking up the back lands without permission. — 3 C., 282.

A paper drawn up which all incoming Palatines must sign; they are called in and 55 in all, signed, but many lying on board sick, did not come. — 3 C., 283.

Among those who signed were, Meyers, Fiell, Wolf, Zimmerman, Creef, Muller, Hoboraker, Bowman, Seytz. — 3 C., 284.

Another lot came in and signed. — 3 C., 284.

Thomas Wright killed, forty miles above Conestoga. — 3 C., 285.

The Indians were Munscoes on the East branch of the Susquehanna River. — 3 C., 286.

1728

Lands extending to the Susquehanna belonged to Delawares. 3 C., 322.

Some of the Palatines settled on lands belonging to the Delawares without right beyond Tulpyhocken and toward Susquehanna. — 3 C., 322.

The Delaware Chief says he saw the houses there. — 3 C., 322.

In the list of 200 Palatines (80 families) who came over in September are many Lancaster County names. — 3 C., 327.

Also see the list of others. — 3 C., 328.

1729

Governor acquaints the Assembly that the inhabitants toward Susquehanna have petitioned for a separate County. — 3 V., 69.

Debated and ordered on the table. — 3 V., 69.

Assembly favor erection of Lancaster County. — 3 V., 71.

The Palatines in the remote part of the Province who settled without license on Proprietor's land want relief. — 3 V., 72.

A bill to enable the Mennonites to hold land and trade in the Province is now considered. — 3 V., 72.

A petition against erecting Lancaster County. — 3 V., 76.

Petition to erect the County read. — 3 V., 77.

Copy of the petition against County made out and sent to John Wright. — 3 V., 78.

A second petition against Lancaster County is filed. — 3 V., 78.

Warrant and return laid before the Assembly and copies of the same ordered. — 3 V., 83.

House is busy with other matters and refuses to act at this time. — 3 V., 83.

The County of Lancaster to have members in Assembly. — 3 V., 86.

Suits entered before division to continue. — 3 V., 86.

Magistrates appointed for Lancaster County. — 3 V., 87.

Lancaster County Assemblymen just elected. — 3 V., 95.

Three Hundred Pounds lent to build Court House and Prison. 3 V., 96.

Petition for Lancaster County presented. — 3 C., 343.

Action of the Council on the same favorable. — 3 C., 344.

Further steps in the erection of Lancaster County. — 3 C., 345.

Survey ordered and surveyors appointed. — 3 C., 345.

Further steps in the erection of a new County. — 3 C., 347.

Return of division line for Lancaster County surveyed. — 3 C., 355.

Great disorder up in Lancaster County region. — 3 C., 357.

The Lancaster County act again before the Governor. — 3 C., 360.

Results for elections returns for Assembly, coroner and Sheriff, etc. — 3 C., 370.

Act to erect Lancaster County. — 4 St. L., 131.

Chechocecan writes to Gordon and says that when they sold Penn land he deeded back a strip a mile wide on each side of Brandywine to the head of the river. — 1 A., 239.

1730

A petition of many Germans of Lancaster County praying for naturalization. — 3 V., 100.

Bill up again to lend Lancaster County 300 £. — 3 V., 116.

Lancaster County excise paid from November, 1729 to May, 1730, 44 pounds and 14 shillings. This is as large as the Bucks County excise and only 15 £ less than Chester County. — 3 V., 119.

A Lancaster County man to be appointed as Trustee of the Loan office, and John Wright appointed. — 3 V., 123.

The land for the Prison and Court House selected. — 3 C., 380.

A place selected " for a town "—Proprietor's land. — 3 C., 381.

A lot for the townstead of Lancaster pitched upon. — 3 C. 381.

The Commissioners report of a place of a townstead of Lancaster—and for Court House, etc., confirmed. — 1 A., 252.

Isaac Miranda grievously complained against for irregularities in Indian Trade near Lancaster. — 1 A., 266.

Inquisition into the death of three Indians in Lancaster County. — 1 A., 267.

Captain Civility at Lancaster and says there is much talk of the Dutch and English settling over Susquehanna. — 1 A., 271.

The boundary dispute between Lancaster County and Maryland finally settled in 1761 in Chancery Court. — See Veasy Trial, Sr., p. 444.

Proceedings in the matter of boundary trouble. — 1 A., 281.

See list of Germans naturalized—see Act. — 4 St. L., 147.

Most of them Lancaster County names—see same. — 4 St. L., 147.

The Act for 300 £ to build the Court House. — 4 St. L., 149.

1731

Complaint that Stephen Atkinson has dammed up the Conestoga Creek and the fish can not come up. — 3 C., 129.

The dam to be viewed and if proper, condemned. — 3 C., 129.

The Governor's favorable comment to the Germans who have applied to be naturalized. — 3 V., 131.

Commissioners and Assessors of Lancaster County file a petition asking for a second sum of 300£ to erect Court House and Prison. — 3 V., 132.

Assembly agree to lend Lancaster County 300 £ more. — 3 V., 134.

John Wright allowed 50 £ as services as trustee of the Loan Office representing Lancaster County. — 3 V., 139.

Stephen Atkinson comes and defends his dam in Conestoga Creek and his mill. — 3 V., 154.

The Assessors and Commissioners of Lancaster County refuse to pay their members of Asembly for attending the Assembly as Assembly ordered contending that it is not a debt which the County should pay. — 3 V., 154.

Liquor causes a death in the Delawares, which may bring on a war between them and us. — 3 V., 156.

Lancaster County excise from James Mitchell, collector is 21 £. — 3 V., 159.

Hemp bounties of Lancaster County; see "Hemp," etc. — 3 V., 159.

The Attorney General allowed 20 £ more to his salary on account of Lancaster County, that he suppress crime in that County. — 3 V., 164.

Joshua Lowe of Lancaster County, presents an excessive account for viewing bodies of three Indians — Coroner. — 3 V., 164.

The Assembly sustain the position of Lancaster County in refusing to pay her Assemblymen mileage. — 3 V., 165.

Election returns of Lancaster County, October, 1731. — 3 V., 166.

John Wright defeated for the Assembly. — 3 V., 166.

Lancaster County now in the throes of border trouble. — 1 A., 289.

Blunston at Lancaster and helped raise Court House. — 1 A., 295.

Craesap and others at Conejehala and disturb the tranquility of western Lancaster County. — 1 A., 295.

Wright and Blunston inform Chartier they are going over the river to survey for Pennsylvania. — 1 A., 299.

Edward Cartlidge from Lancaster sends a letter to Governor Gordon, saying he cannot come to Philadelphia to give testimony. — 1 A., 304.

Cartlidge examined at Pequea, Lancaster County, tells about the Indian conditions at Allegheny. — 1 A., 305.

Thomas Craesap's testimony as to boundary troubles. — 1 A., 311.

He contends that he was arrested, assaulted and knocked down by Lancaster County men near Washington Borough—Blue Rock. — 1 A., 311.

Gordon's reply to Ogle, giving his view of the border troubles. 1 A., 313

Gordon says the Government was not concerned in the fight. 1 A., 314.

Germans pray to be naturalized—Lancaster County, et al. — 3 C., 393.

Lancaster petitions to have a public road to Philadelphia. — 3 C., 394.

Lnacaster County returned for Sheriff, John Galbraith and David Jones; Joshua Lowe and Ed. Smout for Coroners—Galbraith is appointed Sheriff, and Lowe Coroner. — 3 C., 416.

1732

The members of Lancaster County are joined to the Committee for settling the account of the General Loan Office. — 3 V., 175.

Excise from Lancaster County this year, 24 £. — 3 V., 176.

Lancaster County files a petition in the Assembly but the purpose is not disclosed.

See Lancaster County new members of Assembly; John Wright is again defeated. — 3 V., 183.

Petition of John Wright contesting the seat in the Assembly of Andrew Galbraith. — 3 V., 184.

Both parties heard before the Assembly. — 3 V., 184.

Decision in favor of Galbraith. — 3 V., 184.

The Sheriff of Lancaster County sent for to correct his return. 3 V., 184

Margaret Shitts convicted of concealing birth, death and burial of a bastard child is sentenced to death. — 3 C., 429.

Petition for clemency signed by 60 citizens. — 3 C., 429.

Election: Robert Buchanan and John Galbraith returned for Sheriff and Joshua Lowe and Samuel Bethel, coroners—Buchanan and Lowe are appointed. — 3 C., 465.

See Samuel Blunston's letter about boundary trouble. — 3 C., 470.

Another letter of Blunston on the same subject. — 1 A., 316.

Cartlidge to Governor Gordon on Indian trade. — 1 A., 327.

Petition of Ross and Caroll that Pennsylvania oppresses them. 1 A., 333

More border trouble. — 1 A., 335.

Indian deed for land—it may effect Lancaster County. — 1 A., 344.

The boundary troubles with Maryland. — 1 A., 347.

The above found also — 1 A.. 394.

When Lancaster County was organized; no one lived over the Susquehanna River. — 1 A., 364.

1733

George Stuart of Lancaster dead, and John Wright elected in his place. — 3 V., 185.

Sheriff Galbraith appears with amended return. — 3 V., 188.

John Wright takes seat for Lancaster County. — 3 V., 189.

Peter Harp imprisoned in Lancaster County Jail in suspicion of being a murderer, broke jail. — 3 V., 189.

John Wright elected to Assembly. — 3 V., 188.

In the election of 1733 Galbraith who stood lowest last year now stands highest. Edwards next, Wright next and Koyle at the bottom of the list. — 3 V., 195.

Ferry at Paxtang and Susquehanna needed and applied for. 3 V., 197.

Lancaster County petitions to be allowed to distill corn, apples and peaches raised, into liquors without paying any excise because it is too expensive to move them. Petition denied. — 3 V., 200.

Citizens of Lancaster County petition that Assembly that one who is a Trustee of General Loan Office be not allowed to be a member of Assembly, (Wright's enemies at work against him), — 3 V., 200.

No settlements west of the Susquehanna and North of Nottingham at this date—Road from Lancaster County to Philadelphia. — 3 C., 477.

Wright and Blunston are sent to the Governor as special friends to tell him the Assembly think his commission is of no validity. — 3 C., 509.

Border troubles stir Pennsylvania and Lancaster County. — 1 A., 370.

The same subject also -— 1 A., 366.

Depositions on the boundary troubles. — 1 A., 396.

1734

James Mitchell appointed collector of the excise for Lancaster County by the Assembly. — 3 V., 203.

Lancaster County has not paid in her excise tax, as the County and Collector owe the Province 53 £ of excise. — 3 V., 214.

John Wright on a Committee with Andrew Hamilton and others to remonstrate to England against her calling all our statutes laws within a year to inspect or repeal. — 3 V., 215.

Election returns for Lancaster County—Sheriff and Coroner. 3 C., 575.

The Six Nations intended to hold a big meeting at Susquehanna. — 3 C., 578.

Blunston's letter to Penn on the Craesap matter. — 1 A., 410.

The Maryland and Pennsylvania boundary dispute. — See 1 A., 412.

A letter to the Government from the Indians about Conestoga on violations of the Indian trade law about Conestoga and the use of rum. I A., 425.

Ganawese Indians implicated in a murder in Virginia and the Governor's inquiry about it. — 1 A., 436.

Samuel Blunston's answer to the same. — 1 A., 437.

1735

Lancaster County petitions for a bounty on flax, so it will pay to grow it—wheat is too heavy. — 3 V., 231.

Lancaster County wants the ferriage over Susquehanna to be controlled. — 3 V., 232.

Members of Assembly elected in October, 1735. — 3 V., 246.

The number of ferries over the Susquehanna to be ascertained. 3 V. 247

John Pownell's testimony about the Maryland dispute. — 3 C., 612.

See Lancaster County election returns. — 3 C., 615.

Depositions from Donegal on the Maryland dispute. — 1 A., 439.

Before 1731 not one person over the Susquehanna. — 1 A., 483.

The Maryland border troubles and Lancaster County. — 1 A., 464.

The same found also — 1 A., 488.

An act naturalizing a lot of Palatines. — 4 St. L., 283.

1736

Excise from Lancaster County this year 126£. — 3 V., 231.

Edward Cartlidge applies for pay as messenger to Indians. 3 V., 283.

Election returns for Assembly of October, 1736. — 3 V., 285.

A plot to dispossess 60 Palatine families across Susquehanna. 3 V., 288.

Maryland prevails on the Dutch to accept Maryland as their Government across Susquehanna. — 4 C., 56.

Boundary troubles with Maryland have again broken out. — 4 C., 60.

The same subject further agitated. — 4 C., 66.

Proclamation — fight in Wright's wheat field. — 4 C., 73.

Depositions taken on the fight. — 4 C., 75.

The Five Nations at Stenton—Logan's Home—they are also interested in the Conestoga doings. — 4 C., 79.

Election in Lancaster County: Samuel Smith and James Galbraith for Sheriff and Joshua Lowe and William Caldwell for Coroners. — 4 C., 86.

Land to be purchased from Indians from the mouth of the Susquehanna to Kekachtarorum Hill. — 4 C., 88.

Lands on Susquehanna belong to Five Nations by conquest. — 4 C., 94..

Chester County men have framed a plot to steal the lands of the Dutch across the Susquehanna. — 4 C., 100.

Depositions on the subject. — 4 C., 104.

More of the same subject set forth. — 4 C., 104.

The same up to. — 4 C., 149.

Samuel Blunston goes to Philadelphia from Lancaster. — 4 C., 149.

Proceedings on the same subject in Lancaster County. — 4 C., 149.

The same up to. — 4 C., 159.

The Boundary trouble again. — 1 A., 492.

Release of the Six Nations for Susquehanna lands. — 1 A., 492.

Craesap's depositions on the boundary trouble. — 1 A., 500.

Samuel Blunston says Lancaster County is in an unhappy state of affairs — Craesap. — 1 A., 530.

1737

More depositions on same subject. — 1 A., 532.

Depositions of Anderson and Montgomery—same subject. — 1 A., 536.

Warrant to arrest several rioters. — 1 A., 538.

See the Walking Purchase. Does it extend to Susquehanna? 1 A., 541.

More Craesap antagonists — Miles Fay. — 1 A., 546.

Lancaster County has not yet paid back any of the 300£ borrowed. — 3 V., 293.

John Wright's salary as trustee of Loan Office is 50£. — 3 V., 293.

Excise from the County of Lancaster is 25£. — 3 V., 294.

See Lancaster County Election returns of October, 1737. — 3 V., 300.

Lancaster County criminals now in Philadelphia Jail. — 3 V., 304.
Assembly appoints James Mitchell excise collector of Lancaster County.
Lancaster County prisoners abused in Maryland jail. — 4 C., 160.
A lot of Germans who came over in 1736 were deprived of their goods by the Government under importation laws and the Government will not give them back to them again. — 4 C., 171.
Road from Harris' Ferry to Kemeson's. — 4 C., 181.
More Maryland boundary and Susquehanna troubles. — 4 C., 205.
More boundary troubles set forth. — 4 C., 209.
The same up to — 4 C., 226.
Chester County now form a combine to oust the Germans. — 4 C., 227.
The same subject up again for adjustment. — 4 C., 233.
The Shawanese are are excited over the Senecas selling us land at Susquehanna where they lived. — 4 C., 234.
Men who murdered two Indians in Lancaster Jail sent for to go to Virginia to be tried. — 4 C., 245.
Election in Lancaster County: Samuel Smith and James Mitchell for Sheriff; Michael McClose and William Caldwell for Coroners; Governor appoints Samuel Smith and Michael McClose. — 4 C., 247.
Rogues from Maryland come to Lancaster and force the Keeper of the Jail to let some desperate criminals out. — 4 C., 250.
More boundary trouble with Maryland. — 4 C., 253.
Rudolph Myers in Jail at Lancaster for killing a man. — 4 C., 255.
More border troubles with Maryland. — 4 C., 256.
Unruly Indians come to a home in Conestoga and demand liquor. Threaten lives if refused. — 1 A., 547.

1738

Lancaster County elections returns, see — 3 V., 319.
Governor Thomas says the prosperity of Pennsylvania is largely due to Palatines. — 3 V., 324.
Also see — 4 C., 314.
Stephen Atkinson of Lancaster says he has undergone many hardships and desires help of the Public Treasury. — 3 V., 327.
Atkinson's petition refused. — 3 V., 329.
The Derry Township people petition that they have more time to pay quit rents; and if the Proprietor immediately enforces the same, there will be great hardship. — 3 V., 329.
Hard times in Lancaster County — cannot pay quit rents. — 3 V., 329.
The Palatines of Lancaster County petition the Penns not to remove them from their lands because they took the title irregularly — they did not know better — they will pay. — 3 V., 334.
Lay out of road from Lancaster to Coventry Iron Works. — 4 C., 266.
Complaint as to Harris' Ferry road not cleaned. — 4 C., 278.
Proceedings for and against the John Harris Road. — 4 C., 283.
Lancaster County elections returns for Sheriff and Coroner. 4 C., 309.
The Governor appoints Justices of the Peace for Lancaster County. — 4 C., 313.
Lancaster County depositions on Maryland outrages. — 1 A., 555.

1739

Lancaster County Presbyterians wish to be relieved from kissing the Bible in taking an oath. — 3 V., 338.
In a vote whether the Proprietor shall receive a bonus if he take paper money for quit rents instead of silver as reserved in the Charter, Lancaster County voted "Yes"; Chester County, "No," and Philadelphia and Bucks, "Yes." — 3 V., 338.

Petition of the Lancaster County Presbyterian ministers and a large number of members as to kissing the book and laying on of the hand, read the second time. — 3 V., 338.

Allen, James, Hamilton and Smith, a committee to draw a law to relieve the Presbyterians of Lancaster County from kissing the Bible. — 3 V., 339.

The citizens of Eastern Lancaster County petition to have the Eastern end of the County divided off. — 3 V., 343.

At the October election John Wright stands highest on the list from being lowest the year before and James Hamilton who stood at the head is now in the delegation. — 3 V., 352.

Judge Edwards stands at the bottom. He was not in last year's election. — 3 V., 352.

Thomas Edwards did not take his seat until November 20th though elected in October and the Assembly met then. — 3 V., 354.

(He was likely holding Court at Lancaster. — 3 V., 354.

People of Lancaster County and Limerick Township present a map and petition to have Lancaster County divided. — 4 C., 317.

Justices on the other side of Susquehanna needed and appointed, Viz: Richard Oecham and John Reynolds. — 4 C., 348.

Lancaster County election returns; Mitchell and Buchanan as Sheriffs —Joshua Lowe and Rudy, Coroners, and Buchanan is Sheriff, and Lowe Coroner. — 4 C., 352.

The petition of John Wright and others was read about a road to Lancaster, and to further considered. — 4 C., 365.

The Question of arming for war, on which Governor Thomas takes the side that Pennsylvania should do so and the Assembly says they will not do it, brings on the fatal disagreement between John Wright of Lancaster County and the Governor, which two years later ends in his dismissal from the Office of Justice of the Peace and Judge of Court. — 4 C., 371.

Commissioners on boundary line trouble — depositions. — 1 A., 556.

More on the boundary line trouble — Commissioners repeal it. — 1 A., 561.

A lot of Germans naturalized. — 4 St. L., 470.

1740

The Quakers control the Germans and their votes by false posters. — 4 St. L., 470.

The Quakers give presents to influential Germans to control the vote— graft. — 4 St. L., 475.

Petition by Conrad Weiser, et. al. for division of the County of Lancaster. — 3 V., 361.

Chester County files a petition against allowing bought servants to enlist. It became a political issue. — 3 V., 378.

John Wright partly in charge of the bill to raise money for the use of the Crown. — 3 V., 393.

Officers were entering warrants in great numbers in the County, the Assembly found when they went home. — 3 V., 395.

Lancaster County has now paid back one-half of the 300£ borrowed. — 3 V., 414.

The revenues from Lancaster County now 62£. — 3 V., 415.

At the October election Judge Edwards was defeated by Anthony Shaw —the other three re-elected, Sively stood highest — Wright second — Ewing third and Shaw, the new man, fourth. — 3 V., 424.

Election returns: Robert Buchanan, Sheriff, and Joshua Lowe Coroner of Lancaster County.

1741

John Wright and four others, a committee to draw an answer to the Governor's action (an address on same) putting an embargo on the exporting of wheat during the time the Spanish fleet is in the West Indies—the answer attacks the Governor's legal right to do this and even hints that England in her war policy should not have that right—it also says wheat is such a great export that it is not right to cripple our trade—here Wright further widens the breach between him and Governor Thomas. — 3 V., 430.

The Province is now much angered at the Quakers since they are about to adjourn in the face of real war without making any provision for defense. Petition signed by 85 merchants of Philadelphia. It affects Lancaster County also. — 3 V., 433.

Wright is Chairman of the Committee to draw the sense of the Assembly in the petition for defense filed by 85 merchants of Philadelphia (with Pemberton, Norris, Hall and Owens); and the Committee say that it is the right of anyone to petition in a decent manner; but this one is in harmoney and similitude with former suspicious petitions; its motive is to injure the Province—at least by some signers—the thing is extraordinary—it insinuates facts not true and reflects on the Assembly—a breach of their privileges—destructive of their freedom and deserves censure and to rejected; and the Assembly did reject it. This hot language brought Wright in further disfavor with the Governor. — 3 V., 434.

Lancaster County now only owes 50£ as balance. — 3 V., 438.

The same members were elected to Assembly as in 1740 and in the same order (except that Ewing lost to Blunston), viz: Lindlay, first; Wright second; Blunston, third, and Shaw, fourth. — 3 V., 446.

The Palatines bring contagious diseases. — 3 V., 447.

In appointing Justices of the Peace Governor Thomas says some (John Wright) did not behave and not re-appointed. — 4 C., 482.

The names of the Justices of the Peace appointed for Lancaster County — 4 C., 483.

A petition respecting improvements of the High road from Lancaster County to Philadelphia. — 4 C., 495.

The Question of quarantining the Poor Germans. — 4 C., 496.

Return of the road from Lancaster to High Street, Phila. — 4 C., 503.

The Germans petition that a house for their sick immigrants be built — a quarantine. — 4 C., 507.

1742

The Proprietor orders that no land be granted away in Lancaster County west of Blue Mountains on account of Indians. — I A., 629.

Samuel Blunston takes sides against the Governor and Council (signing with the balance of the Committee) the report that the Governor went beyond his powers in the case of the sickly vessel loads of Germans. — 4 C., 523.

The question of the Susquehanna lands and the Six Nations comes up again. — 4 C., 566.

The Justices of Lancaster County hold a conference with the Shawnese on the subject of the imprisonment of the Nanticokes in Maryland. This conference is condemned by Council as Indian complaints are in charge of the Governor only. — 4 C., 588.

The Germans are said to be concerned in the Philadelphia election riot. — 4 C., 620.

The Germans petition for a quarantine station for the sick on their arrival. — 3 V., 448.

The Parliament of Great Britain by a late act have given great encouragement to the Germans though many people in Pennsylvania are jealous of them. — 3 V., 449.

The Germans are now becoming a factor and both the Assembly and Governor vie with each other in trying to receive their good will. 3 V., 450.

Also found in — 4 C., 509.

John Wright, et. al. a Committee to propose a bill for a pest House for sick Germans arriving. — 3 V., 451.

The Governor again says that he is in favor of Germans and that they need a pest House. — 4 C., 510.

Also found in — 3 V., 451.

See the message and resolves, etc. — 3 V., 459.

Wright, Blunston and others a Committee to draw an answer to the Governor's speech. — 4 C., 549.

Also found in — 3 V., 466.

Blunston, Wright and others a Committee to draw an answer to the speech of the Governor. — 4 C., 602.

Also found in — 3 V., 480.

Lancaster County seems at least to have paid back her 300£ borrowed. — 3 V., 492.

The Assembly seem to be absolutely in control of Pennsylvania because every man of Assembly of 1741 was re-elected in the Province in 1742—Wright was one of the leaders, and also Kinsey—Wright at this time had great power. — 3 V., 497.

Wright, et. al. a Committee to draw a bill to naturalize Germans and relieve against oath; see Act 4 St. L., 390. — 3 V., 500.

The Assembly find that the election riot was a political conspiracy between the thugs and Philadelphia magistrates, against the Germans and Quakers to advance Governor Thomas' military party—the Germans were an element. Were any of Lancaster County there? — 3 V., 501.

The Dutchmen accused of trying to vote at the Philadelphia election. — 3 V., 564.

Thomas Lloyd a witness, said that the Recorder of Philadelphia contended that 300 unnaturalized Dutch had come down to vote and the voting sailors had as much right as they had. — 3 V., 565.

The Mayor says the Dutch who were unnaturalized and came down to vote came from McCall Manor, and this caused the anti-Quaker party to get the sailors to riot.

1743

Lancaster County suffers under the importation of the Flour Act and begs that the shilling penalty for flour not up to the standard be taken off. — 3 V., 513.

John Wright made chairman of the Committee of the whole on the question of support of the Governor which has been cut off for two years. (Wright makes still more enmity). — 3 V., 515.

Lancaster County again asks for an amendment to the flour act, (Ordered to lie on the table). — 3 V., 522.

The Great treaty at Lancaster as arranged for as engineered by Governor Thomas. The thing began by a compact between Maryland and some of the Six Nations, and the Shawnese claiming lands in Maryland. 3 V., 523.

The Lancaster County petition for a change in the Flour Act is met by a big petition against any change from Philadelphia. — 3 V., 523.

In Lancaster County all the old members of the Assembly are elected, except that Blunston is displaced by Patterson. — 3 V., 536.

Thomas Lindsay of Lancaster County is dead. — 3 V., 536.

John Edwards writes to be collector of excise in Lancaster County. (Was he a relative of Judge Edwards?) — 3 V., 539.

Thomas McKee of Lancaster, about the Shawanese Indians. 4 C., 630.

The events which brought on the treaty at Lancaster of 1744. 4 C., 634.

Directions to Conrad Weiser in the Indian matters. — 4 C., 635.

A conference at Lancaster involving the Five Nations. — 4 C., 656.

First steps to bring on the great treaty at Lancaster had. — 4 C., 658.

Conrad Weiser makes trip to the Onondagoes and they will come to the Lancaster Treaty. — 4 C., 660.

An act passed to naturalize foreigners, not Quakers who have settled in Pennsylvania — the Germans. — 4 St. L., 391.

Returns for Lancaster County, James Galbraith, Sheriff, and John Morris, Coroner. — 4 C., 669.

1744

John Armstrong murdered near Lancaster, (West of Lancaster) by Delaware Indians—Daniel Cookson sends word to the Governor—the Five Nations arrest the murderer and send him to Lancaster Jail and Conrad Weiser sent to investigate. — 3 V., 546.

Samuel Blunston added to the Committee on accounts in place of Anthony Shaw, deceased. — 3 V., 547.

Lancaster County citizens send a petition to the Assembly asking that further measures be taken to prevent rum from being sold to the Indians of Lancaster County. — 3 V., 549.

The Governor now wants to impress on the Assembly the fact that by negotiating the coming Lancaster treaty he has achieved a great feat of statesmanship and demonstrated his great zeal for Pennsylvania. 3 V., 549.

Also found in — 4 C., 685.

The Assembly goes into a Committee of the whole to answer the Governor's message and John Wright of Lancaster County is Chairman of the Committee of the whole. — 3 V., 550.

Arthur Patterson made collector of excise in Lancaster County. — 3 V., 551.

The Assembly decides that as to selling rum to the Indians that there are laws enough enacted to prevent it but that the executive officers of the County do not put them into force. — 3 V., 551.

The Assembly vote 300£ for Indian presents for the coming Indian treaty at Lancaster. — 3 V., 552.

The Assembly vote Governor Thomas 1000£ because his back pay was small and because of his expense of going to the coming Lancaster Indian treaty and also 1000£ for his support during the year. — 3 V., 552.

The Assembly are very desirous that the Governor should not depend on the Commissioners at the Lancaster Treaty but go himself and negotiate that the Indians all remain loyal to the English and do not go over to the French during the French War. — 3 V., 552.

The Governor says that as soon as the French War is dcelared he will go to Lancaster and negotiate with Maryland and Virginia to keep our Indians loyal. — 3 V., 555.

Governor says all the Indians at the Lancaster Treaty wanted to cleave to the English. — 3 V., 554.

John Musser of Lancaster County sent a petition to the Assembly stating that at the last Indian treaty the Indians barked several walnut trees on his plantation; he did not oppose them as they used the bark for cabins and he claims 6£, (Patriotism not very high in Lancaster County; but rather a mercenary spirit). — 3 V., 555.

This seems to show something of the attitude of the Dutch at this time. — 3 V., 555.

The excise now collected from Lancaster County amounts annually to 110£; (this same year there was collected from Philadelphia County, 590£; Bucks, 100£; Chester County, 336£, and old arrears, 8£ — 1200£. 3 V., 560.

Thomas Cookson's letter to Governor Thomas about the Delaware Indians killing Armstrong — letter from Lancaster. — 1 A., 646.

Letters of brother of the dead man to the Indians. — 1 A., 647.

List of the Indians at the Lancaster Treaty. — 1 A., 656.

Cookson's letter to Secretary Peters — about 100 Indians coming down from Harris' Ferry. — 1 A., 657.

More about the Armstrong killing by the Delawares — Mr. Cookson's letter. — 4 C., 678.

Conrad Weiser's report of his trip to Shamokin. — 4 C., 680.

The Assembly beg the Governor to attend the Lancaster Treaty. — 4 C., 688.

The Governor says he will go and attend the Lancaster Treaty as soon as war against the French is declared. — 4 C., 689.

The Great Lancaster Indian Treaty of 1744. — 4 C., 698.

The Indians decide that the Pennsylvania Governor should be the master of ceremonies. — 4 C., 698.

The first question taken up was of the back lands in Maryland and Virginia, which the Five Nations owned and Maryland settled without asking the Five Nations. — 4 C., 699.

The old treaty between Maryland and the Susquehannocks of 1652 laid on the table at Lancaster Treaty. — 4 C., 704.

A treaty also made seventy years ago, 1674. — 4 C., 704.

The Lancaster Treaty was first proposed to be held at Conedgowinet, but only a few houses there. — 4 C., 705.

The threat which the Commissioners of Maryland say the Five Nations made probably, the said Indians say was foolish. — 4 C., 706.

Indians complain that for seven years Maryland paid no attention to their claim and that the Governor of Pennsylvania did not report to England how badly they were used as he promised to do. — 4 C., 706.

The murder of Armstrong is up before Lancaster Treaty. — 4 C., 714.

The Indians valuate the goods for Maryland lands. — 4 C., 715.

A map of the Susquehanna and Potomac Rivers and the country between was drawn. — 4 C., 719.

The Indian orator, Gachadodow, said at the Lancaster Treaty that it looks as if God did not intend the Great King of England to conquer the Indians or he would not have placed the ocean between us. — 4 C., 720.

The Indians complain of how fast the Indians became poor and the whites rich. — 4 C., 721.

The three provinces, Maryland, Virginia and Pennsylvania entertained the Indians at Lancaster treaty, June 30th at a handsome dinner. 4 C., 722.

They Christened the Governor of Maryland at this time also. 4 C., 722.

They then proceeded to the Court House on business. — 4 C., 722.

The new deed for Maryland lands signed. — 4 C., 723.

The Five Nations promise that they will co-operate in having the murderer of Armstrong punished. — 4 C., 724.

The grievances of the Conoys discussed and to be alleviated — Lancaster Treaty. — 4 C., 725.

Virginia offers 400£ for Indian claims in Virginia. — 4 C., 726.

The Governor proposed to educate four of the Five Nations boys to be interpreters; but the Indians said that they could not spare them. 4 C., 730.

The Five Nations at the Lancaster Treaty ordered the Colonies of America to act in Union and become strong as the Five Nations by that means became strong. — 4 C., 735.

The leave taking at the end of the great treaty is quite dramatic. — 4 C., 736.

Governor Thomas reports the Lancaster Indian treaty to Council. — 4 C., 738.

The Governor meets the Delawares and the Five Nations in consultation over the killing of Armstrong near Lancaster by a Delaware. 4 C., 744.

The Conoy Indians have moved further up the Susquehanna to be near the Delawares. — 4 C., 747.

The Conestogas invite the Conoys to come back and also the Shawanese. — 4 C., 747.

Election returns for Lancaster County: John Sterrett, Sheriff, and Robert Thompson, Coroner. — 4 C., 748.

Letter of Mr. Cookson of Lancaster to the Council on the death of John Armstrong, an Indian trader near Lancaster. — 4 C., 675.

The Murderers are in Jail at Lancaster, that is, one is, see an account of this in the Pennsylvania Gazette, also — 4 C., 675.

Further steps taken in the matter of this murder. — 4 C., 678.

The coming great Lancaster treaty is now being spoken of as being fully planned and agreed upon. — 4 C., 678.

The Assembly urge that the Governor attend the Lancaster Treaty and not simply send a message. — 4 C., 679.

1745

Some citizens of the east part of Lancaster County want the County divided. — 4 C., 756.

Peter Chartier accepted a commission from the French King. 4 C., 757.

The treaty of Lancaster succeeds in having an application made by the Catawbas for a place with the Five Nations. — 4 C., 757.

Chartier is a pertidious fellow. — 4 C., 757.

Samuel Blunston from Lancaster County appears. — 4 V., 7.

Eastern part of the Lancaster County citizens want to leave Lancaster County and divide the County. — 4 V., 8.

Governor says there is a map of Lancaster County that wants to divide off. — 4 V., 8.

The Catawbas send a message to Peace to Virginia pursuant to the treaty of Lancaster. — 4 V., 9.

Sheriff of Lancaster County exonerated from 17£ lost. — 4 V., 10.

Many English traders were present last year at Lancaster. — 4 V., 13.

The Sheriff wants pay for conveying the Indian, Mishamelon, 50 miles to Lancaster jail. — 4 V., 15.

Lancaster County's excise on skins amounted to 40£ this year. 4 V., 16.

John Wright chosen speaker of the Assembly of October, this year. — 4 V., 21.

He is sick and unable to attend the meetings of Assembly and in Wright's stead John Kinsey is chosen Speaker. — 4 V., 22.

Arthur Patterson of Lancaster County came in late. — 4 V., 23.

Back parts of Lancaster County in deadly fear of Indians. — 4 V., 24.

The Lutheran minister of Lancaster has joined the Moravians and many of the flock with him, they fear he will steal the Church, etc. 4 V., 24.

1746

Lancaster County wants fire arms to defend against the Indians—about 400 guns are wanted. — 4 V., 25.

Several citizens in eastern part of Lancaster County want a new County made out of part of it. — 4 V., 26.

Assembly say it was wise to keep Lancaster informed of rumor of danger from the Indians. — 4 V., 27.

The Lutherans of Lancaster County are told to avail themselves of such remedies as they have at law. — 4 V., 28.

The Lancaster members excused from attending the Assembly next week. — 4 V., 30.

Thomas Edmondson of Lancaster County asked the Assembly to make him satisfaction for a colt killed by the Indians. — 4 V., 33.

The Clerk of the Supreme and Oyer & Terminer Court said that he kept a record of the prosecutions in Lancaster County and the parties could not pay his fees, therefore, he asks the Assembly to pay him. — 4 V., 44.

They allow him 10£ for preparing the bills as the Attorney General was not present. — 4 V., 44.

Lancaster County selects the same four Assemblymen in 1748 that she had in 1745. — 4 V., 48.

The back inhabitants of Lancaster County are in fear. — 5 C., 2.

For the new Justices of the Peace for Lancaster County. — 5 C., 3.

And also the Chief Burgess of Lancaster Borough. — 5 C., 3.

The Lancaster people want arms to defend themselves. — 5 C., 26.

1747

Diggs, a property owner at Conestoga is encroaching on others about him. — 1 A., 680.

Thomas Cookson has the matter in charge and will make the Marylander go back. — 1 A., 681.

The same subject more at large set out. — 1 A., 682.

The tract in issue is part of the 10,000 acres of land claimed both by Pennsylvania and Maryland. — 1 A., 684.

More on the same subject. — 1 A., 693.

Adam Furney of Conestoga testifies on the same subject. — 1 A., 704.

The whole subject is one of conquest or contest between the Germans or Palatines of Conestoga and Maryland. — 1 A., 709.

See Digg's side of the case stated. — 1 A., 713.

More Conestoga troubles. — 1 A., 724.

The same up to — 1 A., 733.

Conrad Weiser in Lancaster, says several Indian deputies are coming to the town on treaty matters. — 2 A., 9.

The Indians halted at Harrisburg on account of rain. — 2 A., 10.

Conrad Weiser tells the Indians at Shamokin that they must keep what they agreed to at the Lancaster Treaty. — 5 C., 84.

John Deiner's Company in the War Ensign, Franklin. — 5 C., 135.

The Lancaster County people west of Susquehanna want a new County framed; (thus it took two years to erect York County). — 4 V., 51.

Lancaster County wants the cheap cattle from Virginia kept out. — 4 V., 51.

Philadelphia and Chester people have bills for feeding soldiers who came from Lancaster County. — 4 V., 51.

John Wright on the Committee to answer Governor Thomas' speech as he retires from the Governorship. — 4 V., 54.

Some of the Magistrates for Lancaster County are complained against for corrupt practices by the people. — 4 V., 55.

Another petition for a new County presented. — 4 V., 55.

This year the Lancaster County excise reached 198£. — 4 V., 63.

Arthur Patterson was the collector of excise for Lancaster County this year and his total collections were 220£, less 20£ off for Commissions, and 2£ for other expenses. — 4 V., 64.

In the Assembly of October, 1747, John Wright is first Arthur Patterson, next; James Webb, next, and Peter Worrel, last. — 4 V., 65.

1748

See the pay roll of John Deiner's Company. — 5 C., 179.

The Lancaster Court is to dispose of a case of a man who robbed an Indian of his home and goods. — 4 V., 77.

The Lancaster County Grand Jury is ordered by the Council to prosecute all who carry rum to the Indians and a great number of bills of indictment have been found against those carrying rum to them. — 4 V., 31.

John Wright, because of his age and infirmities, wants to be discharged from the General Loan Office Board. — 4 V., 82.

The Indians of the Susquehanna are again at Philadelphia. — 5 C., 285

Indian treaty held at Lancaster by the Five Nations and the Ohio Indians, with Commissioners representing Pennsylvania. (See Commission and instructions). — 5 C., 299.

The minutes of the Lancaster Treaty set out. — 5 C., 307.

Captain John Harris was appointed in addition to former Captains for military purposes, for Lancaster County. — 5 C., 325.

The expenses of the Lancaster Treaty returned which leaves a net balance of 149£. — 5 C., 327.

Our members in Assembly of October, 1748, are John Wright, Arthur Patterson, James Webb and Peter Worrel. — 4 V., 91.

Lancaster County Sheriff ordered to come and amend his return of elections of Assemblymen. — 4 V., 92.

He simply had dated the return, 1745 instead of 1748. — 4 V., 93.

Journal of Conrad Weiser in his travels on account of Indian treaty for the Province. — 5 C., 348.

Weiser writes another long letter from Lancaster about the cunning Indians and the murder of the Senecas. — 2 A., 11.

Indian traders licensed — see full list — some of them are Lancaster people — in fact nearly all of them live in and about Lancaster County. — 2 A., 14.

1749

Lancaster County presents a petition to have a workhouse erected. — 4 V., 157.

Those west of the Susquehanna River appear before the Assembly. — 4 V., 99.

The people of Lancaster County are opposed to a new County being erected. — 4 V., 100.

A great number of People west of Susquehanna want a new County. — 4 V., 107.

Indians do damage to a poor widow of Lancaster County. — 4 V., 108.

A lot of Lancaster County people state that since the passing of the late law for erecting houses of correction and work houses are thought not to be entitled to the privileges of the same; the inhabitants of the County are now very numerous and suffer for want of the same, to correct vagabonds. And they pray that the Justices be empowered to erect the same. — 4 V., 109.

Lancaster County representatives are Arthur Patterson, James Wright, Peter Worrel and Calvin Cooper. — 4 V., 115.

James Webb filed a petition in the Assembly stating that at the late election there were gross frauds whereby he was not elected. — 4 V., 117.

The good people thereby are defeated of their privileges. — 4 V., 117.

Many petitions of the inhabitants of Lancaster County set forth that at the last election the people crowded in a body and that they stuck tickets in the end of cloven sticks; and other frauds committed; tickets put in by boys; and many repeated voting; and the number of votes was double the number of people who live in the county the officers did not call for the lists to correct; and they pray that the house shall send for all the officers of election and ascertain whether the election was void or not. — 4 V., 119.

Additional petition for erection of a new County. — 4 V., 119.

The Lancaster County election fraud taken up. — 4 V., 121.

The Lancaster County election fraud up, (November 22), and the witnesses testify that the election was tumultuous, that no regular lists could be taken of the voters' names, that votes by proxy were allowed, and two received by Christian Herr, one of the inspectors; votes given in by persons under age were allowed; that persons acted as inspectors not legally chosen, that many of the voters voted three, four and five and even ten times; that one of the candidates who is returned a repersentative encouraged the giving in of more than one by the same person, that the number of voters did not exceed one thousand, though the tickets found in the box were more than 2300. — 4 V., 123.

Counsel for petitioners examined several other witnesses, adjourned to afternoon. Other witnesses heard and adjourned until tomorrow. Heard in forenoon, and adjourned to afternoon, and heard again. —

The counsel for the Sheriff and inspectors examined witnesses. Counsel for petitioners object, because the inspectors and Sheriff are interested witnesses. Adjourned until the next day. November 24th,, the proceedings again opened. They examined witnesses, only two tickets were handed in by proxy and the owners of the tickets were in sight but because of the Press could not get near; that though the inspectors took the votes from minors to get rid of them, they were not counted; that the person not elected inspector took only a few votes, and he was pulled off of the table as soon as he was perceived receiving them, and the tickets he had taken he destroyed; that the number of those voting was not as small as represented, but about as many as there were tickets found. — 4 V., 123.

November 25th, the Lancaster County cases resumed and the Sheriff and inspectors are sworn, adjourned to afternoon. Ordered that the case be again adjourned and the clerks produce their papers, etc., and the speaker to issue as many warrants as he desires. — 4 V., 125.

After all this Arthur Patterson was seated Jan. 1, 1750. — 4 V., 125.

Adam Furney shot dead by an Indian as he stood at his own door. — 5 C., 377.

A new commission of peace for Lancaster County; and a list of 31 Justices of the Peace appointed. — 5 C., 378.

Indian deed for land between the Delaware and Susquehanna. 2 A., 33.

List of inhabitants over Susquehanna at this time. — 2 A., 38.

1750

The House still has under its consideration the Lancaster election case. The case adjourned over to tomorrow. — 4 V., 126.

Lancaster and Chester Counties object to entailing of estates. 4 V., 126.

Objected to because people who have such estate cannot pay their debts by selling land. — 4 V., 126.

The Lancaster election case continued and several witnesses are heard in favor of the Sheriff and inspectors. — 4 V., 126.

The list of taxables of Lancaster County amounting to 4598 is produced to show that there were no duplications or repeating of votes. — 4 V., 126.

Lancaster County sends in another protest against entailing estates. — 4 V., 126.

The Lancaster County election fraud is again before the Assembly and the minutes and evidence produced by both parties were read and considered; and the House again proceeded to hear more witnesses. — 4 V., 126.

The representative who was charged with encouraging plurality of votes in favor of himself on his oath purged himself and also by witnesses supported the same. — 4 V., 127.

A vote was taken on January 5th, on the question of issuing writs for a new election in Lancaster County; but passed in the negative. 4 V., 127

January 6th, the Sheriff called in and admonished; that, though the proofs are not sufficient to throw out the members, the method of manag-

ing the election in Lancaster County is not regular and orderly as the law requires. — 4 V., 127.

The Sheriff is warned that hereafter the names of those for Assemblymen must be on one ballot, those for Sheriff on another, those for Coroner on another, those for Assessors on another, and those for Commissioners on another and not all be on one ticket as has been the custom in Lancaster County. — 4 V., 127.

The inspectors must be more particular in the choice of Clerks and if possible to make such choice that excessive drinking will not disable them from service. — 4 V., 127.

The Sheriff must be careful to call for the list of voters and tallies taken by the clerks when the election is ended and preserve them safely. — 4 V., 127.

The inspectors must not act separately as heretofore but two or more of them take the votes in the presence and with the concurrence of the others. — 4 V., 127.

All due care must be taken to prevent tumult and disorders by placing Constables near the door, to prevent more offering tickets at the same time than can be received. — 4 V., 127.

After the case was over, the Sheriff and Inspectors asked the Assembly to see that they be paid for their great trouble and expense in defending the case, (Lie on the table). — 4 V., 128.

All must take care to prevent the fraud of repeating. — 4 V., 127.

Lancaster County's petition as to the work house is up again. 4 V., 130.

Ordered that the admonition given to the Sheriff of Lancaster County be printed in the Gazette. — 4 V., 135.

The Sheriff of Lancaster County wants 20£ as his expenses in defending against the Lancaster election case and subpoenaing witnesses. 4 V. 142.

The excises collected from Lancaster County this year are: from June 1 1749 to June 1, 1750, 272£; balance of last year, 138£; paid into the Provincial Treasury, 233£, and the balance is due. — 4 V., 149.

In the Assembly of October, 1750, Lancaster County's Assemblymen are Arthur Patterson, Calvin Cooper, James Wright and James Webb. — 4 V., 150.

Our old friend, Canassatego was buried September 30, of this year, he having died near Bethleham. — 5 C., 467.

Indian deed for lands between Delaware and Susquehanna. — 2 A., 33.

There is no mill for slitting iron, nor rolling iron, plating forge, to work with a tilt hammer, nor steel mill in Lancaster County. — 2 A., 55.

See the Act passed to bar estates tail. — 5 St. L., 100.

Minutes of February Meeting

Lancaster, Pa., Feb. 3, 1923.

At the Lancaster County Historical Society meeting this evening at the usual time and place, the President H. Frznk Eshleman, Esq., officiated. The officers' reports were submitted and favorably acted upon by vote. The Librarian reported the following gifts and exchanges for the month:

Washington Historical Quarterly; The Western Reserve Historical Quarterly; Annals of Iowa Quarterly; annual Report of the Library of Congress for year 1922; The Pennsylvania Magazine Quarterly; Program of the 44th Annual Dinner of the Pennsylvania Society of New York.

Special Donations include a handsomely bound copy of "Lancaster Lyrics" by D. B. Landis, presented by Mr. Landis; A diary or memorandum, the first entry of which is dated February 1839, and kept by an employee of the Recorder's office; Subscription list of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, showing how treasury notes were sold by employees to help liquidate expenses incurred by the Civil War, both presented by A. K. Hostetter; photographs, genealogical trees, and programs from Miss Virginia B. Clark: An old musical instrument known as the euphoniad, from Mrs. J. L. Grosh; An old coat of arms of the State of Pennsylvania; Pillars from the ends of the judges' bench, handsomely carved; Four copper-plate engravings of Lancaster, all three presented by H. Frank Eshleman, Esq.; Two song books in German, the one "Spiritual Flower Garden," printed by Peter Seibert, Germantown, 1791; the other "Unpartisan Song-Book of Christmas Hymns and Psalms," printed by John Baer, Lancaster, 1829, presented by Lloyd Hershey.

One new member was elected, Mrs. Emily Bishop Musselman, Strasburg, Pennsylvania. Mr. D. B. Landis and Mrs. Bertha Landis were made life members by the payment of twenty-five dollars each. Two applications for membership were received, which, according to the bylaws are held over until the next regular meeting.

The auditing committee, I. C. Arnold, D. F. Magee and H. H. Beck, submitted their report which stated that they had examined the accounts of the Treasurer, Mr. A. K. Hostetter, and found them correct.

Mr. George F. K. Erisman, Chairman of the Committee appointed by himself to act on the advisability of holding the annual indoor social, reported that he had appointed a committee, consisting of Miss Adalyn B. Spindler, Mrs. A. K. Hostetter, D. B. Landis, William F. Worner and J. L. Summy and the committee recommended holding the usual Annual Indoor-Social, which should include less of a program and more of the social feature and that one of the features should be the exhibit of some of our Museum and Library curios.

The President announced that there had been two meetings of the Executive Committee with plans looking strenuously towards obtaining a permanent home for the Historical Society and hoped that something definite could be done in the near future but that everybody must get on the job enthusiastically. A definite place had received consideration but there was not sufficient guarantee at this time to take final action.

The evening's paper was read by Mr. Benjamin B. Lippold, the subject "Early Lancaster County History in the Provincial Records and Archives." The discussion that followed was supported by A. K. Hostetter, I. C. Arnold, W. F. Worner, H. Frank Eshleman and D. F. Magee.

Mr Magee spoke at some length in suggesting that the Society, in considering material for the regular papers for publication in our pamphlets, should be careful to select topics of vital interest and make them conform to a pleasing as well as a utilitarian objective.

On motion the Society adjourned at the usual time. Many remained an additional half hour for informal discussion and social chat and to test the euphoniad, which, finally, was successfully achieved.

ADALINE B. SPINDLER, Sec'y.

PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

Lancaster County Historical Society

FRIDAY, MARCH 2, 1923

"History herself, as seen in her own workshop"

A RUNNING STORY OF LANCASTER COUNTY

(From Hazard's Register—1613 to 1835)

Compiled by H. Frank Eshleman

VOL. XXVII. NO. 3

PRICE FIFTY CENTS PER COPY

LANCASTER, PA.

1923

A RUNNING STORY OF LANCASTER COUNTY FROM HAZARD'S REGISTER

(1613 to 1835)

Compiled by

H. FRANK ESHLEMAN, ESQ.

Hazard's "Register of Pennsylvania" is a publication of sixteen volumes, containing about 400 pages each, published by Samuel Hazard of Philadelphia from Jan. 1828 to the end of December 1835. It is "devoted to the preservation of facts and every other kind of useful information respecting the state of Pennsylvania."

Lancaster County was relatively more prominent among the various sections of Pennsylvania in those days than it is today, and therefore the records of its activities occupy a very large proportion of the "Register."

It has been deemed sufficiently important a matter to arrange the story of Lancaster County as found in the "Register" in chronological order, so that any one interested may sweep along from the earliest times down to the end of the year 1835, and be able to obtain a connected view of the succession of events, usually unique and interesting in their character, related to our County, found recorded in this publication and in many instances not found elsewhere. Though a certain number of the events recorded in the "Register" do appear in official documents, etc., they are treated here in a popular style and often interpreted so that their importance and bearing in the growth of this county may be more readily understood, and also so that they may be more interesting.

In brief then what shall follow is the substance of the record of our county's activities as the same appears in the volumes now being examined, in chronological order.

1613

In 1829 Nicholas Biddle, president of the Bank of the United States, in his address upon the opening of the Chesapeake and Delaware canal said, "More than two centuries have passed since this work was contemplated by the earliest adventurers to the Chesapeake, one of whom, Sir James Argol, wrote to England in 1613 that he hoped to make a cut, "between our bay and the Delaware." Argol was apparently in the region of Lancaster County nearly as early as Captain John Smith and Stephen Brule. Vol. 4 p. 270.

1615

About the year 1615 a settlement was made by the Sweedes, Fins and Dutch, in that part of North America lying within the present bounds of New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania. (Extract from a paper drawn up in Boston and sent to London to be laid before the King's Council.) V. 5 p. 130.

1673

The Iroquois having obtained fire-arms from the Dutch, drove their enemy Indians to the Susquehanna this year. V. 5 p. 130.

1687

A temporary or preliminary road was opened between the Schuylkill and Susquehanna this year Penn, speaking of his proposed city on the Susquehanna where Manor Township now lies says, "There I design to lay out a plan for the building of another city, in the most convenient place for communication with the former plantations on the east, which by land is as good as done

already, a way being laid out between the two rivers very exactly and conveniently, at least three years ago." V. 1 p. 400.

1690

In the year 1690 William Penn issued proposals for a second settlement or city in the Province, upon the Susquehanna River. See V. 1 p. 400. The particulars of the proposed county and town were afterwards drawn up in writing and were recorded in Philadelphia in 1701, where they may be seen today. The location fixed on is that between the Susquehanna and Conestoga Rivers.

1698

At this date there was no settlemen in Peennsylvania farther west than 28 miles from Philadelphia. Sarah Meredith who died at the age of 90 years in 1770, went when a young woman of 18 with her husband to live in the Great Valley of Chester County, 28 miles west of Philadelphia and at that time was 6 miles beyond any neighbor except the Indians. V. 1 p. 64.

1701

The provincial authorities sent for our Conestoga Indians in 1701 to come to Philadelphia (V. 6 p. 34); the Susquehannocks and Shawanese went also (V. 6 p. 77). About the same time the Conestoga Indians petitioned the government for relief of their burdens (V. 2 p. 71). This year Bezellion, the Indian trader was accused of being disaffected from the English (V. 6 p. 28).

1706

James Logan laid before the Council the Indian Treaty made at Conestoga. V. 5 p. 113.

1707

James LeTort was now also complained against as a man dangerous to British interests in America. V. 5 p. 113.

1708

One of the rarest early histories of Pennsylvania is J. Oldmixon's, in which he tells us about Pennsylvania in 1708. In the discussion of the subject he says, "Some ships bound for Pennsylvania sail through Chesapeake Bay, the head falling within this latitude." This is the earliest mention of trading up the Chesapeake to our Susquehanna country. V. 5 p. 161. Hazard has by instalments re-printed the whole of Oldimixon's History. Further quoting Oldmixon he notes that both Swedes and Dutch live in this region; and mentions that no iron mill has yet been erected here. V. 5 p. 180.

1709

This year our Conestogoes went to pay their tithes to the Five Nations to whom their are tributary since they were conquered. V. 5 p. 113. The Indians here having no money, the Assembly granted them the sum necessary and also expenses of the journey.

1719

"In the year 1719 about 20 families (of Dunkers) came to Philadelphia, some settled at Pequea and some at Germantown and some at Skippach, etc. In the year 1729 more than 30 families arrived within this province belonging to the original church of Schwardzenau founded in 1708. The Dunkers were originally Calvinists and were baptized in the river Eder by Schwardzenau. The word Tunkers in German and Baptists in Greek and Dippers in English have all the same signification." V. 7 p. 124.

1721

Among the authors of early Pennsylvania was Jonathan Dickinson, says Thos. I. Wharton, Esq., in the Register, speaking of Provincial Literature of

Pennsylvania. (V. 8 p. 136.) He tells us that shortly after 1721 Dickinson "figures as a member of Council and as a Commissioner to treat with the Indians at Conestoga."

1722

This year Captain Civility and other Conestoga Chiefs, being called on to give their views on the punishment John Cartledge should undergo for being implicated in the killing of an Indian, all pleaded that there be no action taken against Cartledge. V. 5 p. 114.

This same year Gov. Keith signed a warrant for a large tract of land, to be surveyed at Conestoga, for the Indians. V. 4 p. 254.

This year Logan and Col. French went to Conestoga on Indian matters; they went to investigate the murder of the Indian above referred to. Hannah Penn in a letter dated London May 20, 1724 refers to it. V. 5 p. 269.

1724

This year more Dunkers settle about Pequea and Conestoga. This fact appears in Rev. Christian Endress historical letter on the Dunkers. Mr. Conyngham's account of the sect is also given. V. 5 p. 333.

"Kurts, it is supposed, established the first iron works in 1726, within the present bounds of Lancaster County. Grubbs were distinguished for their industry and enterprise; they commenced operations in 1728." V. 8 p. 128.

1726

"First Settlemen of Columbia"

Arthur Bradford writing in early days makes a brief statement of the settlement of Columbia and says that the facts he gives were gathered chiefly from a manuscript journal, belonging to the great, great grand-daughter of Robert Barber, the first settler. He is evidently quoting Rhoda Barber's journal. He says that down the river, right below the location of Columbia, the "Germans" lived, Stineman, Kauffman, Hare, Hupley and others. The township above was Donegal, and prominent Irish settlers here were Anderson, Cook, Tate, Hays and others. He says the first shad caught there by seine was in 1760; that the ferrying began early and that two large canoes were lashed together to take wagons across. V. 9 p. 113.

A similar account is copied from the Columbia Spy, to whom it was furnished, by "a highly respectable lady of the Society of Friends whose opportunities for gathering facts, relating to the early history of the place have been numerous." Among the unusual points she makes are that the road to Lancaster and Philadelphia was south of where the turnpike is—the first milestone was about 40 rods north of the Friends Meeting House—it was marked "76 miles to Phil; 10 to Lanc." V. 9 p. 145.

Susanna Wright was a very accomplished person, even as early as 1728. "She was born in Great Britain where she had received a good education, according to the estimates of the time, but the high degree of culture which her mind afterwards attained, was enirely owing to her own diligence and love of literature; but for which she never omitted any of the peculiar duties of her day and station. She came to this country with her parents in 1714 being then 17 years of age and lived with them for some time in the neighborhood of Philadelphia where her talents and understanding were justly appreciated; and she laid the foundation of many friendships with distinguished individuals and families which continued throughout her life . . . . . She attained many languages and knew many sciences . . . . . she was uncommonly agreeable in conversation. She lived nearly to the age of ninety."

Joshua Francis Fisher of Philadelphia writing in 1829, states that the above sketch he received from one of the most elegant and accomplished women of that time (V. 8 p. 177) and concerning her poetical ability he says:

"The only specimens of Susanna Wright's poetry which I have seen have a deeply religious character, but they are written with great force and feeling,

as well as elegance, and more than sustain her character for poetical talents, intellectual improvement and moral worth."

(Note: Here we have undoubtedly the most famous early woman of Lancaster County, and apparently one who will rank with the greatest women which our county has ever produced. Her life and character should be made the subject of an exhaustive paper written by some one of our Society. It would show modern womanhood the high degree of culture and intellectuality, necessary to be attained in order to rank with this great soul of those primitive times. Her poetry referred to by Mr. Fisher, can no doubt be found in the Pennsylvania Historical Society Library and a critical review of it would be very illuminating.)

1728

This year an article states the great bulk of the Mennonites began to arrive. V. 5 p. 114.

Wm. Fahnestock in his articles on "Historical Sketch of Ephrata" states that about this year the Seventh Day Baptists established at Ephrata "the first Protestant Monastery in America." V. 15 p. 161.

1729

This year according to Conyngham's Historical Notes "A large number of Irish emigrants settled at Pequea; also of Welsh." V. 5 p. 21.

1730

"Settlement of Ephrata"

"In the year 1730, in the bosom of a beautiful dale lying between two wood-crowned hills at whose bottom a handsome stream of water winded its way through the low ground, was formed the settlement of Ephrata" says Conyngham. He and Rev. Christian Endress were invited to write a sketch of the peculiar religious establishment at Ephrata for the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. The former wrote several years before 1829 but the latter wrote his sketch in 1829.

Among the odd facts set forth are the following: the summer garments are of linen, the winter garments of cloth, men and women wear the same kind except that instead of trousers women wear petticoats, the women conceal their faces when they go out, there are about 300 members of the society, they live on vegetables only, worship four times every twenty four hours, in lieu of beds they sleep on benches and have wooden blocks for pillows, they observe Saturday as Sabbath. The colony was at its height in 1750.

Endress in his article gives the religious facts and history. V. 5 p. 331.

1730

Lancaster Town Laid Out

In an article signed "Investigator" the origin and the laying out of Lancaster Town is detailed. V. 8 p. 60. The writer states, "Governor Hamilton . . . . . made an offer of two places one known as the "high plain" also by the name of Gibson's Pasture and afterwards "Sanderson's Pasture" at present (1831) the property of John Montgomery, Esq. The other situation was the Hill side extending from its summit on the east to Roaring Brook on the west covered with woods. The public road ran through it, and Gibson's house of entertainment would be included, which stood nearly opposite a fine spring communicating with the dark swamp and with the widow Buchanan's cake and beer house situate near where the road crossed the brook. There were several springs and the brook was thought favorable for the erection of water machinery. The spot was fixed upon and the plot of Lancaster made in 1730 in regular squares, open lots were reserved, in the center and adjoining the public square, for the court house, public offices, market, etc. The long swamp (which ran in the rear of Dr. DuFresne) was drained by a ditch cut into roaring brook . . . . . The springs no longer run but a pump was in Mr. Rathfon's

placed in one spring, at a short depth and which yields water of an excellent quality. It is thought that with little expense water could be obtained from four or five such sources and would supply our whole city for every purpose that might possibly be required."

On page 101 of the same Volume, a reprint from the Lancaster Miscellany, gives us additional facts on the origin of our town. The writer says that from examining documents, etc., that, "The first deed for lots in the town of Lancaster, bear date 1735. We remark the names of Jacob Funk and Frederick Stroble and John Powell. The date of their deeds is May 20th, 1735. John Powell's lot was situated at the corner of Orange and Duke Streets. Dr. DuFresne resides on and owns the lot of Fred Stroble. George Gibson's date of deed is 14th Jan., 1740, for lot No. 221.

Governor Powell writes (apparently in 1754), "The house in which Gibson resides, is opposite a spring, and was included in the original town-plot—a swamp lay in front, another of some extent lay to the north."

"The question arises where lay the swamp north of Gibson's. We are informed that it was situate back of Dr. DuFresne's but upon further inquiry we learn that it was back of the yellow frame house in which the Doctor formerly resided situate on Duke Street between Orange and Chestnut, the remains of which were filled up by direction of Dr. DuFresne. Several fine springs are still in existence in the vicinity of the swamp, one on the lot occupied by Judge Hays, and three others. The passage that was cut to Roaring Brook appears to have been from the Spring at Judge Hays'. The run was called by the Germans Noisy Water. Gibson's pasture was leased by Hamilton to Adam Reigart, An old letter mentions the "log cabin of widow Buchanan." Her name is not among the purchasers. The swamp must have been in the square bounded by Duke, Queen, Chestnut and Orange Streets." V. 8 p. 101. Another article on Lancaster Town (V. 6 p. 265) states that a hickory tree stood in the center of the town under which the Indian Councils met and it was from one of these councils that a deputation was sent to confer with Wm. Penn at Shackamaxon. The Indian nation was called "Hickory" and the town was called Hickory Town before Lancaster was laid out. Gibson had a hickory tree painted upon his sign about 1722 and his tavern was situated near where the Slaymaker's Hotel now stands and the spring was nearly opposite. Another Indian town was located on a flat of land northeast of Hardwicke, the seat of William Coleman. A poplar tree was the emblem of the tribe. The wigwam was situated upon the Conestoga.

(Much of this must be taken cautiously and be carefully investigated before being accepted as accurate or even true.)

Another article in Hazard states that "Lancaster was laid out in 1728 and in 1730 it contained two hundred inhabitants and in 1766 it contained six hundred." V. 4 p. 391.

As an addition to the items supra, on Ephrata we note that a series of Rev. Peter Miller's letters are set forth dated 1772 to 1790 in which he gives a great deal of interesting history of the Ephrata monastic sect and corrects several errors concerning them, and especially erroneous propaganda concerning their attitude towards the Revolutionary War. V. 16 p. 253.

1732

Quoting Smith's History of Pennsylvania, which seems to discuss the history of Quakers particularly we find it stated regarding the beginning of the Quaker sect in Lancaster County that "A meeting for worship every first and fifth day was held at said John Millers for some years before building a meeting house. At the request of New Garden monthly meeting a meeting for worship was settled near Hatill Vernon's every first and sixth day of the week, and in the year 1732 this meeting was afterwards called Leacock." Also "Inthe year 1724 Samuel Miller and Andrew Moore made application on behalf of hemselves and others to build a meeting house at Sadsbury which was granted and they built one in 1725 which goes by the name of Sadsbury meet-

ing. In 1735 the Leacock meeting was joined to Sadsbury meeting. V. 7 pp. 133 and 4.

(Note: This "Smith's History of Pennsylvania" is a history of "The People called Quakers" and was written by Samuel Smith of New Jersey, and had never come to light until printed by Hazard. The beginning of it was lost, but the part preserved and printed begins page 174 of Vol. 6, of the "Register."

1734

This year the Episcopal Church at Conestoga, "fifteen miles from Lancaster" was built (V. 5 p. 21). This likely was the Episcopal Church at Churchtown. That region was not generally called Conestoga however. In the official records the region is stated to be on "a branch of Conestoga." The Lutheran Church and School House in Lancaster, says Hazard, were built the same year (Do.). He also states that the county government was moved from Conestoga to Lancaster the same year. This is an error because the records show that the Courts moved from Postlethwaites in 1731.

1738

Lancaster County Taxables this year numbered 2560; and in 1752 they reached the number of 3977. Just how many in the town at the former date is not stated. V. 5 p. 115.

1739

The Presbyterian oath was allowed by Assembly this year and a short statement of the fact appears in Volume 5 p. 21.

1741

In an item dated this year it is stated: "We hear from Lancaster that during the great snow which in general was more than three feet deep the back inhabitants suffered much from want of bread; that many families of new settlers had little else to subsist upon but the carcasses of deer they found dead or dying in the swamps or runs about their houses. The Indians fear scarcity of deer and turkeys." V. 2 p. 24.

1742

The Charter of Lancaster Boro is set forth in full at is was granted this year of 1742. It is a unique document. V. 3 p. 397. Note is also made that this year a number of Germans stated to the General Assembly that they "Had emigrated from Europe by the invitation from the Proprietor; they had been brought up and were attached to the Omish doctrine and were conscientiously scrupulous against taking oaths—they therefore cannot be naturalized agreeably to the existing laws." A law was passed in conformity to their requests. V. 5 p. 21.

1743

An election was held this year to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Thomas Lindley. The Irish compelled the sheriff to receive such tickets as they approved and to make a return accordingly.

The following resolution was passed in Assembly: "Resolved that the sheriff having assumed upon himself the power of being sole judge at the late election exclusive of the inspectors chosen by the people, freemen of said county of Lancaster, is illegal, unwarrantable and an infringement of the liberties of the people of the Province; that it gave just cause for discontent to the inhabitants of said county that if any disturbances followed thereupon it is justly imputed to his misconduct. That the sheriff be admonished by the Speaker."

The sheriff attended and promised he would take care to keep the law in the future. He also altered the return and Samuel Blunston was elected to take his seat."

1744

This year at the Great Treaty at Lancaster the Indians confirmed the old treaty they had made in 1701 with the Province of Pennsylvania. V. 5 p. 130.

1745

It is stated that this year the "Episcopal church was completed in part." There seems to be some error in this item; it ought to be corrected. V. 5 p. 22.

The same year witnessed the split or schism between the Lutherans and Moravians of Lancaster." There was a great ferment and excitement among the Lutherans. The Lutherans told the governor they were compelled to hear a doctrine which they did not approve, or resign their church. The governor told them he could not interfere, that the law would protect them in their rights." The German pastor of the Lutheran church united a portion of the congregation with the Moravians. V. 5 p. 22.

This same year Cartier gave his allegience to the French and deserted the English. V. 5 p. 114.

1749

The particulars of the great election fraud in Lancaster County committed this year is discussed in brief. The complaint was made by James Webb that owing to the fraud he was defeated. He complained that while only 1000 voters were present 2300 tickets were polled. V. 5 p. 22.

1750

"At an election held for representatives for York County a large party of Germans drove the people from the election ground. The sherlff left the box and went out to speak to them but was knocked down with others. Nicholas Ryland the coroner then forced his way into the Court House and took possession of the ballot box and three of the inspectors remained with him to conduct the election. The sheriff and four of the inspectors leaped out the back window of the Court House or they would have lost their lives. The sheriff afterwards requested to be admitted but was refused.

The sheriff afterwards called on six freeholders and examined them on their oaths, as to the persons whom they thought duly elected and then drew up a certificate which he and the six signed and was accepted by the Assembly.

The rioters gave the following explanation to the Governor. "Hans Hamilton the sheriff did not open the polls till 2 o'clock at which time the Marsh people had assembled armed and surrounded the window and would not permit the Dutch people to vote, thereupon the Dutch being the most numerous broke into the Court House and the sheriff made his escape with some of the inspectors out of the back window, that they invited the sheriff to return but he refused; that the coroner then took the sheriff's place and proceeded to take the tickets and after the election was over the sheriff was invited to count the tickets but he refused to have anything to do with the election." V. 5 p. 114.

1751

"In pursuanc of a resoluion passed at a large meeting of the freemen of Lancaster County, in the town of Lancaster it was stated that a number of the settlers had severely suffered, both from the hardships of a new settlement and the hostility of the Indians, and therefore be it resolved that a house of employment be provided for the industrious, in indigent circumstances. And the building was accordingly erected by the benevolent spirit which disposed all sects and all countries to contribute their aid for so excellent a purpose. A farm was procured and farming implements provided and manufacturing articles for the encouragement of honest but indigent industry. Lancaster became soon remarkable for the excellence of its stockings made in that establishment." V. 5 p. 22.

1752

Lancaster County taxables in 1752 numbered 3977; and the taxables of

town of Lancaster numbered 311, the same year. V. 5 p. 115. The taxables of the county from 1752 to 1786 were, at intervals stated: 1760 the number of 5631; in 1770, there were 6608; in 1779 there were 8433 and in 1786 there were 5839. V. 4 p. 12. In 1793 there were 6409; in 1800 there were 7834; in 1807 there were 9562; in 1814 there were 11346; in 1821 there were 13560 and in 1828 there were 14991. In the last named year the total population was 74955 of whom 4 were slaves and 17 deaf and dumb. Do. p. 13.

1754

In 1754 it is stated that the inhabitants were greatly shocked by the news of Braddock's defeat. Flour was made at the John Wright old stone mill erected in 1740 at the mouth of Shawnee Run. It was packed in small casks and carried on pack horses, a cask on each side for Braddock's army. It was taken to Raystown and Fort DuQuesne. The mill was built by James Wright and was still standing in 1829. V. 9 p. 114.

Governor Pownall visited Lancaster Town in 1754. In his Journal he states that "I took the road from Philadelphia to Wright's Ferry on the Susquehanna River . . . . . from the Ship to the Tun by the Wagon tavern the road passes over the North Mountain. To the Tun, John Miller's, is six miles. The road does not get clear of the mountain till it gets to the Sun. The Hat is the widow Caldwell's six miles and a quarter. The last 13 miles I could not ride in three hours. To the Red Lion, Jos. Steers six and half miles. To Conestoga four miles. To Lancaster one mile. Lancaster is a growing town and making money—a manufactory here of saddles and pack saddles also of guns—it is a stage town—five hundred houses—two thousand inhaditants.

Between Lancaster and Wright's Ferry I saw the finest farm one can possibly conceive, the highest culture. It belongs to a Switzer. Here it was I saw the method of watering meadows by cutting troughs in the side of the hill for the springs to run into. The water would run over the sides and water the whole of the ground. I never saw the plan used in England. A town near Lancaster called Ephrata is settled by Donkers. Doopers, Dimplers—they are I think a queer set of protestant regulars." V. 6 pp. 28 and 29.

In Gov. Pownal's Journal, from which the above is taken there was the following note in manuscript:

"When Governor Pownal visited Lancaster there was not one good house in the town. The houses were chiefly frame, filled with stone—of logs—and a few of stone. When Lancaster was laid out it was the desire of the proprietor to raise an annual revenue from the lots; no lots therefore were sold of any large amount; but settlers were encouraged to build and receive a lot, paying an annual sum as ground rent—hence the large number of poor or persons in indigent circumstances who were induced to settle in Lancaster. The Lancaster town was therefore too large at an early period in proportion to the population of the surrounding country and its inhabitants suffered much from want of employment as from its local situation remote from water, it was not or could it ever possibly become a place of business. The proprietor was therefore wrong in forcing the building and settlement of Lancaster. The town outgrew its strength and looks dull and gloomy in consequence." V. 6 p. 29.

Among the book-sellers in Pennsylvania this year Hazard places William Dunlap. He removed to Philadelphia in 1757. In 1767 there was Charles Johnson in King Street, Lancaster.

1755

"The proprietors directed their agents after the Treaty made with the Indians in 1755, that in all sales made by them they should take particular pains to encourage the emigration of the Irish into Cumberland County from Lancaster County as serious disturbances had arisen in consequence of disputes between the Irish and Germans at elections. The proprietaries desired that York should be settled by Germans and Cumberland by Irish. V. 15 p. 82.

Note: This may account for the great number of Scotch-Irish in the various

parts of Cumberland County. It is well worth keeping in mind as an aid in interpreting the history of the two counties mentioned.

We are informed that General Braddock was long detained at Will's Creek on account of forage and provisions. Landing his troops in Virginia was said to be a most unfortunate step because neither provisions nor forage was to be had there nor carriages. If they had landed in Pennsylvania it would have saved 40000 pounds sterling and shortened the march six weeks. He was promised 150 wagons and 300 horses with a large quantity of forage and provisions from the back settlements of Pennsylvania; but after anxious expectation he received 15 wagons and 100 horses . . . . . While in this distress he received 500 pounds in provisions and wine from Philadelphia. Franklin helped out. He observed that Gen. St. Clair's head dress was of the Hussar kind and he caused a report to be spread among the Germans that unless 150 wagons could be got ready and sent within a certain time St. Clair who was a Hussar would come among them and take away whatever he found. The Germans who had lived among the Hussars knew too well what this meant and instead of 150 wagons sent 200. They also sent 190 wagons more, laden with a ton of corn each, four wagons with provisions for officers and 60 head of cattle. V. 8 p. 45 and 6.

The Susquehanna Indians had now become so poor they were compelled to beg clothes from the settlers. V. 7 p. 207.

1756

Gov. Morris visited Lancaster and other adjacent places in order to raise men to station on the banks of Susquehanna to prevent the French and Indians from attacking the eastern settlements. Over 300 men were stationed on the river to resist. V. 5 p. 285.

1757

In 1757 some of the "Dutch" residents about or west of Lancaster were killed by Indians. V. 5 p. 572. The Conestoga Indians went to Easton to the treaty this year also. (Do.) It was also this year that coal was discovered at Lykens, "near Lancaster County": It was 30 miles from Harrisburg. V. 5 p. 384.

1759

Barracks were erected at Lancaster in 1759 in consequence of the distracted state of the county by Indian cruelties and French hostilities. They were large enough to protect 500 persons. Mr. Bausman was elected barracks master. V. 5 p. 22.

The same year the freemen of Lancaster County complained to the Assembly that the road to Philadelphia was very poor and in the fall and spring impassable; therefore they stated it was impossible to attend Supreme Court at Philadelphia, and they petitioned for a county court. (Do.)

A contributor informs us that Benjamin West successfully practiced his art of painting in Philadelphia, Lancaster and New York till 1759, when he went to Italy. V. 5 p. 337.

1760

Lancaster County had 436.346 acres of tilled land in 1760; 5635 taxables each paying an average of one pound and two shillings, making a total tax of 6178 pounds. V. 5 p. 22. In 1760, there were five news papers published in the province of Pennsylvania, all weekly, three in Philadelphia, one in Germantown and one in Lancaster. V. 6 p. 137.

1762

Certain Indians travelling eastward reached Lancaster in 1762 and had with them several white children. They surrendered them at Lancaster. V. 5 p. 116. The same year Rittenhouse surveyed the Delaware and Susquehanna Canal route. Vol. 1 p. 409.

1763

The rapid growth of the county by large and extensive clearings, made each year by enterprising emigrants from Germany, Holland and Ireland induced also many of the worthless idle and dissolute to follow, and therefore compelled the honest settlers to build a house of correction for the punishment of the vicious. V. 5 p. 22.

The Germans about this time purchased many of the improvements left or sold by the Scotch-Irish, which were timbered too heavily for the Irish and particularly at Chestnut Glade on the northern line of the county. These Germans built mills on the Conestoga and particularly did Michael Garber, Sebastian Graeff and Hans Christy, so that the people along Conestoga petitioned the Assembly against the "three large dams." They state that the creek flows about 30 miles through thick wooded soil and about 250 feet wide, well suited to rafts and flats of wood. The price of wood was very high in Lancaster and scarce; that the dams keep down the fish and make the stream malarial. They asked that the dams be removed. (Do.)

It is necessary only to mention that the Conestoga Indian Murder by the Paxtan boys is discussed variously by Hazard at several places in the Register. V. 5 p. 22, also V. 6 p. 297, also V. 12 p. 9, also V. 6 p. 298. At the last place mentioned there is statement by Col Robinson asserting that he was in Lancaster with his troops, on the Sunday when the remnant of Indians were killed in Lancaster, and he desired to interfere but was not allowed to do so. He was not master of the situation and nothing was done to prevent the slaughter.

1764

Samuel Eckerlin of Cocalico Township, Lancaster County and member of the religious society of Dunkers held 187 acres of land in trust for their use and benefit. Henry Miller applied to him for the deed to himself but Eckerlin refused saying however he had no objections to convey the land to trustee for the common and sole use of the said society of Dunkers but he would not execute and deed for any other purpose nor to any other persons. V. 5 p. 22.

1765

It is stated that in 1765 the Presbyterians of Lancaster put up a large meeting house under the direction of the building committee, William Montgomery, John Craig and James Davis. V. 5 p. 22.

Note: The corner stone of the old church, lying in the northeast corner of the present church, bears the date 1763.

1766

It is stated that Lancaster Town in 1766 had 600 inhabitants, having grown from 200 inhabitants in 1750, In 1766 also an act was passed for lighting the streets but it was repealed the next year on the ground that all would have to pay but few would receive the light. V. 4 p. 391.

1768

In 1768 a great hail storm is noted as having occurred in Lancaster. A considerable article of the same appears on the subject. V. 8 p. 124.

1769

Hazard tells us that in 1769 the Episcopal Church had an addition built to it. This is thought to be an error, and that the addition was to the Lutheran Church. He also states that the German Reformed Church was completed this year. That is the second church. The date stone bears date 1765.

1771

In 1771 Lancaster County was extensively interested in growing silk worms; and the raisers sent many thousands of them to Philadelphia. Among

the most successful raisers in Lancaster were Davis, Johnson, Henry and Whitlock. V. ? p. ??.

1772

The commissioners vote 500 pounds towards opening clearing and making the new road lately laid out and ordered to be opened by the Governor and Council, leading the middle ferry on Schuylkill to the town of Strasburg in Lancaster County, provided 1000 pounds be voted by the Assembly. V. 3 p. 271.

1774

Lancaster's representatives to the Boston Port Bill meeting, and their action and resolutions are set forth under this date. The meeting was held in our Court House July 9, 1774. V. 3 p. 37.

1775

A writer in the Penn Gazette furnishes Reminiscences of Philadelphia under this date and incidentally refers to Lancaster as follows: "A road leading from Market Street must have been open for there was a road to Lancaster, of which we sometimes heard as a place 'far in the wilds remote from public view'," which might be reached in three days journey; nor was the enighboring town ever spoken of familiarly until some of our public bodies and many of our affrighted citizens, fled thither for safety on approach of a British Army, in 1775. The mention of that sad day brings back its terrors with the freshness of yesterday. V. 3 p. 41.

1776

Some of the qualities of George Ross are thus described by one who knew him; and especially knew him as a lawyer, of the Philadelphia Bar:

"The talents of George Ross were much above mediocracy. His manner was insinuating and persuaasive, accompanied with a species of pleasantry and habitual good humor. His knowledge of the law was sufficient to obtain respect from the Court, and his familiar manner secured the attention of the jury. But he was not industrious and his career after the commencement of the Revolution was short." V. 6 p. 133.

Ross was on the committee to draw the Declaration of Rights to the first Constitution of Pennsylvania, adopted in 1776. With him were Mr. Biddle and others. V. 4 p. 194. The Lancaster County delegates of the convention were George Ross, Philip Marsteller, Thomas Porter ,Bartram Galbreath, Joseph Sherrer, John Hubley, Henry Slaymaker and Alexander Lowry. George Ross was the vice president of the Convention, and Benjamin Franklin was the president. Do p. 193. Before the Convention was held, there was a Provincial Conference of Committees on the subject of the Constitution for Pennsylvania, and for the Committee on the Lancaster County there were present at the meeting which met at Carpenter's Hall June 18, 1776, William Atlee, Esq., Lodowick Lowman, William Brown, John Smiley, Maj. James Cunningham, Major David Jenkins, Col. Bartram Galbreath and Col. Alexander Lowry.

The main purpose of this meeting was to submit a skeleton form of Constitution; and to arrange for election of members of a constitutional convention. Lancaster County was divided into six districts for the purpose of election of members to the Convention. The meeting of committees lasted one week. V. 4 p. 161, etc.

In the same volume p. 209 may be found the proceedings of the Constitutional Convention of Pennsylvania elected to frame the first constitution of our state, that of 1776, which step was taken by all of the states in response to the resolution of May 15, 1776 introduced into Continental Congress by John Adams, to tbe effect that all the colonies now proceed to formulate constitutions, etc.

The Lancaster County members' names appear p. 213 and are as follows: Philip Marsteller, Thomas Porter, Bartram Galbreath, John Hubley and Alexander Lowrey.

1777

Among the prominent Philadelphians who fled to Lancaster when the British entered Philadelphia in 1777 were Robert Morris, J. M. Nesbit and several others. George Bartram a merchant of Philadelphia, a native of Scotland was compelled to come to Lancaster early in the year. He dined out with a party of Whigs and took a cold which caused his death in the 43d year of his life on April 24, 1777 and he was buried in front of the Episcopal Church. A neat marble slab on the pavement marks the spot where his remains are deposited. V. 6 p. 29.

J. M. Nesbit was one of the originators of the Pennsylvania Bank. So great was the distress in 1780, of the American Army that Washington was apprehensive that they would not be able to keep the field. The army was saved however by a combination of circumstances. Washington having written to Richard Peters, Esq., that gentleman immediately called on J. M. Nesbit and explained to him the situation. Mr. Nesbit replied that he had ordered a large amount of pork put up and that the army should have it and also a large prize which had been taken laden with privisions . . . . . Mr. Nesbit was a faithful coadjutor of Robert Morris during the war in the supply of money and necessaries for the army and in support of public credit when Mr. Morris acted financier. It may be necessary to explain that the house of Conyngham and Nesbit was conducted during the War under the firm name of J. M. Nesbit and Co. Do. p. 28.

In a note by the editors of the United States Gazette referring to the ancient village of Ephrata, situate in Lancaster County, the fact is noted that "one of the first printing presses introduced into the state" was located in that village. The identical press in question became the property of the Crawford Messenger in 1804. The wood work was renewed and it was removed to Meadville in the fall of 1804. All the Continental money issued by Congress while at Lancaster and York during the Revolutionary War was struck upon it. "This relic of antiquity is now (1830) we believe the property of Mr. Purviance of the neighborhood of Warren and from which the Union, a very respectable sheet is issued."—Crawford Messenger. V. 6 p. 335.

During the fall of 1777 General Wayne, whose forces were at Mount Joy, in Chester County near Valley Forge, came to Lancaster to try to get the badly needed provisions for the soldiers. Hazard states:

"The General while at Lancaster used every exertion and influence within his power to redeem the pledge which he had given in his division orders, and by his exertion aided by a few patriotic individuals, he ultimately succeeded in rendering the Pennsylvania line comfortable as to clothing as well as respectable in appearance." V. 3 pp. 375 and 6

During this dark time also there were certain disaffected people in Lancaster who helped some of the British prisoners here to escape. Among them was a woman who had a grievance against the American cause. The town of Lancaster was a favorite place to send British prisoners. When the suspicous escapes became numerous, Washington sent Gen. Hazen here. It is said his headquarters were the Red Cat Tavern on N. Prince St. V. 12 p 49. This was in 1777.

In 1777 also at Lancaster a Revolutionary Handbill was printed, issued from Red Bank Oct. 23, 1777. It is signed by Robert Ballard and is stated to be by order of Congress, which at that time was sitting at York. V. 3 p. 181.

Alist of the members in the committee of safety in 1777 is given. Among them is William Henry of Lancaster. V. 3 p. 200.

In 1777-8 the Pennsylvania Packet or General Advertiser was published at Lancaster having been removed from Philadelphia upon entering of the British. V. 1 p. 173.

1778

Two Governors were buried in Lancaster, Governor Wharton and Governor Mifflin. May 27, 1778 Gov. Wharton was buried there and Mifflin died there and was buried in 1800. V. 6 p. 29.

An interesting letter written by Wharton dated Lancaster Mar. 12, 1778 is found in the Register discussing the amount of disaffection that abounded during those troublesome times. V. 3 p. 308. A considerable number of letters on Revolutionary subjects dated Lancaster may be found at the same place in Volume three, written by President Wharton dated at Lancaster.

At Lancaster Jan. 9, 1778, Thos. Wharton, President of the State of Pennsylvania appointed Gen. Lacy who was then not 23 years of age to be a brigadier general of the state. The letter of appointment sets forth the various companies which are ordered to the field, and informs Lacy of the duties before him. T. Matlack at Lancaster forwards to Lacy his commission and congratulates him. Very interesting correspondence with General Washington is also set forth here. V. 3 p. 297.

1781

An account of the revolt of the Pennsylvania line is given in Vol. 2 p. 137. An account of this affair is given by Dr. David Ramsey at page 139. This gives the account a local tinge because his youth was spent here.

The list of delinquent taxes received from the 17 counties of Pennsylvania from 1781 to 1789, is given, in Vol. 2 p. 78. Those for Lancaster were 619 pounds for 1781, for 1782 were 2661 pounds, for 1783 were 1924 pounds, for 1785 were not reported, for 1786 140 pounds, for 1787 were 2361 pounds, for 1788 were 4331 pounds, and for 1789 were 2591 pounds; and totaled in the years stated 14,631 pounds.

Justice Duncan of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court was born in Carlisle and he lived and was educated there. He was a pupil of David Ramsay, the historian. He studied law under Judge Yeates in Lancaster and was admitted to the Bar in 1781, and his name appears among the Lancaster Bar, at that date. On the death of Judge Yeates of the Supreme Court Duncan was appointed to the vacancy. V. 1 p. 76.

1782

In 1782 there was a large Militia Meeting in Lancaster County. This meeting was called because of the "complexion" of the Assembly then in session, the Constitution and Liberties of the State were deemed to be in danger. The call warns "Let us then not coolly and simply suffer any of our rights to be taken from us by any men especially as our constitution invests us with full power to oppose any such attempt." The call was for a meeting at Manheim the following January 15th. This was a call to the Colonels of the Lancaster County Militia. There were present at the meeting Colonels Thomas Edwards, Ziegler, Lowry, Ross, Rodgers, Eller; Captains Ewing, Hubley and Laird, and Majors Cook, Kelly, Hays and Hare and others.

The main question voted on was "Is it the opinion of the members present that they approve the appointment of John Dickinson as president of the State?" The vote on the question was divided. The convention also passed a resolve that from the "complexion" of the House and the appointment by them of Dickinson as president the Liberties of the state are safe.

They also voted that it was proper for Col. Rodgers to call this meeting as it restored quiet and confidence; and it removed the unjust charged being circulated against Dickinson and two members of congress James Wilson and John Montgomery, Esqrs. It had a tendency to suppress false reports.

1783

The expulsion of Congress from Philadelphia is discussed in Vol. 2 p. 275. The troops of the Pennsylvania line led the movement and among them was a detachment from Lancaster. The object is further discussed at p. 328.

1787

The proceedings of the Pennsylvania Convention to Consider the Federal Cnostitution are set forth in Vol. 4 p. 257, etc.

1793

By Act of Apr. 11, 1793 a bridge was authorized to be built over the Susquehanna River four miles below Wright's Ferry. The Susquehanna Bridge at McCall's Ferry was authorized to be built by act of March 30, 1811 and the charter was granted Sept. 13, 1811. By Act of March 28, 1809, the Susquehanna Bridge at Columbia was authorized, and a charter was granted to a company to do so Nov. 19, 1811. Feb. 7, 1814 an act was passed for the building of a bridge over Susquehanna at Marietta and a company chartered for the purpose May 17th of the same year. See V. 2 p. 295.

About the year 1793, it appears by an article in V. 2 p. 375 that a number of Lancaster County Dutch were visiting in Philadelphia and were very much excited to see the bulk show windows on Market Street. One at No. 134 Market created great surprise and the writer states that one of them exclaimed, "Gook a mole, har, Gook do!—meiner sale."

On page 293 of the same volume there is a list of the Lancaster County Turnpikes chartered, in a chronological order,—in fact the list of the state is given. An amazingly large number were in Lancaster County. A further list of the same and also of the canals of the state appears in Vol. 1 p. 407.

In Vol. 3 p. 249, may be found the case of John Nicholson's speculation in land, while he was a state officer of Pennsylvania. Many people were duped into purchases which turned out disasterously for them. Among them were many from Lancaster County. Considerable of his holdings were in this county. This occurred about 1793 and 4.

1800

Lancaster County at this early date had a reputation for great fertility. An authority on the subject answering a list of questions as to the best agriculture in the country says, "I have heard it said in Lancaster County by experienced farmers that one year with another 25 bushels of shelled corn per acre was a good yield; and Lancaster Cunty is proverbial in Pennsylvania for fertility of soil and excellence of tillage." V. 4 p. 50.

This year on Jan. 21, Gen. Mifflin died in Lancaster. He was a member of the Assembly at the time which sat here but his constitution was shattered. Resolutions were passed expressive of his merits and services as a soldier and as "statesman" and providing for his interment at public expense and for the erection of a monument. V. 6 p. 68.

1804

A curious item appears in Vol. 16 p. 10, stating that in 1804 Oliver Evans proposed to conduct transportation on the Lancaster and Philadelphia Pike by the means of "steam wagons." He himself writes the article. He says that on Sept. 26, of that year he submitted to the consideration of the Lancaster Turnpike Company a statement of the cost and profits of a steam carriage to carry 100 barrels of flour 50 miles in 24 hours, tending to show that one such steam carriage could make more net profits than 10 wagons drawn by 10 horses each on a good turnpike road and offering to build such a carriage at a very low price. Later he says he met "obstinate opposition."

1810

In a letter dated 1816 Joel Lightner writes to a Philadelphia scientist of fossil bones which he found in his farm in Lancaster County near the Lancaster Turnpike about six years before that date. The bones were apparently of very large animals measuring 16 inches long and 10 or more inches in circumference. There is a whole column article on the subject. V. 1 p. 98.

In an article in V. 4 p. 136, at p. 138, being a copy of a report made to the Senate in 1820 on the depressed condition of the state at that time, it is stated that the Farmers Bank of Lancaster was organized with a capital of $300,000 on March 19, 1810 and that it was one of the early symptoms of a mania for banking, and these symptoms for banking induced the legislature to prohibit uncorporated associations from issuing notes, etc.

1814

In a fine tabulation of the entire state by counties under date of 1814, there may be found the following for Lancaster County among the other counties of the state. Nubmer of taxables 11,346; first rate land 169,380 acres; assessed per acre $64; second rate land 254,071 acres; assessed at $47; third and fourth rate land 84,691 acres; assessed at $10; to $29 per acre; total acres in county 508,142; amount of assessed value $21,768,295; assessed value personal property $6,785,284; real and personal property value $28,553,579. This was the highest value in the whole state at that date. Philadelphia City had $28,231,938; and Philadelphia County out side the city had $18,390,804. Chester County had $23,943,383; Bucks had $15,792,000; Berks $16,790,000; Franklin had $11,266,000; Cumberland $11,584,000, and all the others were below 10 million dollars. V. 2 p. 12.

In 1814 Lancaster County was credited with three "Banks." They were The Lancaster Trading Company, Chartered May 16, 1814 with $151,000 capital paid in, having $118,770 notes in circulation and $37,518 specie; the Marietta and Susquehanna Trading Company with $263,155 capital paid in, $228,222 notes in circulation and $7800 specie; and the Farmers Bank with $193,150 capital paid in, with $193,150 notes in circulation and $46,980 specie. By 1819 the notes of the first two had decreased to about $30,000 while those of the Farmers Bank has decreased to $162,936. Much other tabular information is given; and comparisons with all the other banks in the state appear. Vol. 4 p. 166. The Taxables and slaves of the county are given in the same volume p. 380 for 1814 and 1821 and 1828.

1820

The number of prisoners of each county of the state, kept in the Old Penitentiary at Philadelphia at the charge of the several counties from 1820 to 1825 are set forth in V. 1 p. 248. Lancaster County had 30—23—24—25—29 and 33 convicts there from 1820 to 1825. The cost ran from $1328 in 1820 to $1762 in 1825. On these costs there were credits for about one-third to three-fifths of the sum. See also p. 249.

The population of Lancaster City in 1820 is given as 6633. V. 6 p. 31.

1822

A report to the Senate on Pennsylvania's roads, bridges and canals was made March 23, 1822, and is interesting since Lancaster County had its considerable share therein. V. 2 p. 291.

In a fine review of the provisions made in Pennsylvania for education from 1682 to 1828, it is stated that in 1822 the city and incorporated boroughs of Lancaster County were erected into the Second Shcool District with powers and privileges and duties similar to those of the first district—to elect directors —erect houses—provide rules and government of schools—establish model school to qualify teachers—to publish an annual statement. They seemed to be confined to the Lancastrian Ssytem. V. 4 p. 296.

1827

An interesting discussion of a report of the Pennsylvania Railroad is given in Vol. 3 p. 170. It states that the first survey for the railroad between Susquehanna and Philadelphia was made in 1827 and was a hurried one. The instructions to the engineer were to follow the most direct route from the Susquehanna to the City. There was no incident until the Five Mile Stone on the Lancaster Road was reached. There insuperable difficulties regarding crossing the Schuylkill were met. . . . . The railroad line reaches the dividing ground between the Susquehanna and the Delaware at the Gap of Mine Ridge and thence gradually descending along the eastern slope till it passes the west branch of Brandywine at Coatesville it attains the level of the Chester Valley. These are the only references to Lancaster County points in the same. V. 3 p. 170.

The Trade on the Susquehanna, as it existed about this time is discussed in Volume 2 p. 320. It there appears that agricultural products from Lancaster and other counties form a great part of the trade. The main trade however was exported from the upper counties. Union, Northumberland, Center, Lycoming, Clearfield, Columbia, Luzerne and Tioga Counties exported by means of the Susquehanna annually 823,000 bushels of wheat—18,500 bushels of clover seed—10,350 barrels of whiskey and about 1500 barrels of pork. A large amount of coal also was shipped and a great deal of lumber. There was also a large annual trade in agricultural products from Perry, Mifflin, Huntingdon, Cumberland, York, Dauphin and Lancaster Counties.

In 1827 the legislature appointed Rev. Wm. Ashmead, Rev. Jos. Clarkson and Rev. Chr. Endress three of the Trustees of the Lancaster County Academy. Within a year or two they were all deceased. They were the only ministers on the Board; all the others continued in good health. V. 8 p. 171.

Some idea of the amount of mail business done at Lancaster this year may be had from the report that $2024 postage was cancelled; Philadelphia cancelled $77,446; Harrisburg $5962; Pittsburg $5342; Carlisle and York much less than Lancaster. The whole state cancelled $127,821. There were 560 post offices in Pennsylvania at that date. V. 1 p. 123.

The following interesting statistics for Lancaster County are found in the report of the Auditor General of Pennsylvania for 1827. The returns are made for the entire state, but we shall notice only those for Lancaster County and such other sections as may be useful for the sake of comparison.

Dividends on bridges and pike companies show: Columbia Bridge Company $4500; Lancaster and Middletown Turnpike Company $200. The only bridge company paying more dividends is the Harrisburg Bridge $4950.

Bank dividends are reported as follows — Farmers of Lancaster $1609; Columbia Bridge Company $944, and Lancaster Bank $411. Those of Mechanics Bank and Philadelphia are $2563; of Schuylkill Bank $2400, of York Bank $189; of Gettysburg $1600; and same of Commercial Bank of Pennsylvania. The dividends of all others are smaller.

Of the taxes on offices, mainly on prothonotaries offices, that for Lancaster County was $1124; and the only ones higher were those of Philadelphia. The Lancaster County Register's Office tax was $164.02.

Lancaster County's tavern licenses amounted to $3171.20, while Philadelphia taverns paid $11,486. Berks paid $1965, Chester $1149, and York $1321.

Duties on dealers in foreign merchandise show Lancaster dealers paid $1020; Chester's $1590; Berks' $1366; Bucks' $1205; Philadelphia County $6223; and City $9158. Pittsburg merchants paid $1791, while those of Lancaster paid $500.60. Therefore Lancaster City and County merchants paid $1721.19.

In a way the elegance of taste of a community in those days was registered by the amount of foreign goods bought, because the finer and more elegant articles were imported. Lancaster City and County by this test stood next to Philadelphia. V. 1 p. 39 and 40.

1828

In the report of 1828, these same items are as follows: Dividends of Columbia Bridge $4500, and of Elizabethtown Pike $500. Bank Dividends, Farmers $1438, Columbia Bridge $1047, and Lancaster Bank $401. Outside of Philadelphia the only Banks higher than the Farmers was the Farmers of Reading, Easton Bank and Bank of Chester County, which each were slightly higher. The amounts of tavern license of Lancaster County was $2993. Others in the same class were Berks County $2026; Washington $1567; York $1564, and Chester $2058. Philadelphia paid $12,158.

As to duties on dealers of foreign merchandise Lancaster, including Lancaster City paid $2859.56. In this it stands next to Philadelphia, in which the city paid $15,561, and the county $1584. V. 3 p. 177.

The same year the taxables in Lancaster by townships may be seen set forth in Vol. 4 p. 377. Lancaster City contained 1720; Earl 989; Cocalico 972;

Strasburg 843; Warwick 735; Manor 835 and Manheim 280. Those of the entire county and city were 14,991. Manheim was apparently not thickly populated.

The holdings of turnpike stock of the different corporations of the county and state may be seen for this year in Vol. 7 p. 69; the Conestoga Navigation toll rates in Vol. 6 p. 46; an account of the Lancaster and Columbia Railroad, Vol. 3 p. 45; the expenditures for education in Lancaster County to wit, $6554 in Vol. 3 p. 165. In this sum the county of Lancaster leads all other counties reported, being more than $2000 in advance of Chester County the nearest competitor.

The following comment is made:

"We doubt whether any general system of education could be much more expensive to many of the counties of this commonwealth than the system now in operation, miserable and defective as it is; and indeed taking the benefits into consideration, there is no doubt in our minds that the most effective, though actually requiring a greater expenditure of money, yet in the end will be the cheapest." This was the cost of educating the poor children. York paid $2657; Franklin $3900; Chester $4125; Cumberland $2623. The article is quoted from the Lancaster Journal.

In the Senate of Pennsylvania the subject of completing the Philadelphia and Columbia railroad was the subject of discussion so that the best entry into Philadelphia might be had. Mr. Powell's remarks are given in Vol. 3 p. 45 of the Register. In the course of his discussion he says that it is anticipated, "that this railroad will conduct to market quite as much produce as the Union Canal, and no doubt believing that it is not less important to the interests of Chester, Delaware and Lancaster Counties, and all the western counties, however powerful the means which have been found to frustrate the wishes or to render abortive the efforts of those who think that all portions of the state ought to be consulted in matters wherein all are alike concerned." Here then is a statement of the relation which this new railroad is supposed to bear to Lancaster County.

The lumber trade on the Susquehanna is discussed in Vol. 3 p. 400. In an article dated Baltimore it is stated that, "Among the various articles of commerce of the Susquehanna River that of lumber is an item of importance. Our attention has been frequently attracted to large rafts within the last fortnight as they moved slowly up to Baltimore with the tide, extending apparently a mile in length, with here and there a house upon them sufficiently large for accommodation of haif a dozen men; but we thought little more on the subject until in conversation with an inspector. On Monday afternoon asking him the probable quantity in one of these floats which consisted of a number of rafts together he said that in 1812 he inspected one float which contained upward of two millions five hundred thousands feet of plank and board. He informed us that the article was all purchased for a foreign market at three different prices something like $25 per thousand feet. ,

On inquiry of a dealer in the article we were informed that a calculation had been made within a day or two and the result was that something like eight million feet of lumber had been brought to this market this season from the Susquehanna River, and that in one float in which he had 300,000 feet of logs there were three million feet of board. This float arrived ten days ago (June 1829). He said the rafts which composed the mammoth float were brought from Chenango and Broome Counties in the western part of New York, about 400 miles by water, where seven eights of the lumber is collected, with which the Baltimore market is supplied, and that there was not quite so much lumber received here this season as last and the prices were not so good, the difference being only this,—that last year the market was $9—$17 and $23 per thousand according to quality, cash or with interest, whereas now the sales are at same price but on credit.

The Susquehanna lumber is now all in market that may be expected this year, as it is only during the spring months when the river is full that it can be floated down.

In Vol. 6 p. 160 a list of the sheriffs of Lancaster County from 1797 to 1828 is given as follows: 1797, Christian Carpenter—1800, Michael Rhine—1803, John Reitzel—1806, Emanuel Reigart—1809, James Humes—1812, Henry Reigart—1815, George Hambright—1818, John Mathiot—1821, Frederick Hambright —1824, William White and 1827, Adam Diller.

In Vol. 4 p. 380, the lists of taxable inhabitants of all the counties of Pennsylvania is given, for 1814—1821 and 1828 and the same for Lancaster County at those dates are 11,346—13,560 and 14,991.

In an article in Vol. 3 p. 42 the trade done at the "Port of Lancaster" on the Conestoga Navigation is set forth for the year 1828. From this "port" of Lancaster went 30 hogsheads of whiskey, a lot of flour, tallow and lard for Baltimore, in one week. Much coal also was shipped. Applications have been made by a number of distillers offering all their whiskey as soon as vessels can be ready to convey it to Baltimore. . . . . Our friends in Baltimore will perceive that the spirit and enterprise which led a few citizens of Lancaster to render the Conestoga navigable have been crowned with success. The system is perfect from Lancaster to Safe Harbor 18 miles. The time ascending is six to eight hours—only one horse is used in towing. The completion of the work assures prosperity to Lancaster. With improvement of the Susquehanna system boats may load at Lancaster and nevigate the Chesepeake. The drawback is the toll of $10 charged by the Maryland Canal.

In the same book p. 360 are the names of the electors of Pennsylvania in the presidential election of 1828. The Andrew Jackson electors triumphed in Pnnsylvania and all voted for Jackson. Among them is James Duncan. The full proceedings of the meeting of the presidential electors is set forth. On page 353, the membership of the various committees of the Assembly are set forth. One page 306, the official returns of the presidential election by counties are given, for all Pennsylvania and the vote of each county for Jackson and for Adams and the majorities for each by counties are set out. Jackson had the majority in every county in Pennsylvania except that Delaware gave a majority of 211, and Bucks a majority of 128, and Adams a majority of 219, and Erie a majority of 172 and Beaver a majority of 29 for Adams, a total of only 765 majorities for him in the same, while Jackson's majorities were 51,569, or a net majority of 50,804. Jackson's total vote was 101,652 and Adams', 50,484. Jackson received as many votes as Adams and carried nearly every county.

Lancaster County gave Jackson 5186 and Adams 3719, a majority of 1467 for Jackson.

Trade of the Susquehanna again receives notice in Vol. 2 p. 300, where it is stated that "Middletown was the sole mart for the small quantity of grain that was brought down the Susquehanna in keel boats before and after the Revolutionary War, for Middletown was the lowest point of navigation for these vessels, the Conewago Falls preventing their further descent. The grain was ground into flour at Fry's mill or stored up and sold to the millers of Lancaster County."

"In 1794 or 5 the first vessel in the shape of an Ark but very small in its dimensions arrived from Huntingdon at Harrisburg and the Conewaga Falls were run by it, in safety. Soon boats managed to go through to Columbia and Middletown's trade was destroyed and Columbia increased rapidly. This was about 1798."

"It was not till the trade of Susquehanna reached tide water that it became an object of solicitude to the merchants of Baltimore. They engaged in the Maryland Canal to overcome the rapids between Columbia and tide."

The members elected to the Assembly of Pennsylvania appear in the same book p. 274. Those for Lancaster County were Benj. Chapneys, John Forry, Henry Haines, Nath. F. Lightner, Henry Hostetter and James A. Caldwell.

In the same book p. 241 appear the names and votes of the candidates for Congress from Lancaster County as follows: Jackonites, James Buchanan, 5203 votes—Joshua Evans 5169 votes and Geo. L. Leiper 5148 votes. Administrationists: William Heister 3904 votes, Townsend Hainse 3909 votes and

Samuel Anderson 3915 votes. Buchanan was elected. Samuel Houston with 5112 votes defeated John Rohrer with 3837 votes for Senator. The votes of the Candidates for members of Assembly are given also.

In those days Delaawre County formed part of our Congressional District and there Buchanan had 998 votes to Heister's 1286. Do. p. 224

A curious item appears in Vol. 2 p. 318 on the "Susquehanna Grape." Under the date of 1828 it is stated that about a year ago some cuttings of a grape vine which was discovered by Mr. Dininger on an island in the Susquehanna called Brushy Island were obtained. Some were sent to Col. Carr, proprietor of Bartram's Garden and a few to Messrs. Landreths . . . . . A basket full of the fully ripe grapes from the island were brought to Lancaster. The grape is of the Miller Burgundy variety. The writer says that the same is being propogated and that by another year a considerable stock will be on hand.

In Vol. 2 p. 86 a short article on the minerals of Lancaster County appears. It is stated that about two miles west of the southern western point of Chester County on the property of McKim, Sims and Co. of Baltimore, adjoining the Jackson farm there is chromate of iron found and also magnesite from which epson salts (sulphate of magnesia) is made. A purer salt and at less expense than anywhere else in the country has been made here and almost the entire United States are supplied from this section for 400 to 500 tons of magnesite have been obtained here and McKim and Co. manufacture one and half million pounds of epson salts annually.

1829

In Volume 3 p. 254, there is an article on the trade of Lancaster. It states that "We rejoice at the prosperity of the city and county of Lancaster and only regret the Conestoga which appears to be destined to create and preserve so much trade did not find its way into the Schuylkill instead of a more southern embouchment." The articles then states that 90 hogshead of whiskey belonging to John Lintner left one evening at lock No. 4 and arrived at 2 p. m. next day at Port Deposit. The charge for delivering in Baltimore, all expenses included, is one cent a gallon. Two days later two arks filled with whiskey and flour proceeded to Baltimore. The navigation is in fine order.

The article then proceeds, "From the Port of Lancaster let it be known we can always proceed to the Baltimore market two or three weeks earlier than the trade of the north or west Branch owing to the more southern situation and the river in consequence of the late improvements will be navigable for five months in the year."

(Note: Little did the enthusiastic friends of the Navigation think that soon a big flood or in fact a series of them would wipe out this system, which in fact it did.)

With all the whiskey being shipped away from Lancaster we should think it would be found a temperance town. But such was not the fact as we may observe from an article in Vol. 4 p. 60, concerning the condition in 1829.

The agent appointed by the Board of the Society for the Discouragement of the use of ardent spirits, to make a tour of Pennsylvania with a view to give extension of the principles gives his experiences in Lancaster.

He says, "Agreeable to my instructions I left Philadelphia on the 16th of Feb. last and on the same day arrived in Lancaster. The citizens of the place had been previously notified of my intended visit and that an address would be delivered in the Presbyterian Church on the evening of the 17th. Preparatroy to this and with a view to ascertain the practicability of forming an auxiliary I urged the cause on the ministers of the Gospel. The encouragement given by them was far from flattering for though friendly to the object they were unwilling to associate as a body. I was therefore obliged to be satisfied with calling public attention to the subject and in offering up prayers to Him who alone can give increase to my labors that some of the numerous assemblies addressed on the subject may become advocates of that easy morality which consists simply in abstaining from evil. On the 18th I left Lancas-

ter and reached Harrisburg. Here I met with no chilly discouragement as in the place last visited." This lecturer was Morgan J. Rhees.

1829

Dr. David Watson of Bainbridge, in Lancaster County discovered several curious relics of that place. The laborers on the Pennsylvania canal there, found a stone tobacco pipe very neatly formed a rude tomahawk, a small brass basin, two keys, a small globular bell, and some broken pieces of Indian pottery and a skull bone of an Indian which differs from any ever seen of the human species. The skull is very large and oblong . . . . . The Choctaw tribe formerly flattened their heads by binding metallic pieces on the forehead of their male children. A chief having this feature of head was in Philadelphia in 1796. The skull is that of a male 40 to 45 years old. All these have been presented to Mr. Landis, who has since received from John Hamilton, Esq., who resides near Bainbridge an ornamented tobacco pipe which has a human head rudely carved on it; also some beads, some made of clay hard as stone. Vol. 4 p. 384.

In Vol. 4 p. 394 the Governor's election returns of October are given. Lancaster County gave 3976 for Wolf and 5542 for Ritner. But Ritner was defeated in the state by Wolf by 26,443 majority. The votes of all the counties are given.

In the same volume p. 406 are found the auditor general's report and among the same appears the dividends of the banks of Pennsylvania. Our Farmers' National declared dividends of $2145—the Lancaster County $410—the Columbia Bridge $1054. These were all of the county banking institutions. There were several banks in the state which declared over $2000. In the matter of tavern licenses, Lancaster County paid $6106 and Philadelphia $9921. Berks paid $4217 and York $2111. Several others paid about $1000; but most of the counties much less. The entire state paid $50,031.

The dealers in foreign merchandise in the state paid $62,607 and of this Philadelphia County paid $5950, the city $14,444; Lancaster County $3800 and Lancaster City $616, while Pittsburg paid $2059 and Chester $200. Berks County paid $3224.

There was $10,749 collateral inheritances taxes paid by the state the same year and of it Philadelphia paid $7365; Lancaster $710 and all the other counties much smaller sums.

As to taxables in the state this year Lancaster County had 14,991 and the various townships and the city had about the same numbers as heretofore given.

In Vol. 5 p. 262 may be found a table of all the tavern license money received annually by the state from Philadelphia County and City from 1804 to 1829.

It is stated that, "The Susquehanna trade will be nearly doubled by the accession of commodities formerly kept from market by the expense of transportation, such as wood, lumber, etc., the price of these articles being more by 50% in Philadelphia than in Baltimore. The trade from the Dismal Swamp canal via Norfolk will be much increased by the direct and safe communication now opened to Philadelphia."

This is from a discussion on the value of the Chesapeake and Delaware canal, showing among other effects, the increase of trade by way of Susquehanna the same would bring.

"There is a plant cultivated in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, which is considered an excellent substitute for chocolate. It is the holcus bicolor of Welldenow from the seed of which is made a beverage resembling in color, taste and many other qualities the common chocolate. The plant is an annual 8 or 10 feet in height and resembles the common broom. It is a native of persia and grows well in this country. A single plant will yield enough seed to furnish a family of six or eight persons a whole year with a good nourishing beverage which is supposed to be preferable to tea or coffee. The seed and husks are ground in a coffee mill into grains somewhat smaller than coffee,

it is then boiled over a slow fire with a sufficient quantity of milk and a small piece of butter until the beverage assumes a chocolate color which it receives from the husks. The liquor is then strained through gauze and sweetened till palatable." Signed N. E. Farmer. Vol. 4 p. 208.

In an article entitled "Travelling" there is discussed and narrated the delights of a trip from Sunbury to Philadelphia. Speaking on the section of the route near Lancaster the gentleman says in 1829, "The route passing through Harrisburg and Lancaster is pleasant and expeditious—the country ONE OF THE RICHEST IN THE UNION—the roads good and the accomodations excellent. You have the Susquehanna gliding along near the road the whole distance to Harrisburg. There you take THE CELEBRATED LANCASTER TURNPIKE and pass over the ground at a very rapid rate, arriving at Philadelphia in two days . . . . . Carriages, gigs, eac., have been passing through hre (Sunbury) in more abundance than during any preceding season, and we have the prospect of seeing the Susquehanna country in this direction one of the fashionable resorts of the citizens of Philadelphia." See Vol. 4 p. 127.

In the same Volume p. 112, the excellence of Lancaster County farming in 1829 is discussed:

On a certain Lancaster County farm the ownership of which is not disclosed, nor the location it is stated that exclusive of whiskey, hogs and wheat the products would pay the expense of the farm and transportation to market, the cattle would bring $600; and the butter pays the grovery bill. If we had more such farmers we would have less talk of hard times, the article states.

Then the following is given: "Columbia, July 16, 1829—I will give you a statement of part of my son-in-law's farming so far as I know, all of which is raised on a farm not exceeding 300 acres. His people are one grown man, and one not grown, but able to plow, one distiller and two girls about the house, no slaves. He gets five or six more for hay making and harvest. He sold whikey to Baltimore $2533, hogs $569 and wheat 550 bu. at $1.55 or $775, making $3877. He takes many other articles to market; oats, barley, hay, fruit and butter, and fattens 20 to 30 head of cattle, and the land is getting better all the time. WE HAVE A HUNDRED FARMERS IN OUR COUNTY WHO CAN DO AS WELL AS MR.———— AND BETTER TOO." Vol. 4 p. 112.

"The dwarf persimmon is a native of Lancaster County, growing on the islands of the Susquehanna and is found in great quantities below Eshleman's sluice in Lancaster County. It grows from two to four feet in height and when in full bearing is literally covered with fruit which in September and October has a most beautiful appearance. The fruit does not differ from that of the large tree." So says Poulson as recorded by Hazard in Vol. 3 p. 351 under date of 1829. Is the plant still growing on the Susquehanna Islands and if not how long since has it become extinct there?

In an article dated Lancaster June 23, 1829 it is stated that the crops were in very excellent condition in Lancaster County and that there would be a fine wheat crop to be cut almost entirely with the sickle. Vol. 4 p. 12.

The governor appointed Edward Hutchinson to be inspector of spiritous liquors at the Conestoga Landing near Lancaster City. V. 3 p. 336.

January 1829, "Lancaster was thronged with gentlemen from various parts of the state and some from adjoining states for the purpose of offering proposals for excavating the road, building of bridges and culverts, etc., on the Pennsylvania Railroad. We understand there were 300 applicants and are happy to state that the terms are within the estimates of the engineer." The 79 sub sections of the work are then set and the names of the contractors. V. 3 p. 89.

1830

The senatorial and assembly ratio of representatives and senators in Pennsylvania are given for 1830 in Vol. 5 p. 28.

Lancaster City had according to the Census 7684 people in 1830, divided as follows: free white males 3604; females $3754; males of color 145 and

females 181, including 50 foreigners not naturalized, 5 deef and dumb and 5 blind. V. 6 p. 31.

The following account of the character and death of Jeremiah Mosher is given in Volume 6 p. 176:

"Died at Lancaster Monday, in the 77th year of his age Brigadier General Mosher one of the few remaining veterans of the Revolution. He served under Arnold in an attempt to take Quebec, where as one of the forlorn hope he penetrated the works in what was called the lower town with seven companions, who were killed or severely wounded—Sergeant Mosher was among the latter, and remained a prisoner until exchanged; when he joined his regiment and served during the remainder of the war and then retired covered with honorable wounds."

(Note: Lancaster County has not yet properly marked any great event or spot showing her record in the Revolution. This ought to be done.)

Among the clearances from the Port of Lancaster were, the "Ark P. W. Reigart, Capt. Mullen—cargo 194 boxes furniture and goods for Langdon Cheves, Esq., and 50 hogsheads of whiskey for G. L. Mayer and C. Hager destined for Philadelphia, via the Chesapeake and Delaware canal." This was in 1830. V. 5 p. 256.

An "enemy" affected the wheat of Lancaster County in 1830 and the fact is stated thus, "One of the most respectable and extensive farmers in Lampeter Township in this County informs us that as he can judge the head of one stalk of every fifteen in one of his wheat fields has been cut off by pale green worms about an inch long. They make their appearance in the evenings and cut the head off and disappear." This is called a new enemy. V. 6 p. 31.

The Germans and their agriculture in Lancaster County receive attention in an article in the National Gazette on "Pennsylvania" from which the following is of interest: "We are accustomed to hear the population of Pennsylvania sneered at and condemned as vulgar and ignorant; and our Germans branded as animals not much higher in intellect than their horses. By their fruits ye shall know them; and thus tested they are not surpassed by any population of any country. They are intelligent and honest, they understand perfectly the business that belongs to them; they do all that they have to do in the best manner and with the best results; they are civil, kind and hospitable and their general information far beyond what they have credit for; they are not highly educated but they have strong native sense, a sagacity of observation and an extraordinary faculty of employing their knowledge in practical useful objects. THERE IS NO AGRICULTURE IN THE UNITED STATES LIKE THAT OF THE GERMANS OF PENNSYLVANIA—THERE IS NONE SUPERIOR ANYWHERE. This could not be done by an ignorant, stupid race of men. I have known farms on which other occupants have starved and have been ejected by the sheriff and were then succeeded by Germans who in a few years covered the barren fields with rich crops and became prosperous and wealthy. Pennsylvania may be proud of her population; they are making her rich and great; they are unfolding and bringing into use the inexhaustible resources of her climate and soil and rearing on her bosom an industrious and hardy yoemanry." This is signed "H" in the National Gazette. See Hazard V. 6 p. 69.

The new railroad bridge over Conestoga River, 1400 feet long, and 23 feet wide, on two abutments and ten piers, siring sixty feet above the water and which are believed to have been at the time (1830) the highest piers in the world built of rubble masonry, is discussed in volume 6 p. 216 of the Register. The superstructure is said to be a lattice work on the principle of Town's patent, built of two inch plank held together at crossings with two inch wooden pins. There are 12,000 perches of masonry and 250,000 feet of lumber in the same. The bridge was begun June 1829 and will be finished by Christmas at a cost of $30,000. Mr. Campbell was the contractor and Mr. Wilton did the mason work. There was also built on the Burr Plan a railroad bridge across Little Conestoga 1000 feet long.

Two Lancaster County men discovered coal at Lykens Valley in 1830. They were William White and Hugh Maxwell of Lancaster City. They spent six months in search for the same. It was the most combustible coal found. Subscriptions for stock to build a railroad to connect the mines with the Susquehanna River were at once called for. White and Maxwell lost no time in engaging in the mining business after this find, and began to exert every effort to produce a sufficient quantity in the markets of Harrisburg, Marietta, Columbia and Lancaster, V. 6 p. 222.

In the same volume and at the same page a list of the county commissioners of Lancaster County from 1794 to 1830 is given. It seems one commissioner was elected each year, and as there were three in the board each one served three years. Jacob Weidman was elected in 1794, and yearly afterwards the following, John Sensenig, John Hambright, John Miley, Robert Maxwell, Adam Riegart, Amos Slaymaker, John Whitehill, Jr., Michael Musser, Andrew Caldwell, Michael Shenck, Conrad Schwartz, James McSparren, Geo. Weidman, Benj. Schaum, James Patterson, Jr., Henry Shirk, John Bomberger, Christian Herr, Jr., (Pequea), Christian Stauffer, Jr., Geo. Musser, Jacob Rohner, Phineas Ash, Wm. B. Ross, Peter Holl, Henry Shirk, Jacob Duchman, John Buchanan, (Henry Roland one year instead of Shirk resigned), Henry Reigart, (Henry Carpenter one year instead of Duchman resigned), Henry Carpenter, Abraham Gibbons, Samuel Keller, Emanuel Reigart, John Slaymaker, Geo. Haverstick and Jacob Kurtz in 1830.

On the next page 223 it is stated that the Port Deposit bridge is so far repaired that wagons may cross or carriages with persons with perfect safety.

Page 255 of the same volume it is stated that J. F. Heinitsh is agent for superior grape stocks or roots. The article states that Alphonse Loubet having a successful cultivation of a vineyard of 40 acres containing 72,000 grape stocks of 52 varieties selected in Europe between 40 and 50 degrees north latitude desires to furnish thousands of roots to his friends, here.

(Note: It is perhaps news to many to knew that there was such an extensive importation of the grape into this country. This will explain why it was thought wonderful that an excellent kind of grape was found growing wild on Susquehanna Islands as we have before stated.)

In an article in the same book page 358, etc., signed "Exculpator" there is a justification dated 1830 justifying Lancaster's failure to prevent the Conestoga Indian murder.

At a celebration of the 148 anniversary of the landing of William Penn held in 1830, the proceedings of which are found in Vol. 6 p. 330 of the Register after the main address, Mr. J. N. Barker being called on for his Ode on the occasion, said that he proposed to do honor both to the Elm and the Hickory in the ode, the Elm typifying Philadelphia and the Hickory typifying Lancaster, because he learned that the town grew up about a hickory tree which stood in front of the Gibson tavern then the center of the later town. The part relating to Lancaster he has entitled "To An Old Hickory." The ode consists of three verses and is not remarkable, yet pleasing to read. Many toasts were drunk.

Lancaster Bank statements may be found in Vol. 7 pp. 60 and 69 and they are quite interesting.

New York people interested in the navigation of the Susquehanna River held a meeting in Owego to protest against obstructions in the River farther down stream. They drew up a memorial to the Governor of New York for relief.

They say, "This river has been used from the earliest settlement of the country for the transportation of our lumber, plaster, salt, pork, wheat, whiskey and other products which are generally floated down the Susquehanna in rafts, and arks to Harrisburg, Columbia, Port Deposit and Baltimore and from thence to Washington to market, nor is there any other outlet for these articles able to bear the expense. They say that from New York towns by the waters of the Susquehanna, 73,000 bushels of wheat, 15,000,000 feet lum-

ber and many great quantities of other products descend annually—that 600 arks descend the river from Binghamton, and in a single rafting freshet 2687 rafts and 985 arks passed the town of Harrisburg. They then complain of the dams which provide for the operation of the canal system, etc. V. 7 p. 139.

Lancaster in 1830 is stated to be the third town in population in the state having 7700 people. V. 7 p. 139.

The particulars of the population of Lancaster County in 1830 are found in a table of counties in volume 7 page 188. She had a total of 76,558 people. There were 27 male and 29 female slaves; 6302 males and 5942 females under 5 years of age; six males and two femals over 100; about 2600 colored people of whom 4 males were over 100 years old. The table is full and intersting because it gives the number of males and females, and whites and colored in all ages of life by 5 year periods from 5 to 100 years of age.

1831

The Lancaster Miscellany and Weekly Mirrors began publication this year at Lancaster. It was published by Redmond Conyngham, Esq., and was to be sold at $2.50 per year. V. 7 p. 192.

A great snow storm occuring in January 1831 is recorded in the same volume p. 248. This snow was about two and half feet deep, and drifted many feet high. All travel was blocked. Horses died through exhaustion in trying to break down the drifts.

It was also a year of great rainfall as shown by a guage in Lancaster where the amount for the year was 45¾ inches. The wettest month was November when nearly 7 inches fell. See same volume p. 59. Th damage caused by th rains was frightful, espcially toward the Chester County lines and many people were flooded out of their houses and barns, etc. V. 8 pp. 60 and 61.

Skeletons of Indians were found near Columbia in 1831, one a male one a female and the other a child. They were buried in a sitting position and had on their heads an earthen vessel at the spout of which was carved the figure of a human face. Between the feet of the male were an iron hatchet, arrow heads and seven smooth stones. It is supposed these persons were buried there 200 years before 1831. It is supposed many Indians lie buried here along the banks of the Susquehanna River near Columbia. V. 7 p. 395.

In 1813 there were in Lancaster County many tanyards and distilleries. In volume 8, p. 42 is found a table setting forth the number of these and other establishments in the county by townships. Summing it up there were 7 furnaces, 14 forges, 183 distilleries, 45 tanyards, 22 fulling mills, 64 grist mills, 87 saw mills, 9 breweries, 8 hemp mills, 5 clover mills, 3 factories, 3 potteries, 5 oil mills, 6 carding machines, 3 paper mills, 2 snuff mills, 7 tilt hammers and 6 rolling mills.

The distribution of the above among townships, etc., was as follows:

	Distil.	Tany'd	Mill		Distil.	Tany'd	Mill
Lanc. City	17	5		W. Donegal Twp.	8		4
Lanc. Twp.	4		4	Rapho Twp.	19	3	11
Conestoga Twp.	9	1	8	Manheim Twp.	9	1	4
Lampeter Twp.	11	3	12	Elizabeth Twp.	3	1	10
Sadsbury Twp.	1	3	5	E. Hempfield Twp.	14	1	2
Salisbury Twp.	13		9	Colerain Twp.			2
Columbia		2	1	Warwick Twp.	14	3	13
Canarvon Twp.	4	3	3	Drumore Twp.	1	1	3
Leacock Twp.	9		12	Martic Twp.	2	4	6
Little Britain Twp.		5	6	Mount Joy Twp.	7	1	6
E. Donegal Twp.	3	2	4	Manor Twp.	30		15
				Earl Twp.	8		4

One of the greatest topics on which general interest centered along in the "thirties" was the new Lancaster or rather Philadelpiha and Columbia Railroad. There are many articles and discussions on the subject in the "Register".

They may be found in V. 8 p. 148—V. 9 p. 33—V. 10 p. 304—V. 12 p. 106 and 385 and 401—V. 15 p. 297—V. 16 pp. 70 and 336. On p. 218 of the last named volume may be found an article on the Oxford and Port Deposit Railroad.

In Volume 8, the discussion is upon the progress and cost of construction; volume 9, there is the report of John Barber Superintendent to the Canal Commissioners of Pennsylvania. He informs us that the western section beginning at the canal in Columbia and extending to the top of the plain 21 miles east near Paradise was the incline plane section; next was the middle division north of Paradise and extending 36 milse westward to a point south of Warren Tavern in Chester County. Then he discusses the three mile plane ending at Broad and Vine Streets in Philadelphia. The remainder was not well on at that date. The great job of excavating in the quicksand at the Gap is discussed. The beautiful bridge built over Pequea Creek is also described.

The article in volume ten is short and informs us that on the 18th of October 1832 the mail stage for Lancaster began using the railroad in this route. The narrator says they went in stages to the top of the incline plane west of the Schuylkill 5 miles and there took a car, in which two horses easily conveyed 30 passengers. It being the first trip they proceeded cautiously. The money paid to build the road passed into the hands of thousands of emigrants, who would have been paupers without it. It made great prsoperity in the surrounding country.

The first article in volume 10 is a letter on the great improvement by Benjamin F. West to the editor of the Baltimore Gazette, dated 1833. West had charge of a certain part of the railroad. He says that connecting the Delaware and the Ohio, as the system does, there is not any great excitement as was to be expected—the railroad proper begins at Broad and Vine Streets and ends at Coulmbia 81¾ miles—the plane at the eastern end is 2700 feet long and rises 180 feet—that at the western end 2000 feet long and descends 90 feet to Columbia—the whole line and the Lancaster pike pursuing the same course . . . . . is for many miles richly studded with magnificent and imposing mansions, delightful villas and substantial farm houses and granaries and for 20 miles presents to the enraptured gaze the appearance of one extensive and continuous village the abode of health, industry and content . . . . . the most remarkable structures are the bridges over Great and Little Conestogas . . . . . Columbia is a thriving and flourishing town of 2500 people, and an immense business is transacted there in flour, grain, lumber, coal and other produce and property is on the rise . . . . . beautiful houses springing up there giving the towns people a foretaste of the place as the thoroughfare as a vast commerce. The manner of construction the road is set forth and the cost, which was about $28,000 per mile. At pp. 385 and 401 the discussion is technical.

Under date of 1835, in volume 15 p. 297 there is a report of the superintendent to the Canal Commissioners. This report complains of the trouble of getting the iron rails or bars . . . . . states that the business done is not equal to expectations . . . . . the locomotives proved efficient, which was a great relief . . . . . the bridges were constructed for horse power only, and not fully adequate to locomotives . . . . . the plan of allowing all persons to use it with their own cars and horse power did not work well . . . . . steam power furnished by the Commonwealth was needed, the people to be allowed to furnish their own cars, etc., ... fifteen engines were authorized, but only two were completed at that date, the "Lancaster" and the "Columbia" . . . . . they hauled a large part of the iron for the second track . . . . . M. W. Baldwin, Esq., of Philadelphia constructed the two engines . . . . . the engines were supported on six wheels . . . . . four more were expected to be completed by Baldwin, within the next four months and four more were engaged from the establishment of Mr. Stephenson of England and two from Messrs. Sellers of Philadelphia . . . . . the engines were all to be of the "Lancaster" type— . . . . . they weighed eight tons, drew 36 tons plus weight of cars total 56 tons . . . . . the running time for the 57 miles be-

tween the head of the two planes, was eight miles an hour . . . . . the expense of a trip, 20 bushels of coke $4, one and half cords of wood $6, engineer and attendant $4 and oil 60 cts., a total of $14.60.

In volume 16 p. 70 in a long article from the "Casket" entitled "Pensylvania" attention is also given to the railroad. The article calls the communication between Philadelphia and Pittsburg the greatest improvement in America, and perhaps in all the world. It discusses how the planes were operated by engines of 60 horse power, stationery, drawing cars by cables. The writer states that west of the Gap through Mine Hill the road "descending the Lancaster valley, crosses Pequea and Mill Creeks and thence . . . . . reaches the immense bridge over Conestoga . . . . . and enters Lancaster and passing through a beautiful level country crosses Little Conestoga . . . . . and on the the top of the plane near Columbia where a view is obtained of the Susquehanna River broad and noble and covered with arks and boats bearing a varied product from the north and west and spanned by its new and magnificent bridge a mile and a quarter long."

Page 336 in the same volume, a statement of the traffic of the railroad, received and dispatched at Philadelphia from Nov. 1, 1834 to Nov. 1, 1835 is given. The articles shipped were: bacon, bricks, butter and cheese, coal, copper, cotton, drugs, dyes, feathers, fish, flour, furniture, furs, grains, groceries, hemp, hides, iron (cast, pig, bar, bloom, and sheets), lead, leather, lime, lumber, marble, merchandise, oils, plaster, pork, posts rails, potatoes, provisions, rags, salt, seed, shingles, slate, staves, sundries, timber, tobacco, whiskey and spirits, window glass and wool. Among the large quantities there were, nine articles each over a million pounds and groceries for instance 5½ million pounds. The tolls received were $90,400 and the cars or car loads passed 14,172. The miles travelled were 2,875,000. All this passed through Lancaster.

In volume 9 p. 295, appears the Lancaster County assessment in 1832. The real and personal property was valued at $24,698,000; and the tax raised for the state on the same was $25,370, and for the county purposes $38,055. The taxable moneys, etc., at interest in the County were $4,006,000 and the tax $4005. The City of Lancaster appeas in the figures given. Earl Township had the highest assessment of real and personal property $2,926,000; Manor was next with $1,700,000; Lampeter next $1,684,000 ;Leacock next with $1,550,000, and Lancaster City next with $1,532,000. This seems inconceivable to people today. Lancaster City however had more personal property taxable than any township by a large margin. She paid a state tax of $992 on $992,031 personal property. Leacock township, her nearest rival paid state tax on $336,000.

This year a Free Trade conference was held at Philadelphia. The nearest Lancaster County came of being represented in it was that Langdon Cheeves who had moved out of this county a year earlier was a delegate from South Carolina. V. 8 p. 246. There were 201 delegates present. At the same time the Friends of American Industry to the number of 535 were meeting in New York. Pennsylvania had delegates on both conventions. V. 8 pp. 354 and 370.

The Columbia Temperance Society organized in 1829 with 25 members who reserved the option to abstain or not as they saw fit; but this was a weakness in the constitution and it was reorganized in 1831 on the basis of entire abstinence and soon had 133 members.

The county at this time had 203 distilleries; 377 taverns, an increase from 293 in 1829, of which 58 were in the city. The drink cost to the county was $193,000. Of the 228 average inmates of the poor house ninetenths came through drink and four fifths were foreigners. Pauperism cost the county this year $24,264, while education received $5,771. The criminal court expense was $10,706. V. 8 p. 236.

The above was from a report given at the State Temperance Convention

held at Harrisburg, in 1831. The initial proceedings of the meeting are found p. 170.

1832

A fine report on the condition of the Conestoga Navigation is to be found in volume 10 p. 54. It is very illuminating and will repay perusal.

The results of the state elections are set forth in volume 10 p. 265; the vote for governor by counties p. 281, where it appears that Lancaster County gave Wolf 4134 votes and Ritner 6387. Wolf won by 3000 majority, having 91,000 to Ritner's 88,000. The presidential vote by counties is set forth p. 335, showing that Jakson carried the state by 90,000 against the anti Jackson party which received 66,700. In 1828 the Jackson party carried the state by 101,000 against 50,800. Its majority fell from 50,000 in 1828 to 24,000 in 1832. Lancaster County cast 4061 for Jackson in 1832, and 5140 anti Jackson.

The proceedings of a Military Convention held at Harrisburg in 1832 are set forth in volume 9 page 43. Reah Frazer of Lancaster was made secretary of the meeting and Lancaster's representation consisted of Capt. David Miller, Maj. Fred Hambright, Capt. Wm. Downey, Col. Reah Frazer, Captains John Flora, Wm .G. Yetter, Lieut. Wm. B. Fordney, and Maj. John McGlaughlin. Lancaster County composed the fourth division. The proceedings are set forth completely and cover several pages.

In an article on the necessary reform of the judiciary system of Pennsylvania to prevent the delays then common and to make it more effective the population of the various sections of the state are given. Lancaster County and York County which composed one district had respectively 76,558 and 42,658 population, presided over by Judge Walter Franklin, etc. V. 9 p. 37.

A tabulation of all the slaves of Pennsylvania at the five periods from 1790 to 1830 is given by counties in the same volume p. 272. The county had 348 slaves in 1790, only 178 in 1800, then 44 in 1810 then 21 in 1820 and 56 in 1830. The state as a whole had at the said periods 3737—1706—975—211 and 386. The increase in the last ten years caused great feeling. The greatest increase was in Lancaster—Fayette and Adams counties. Twenty two counties had none at all.

1833

Interesting descriptions of Lancaster County appear dated this year all in Vol. 12. The beauty of Pequea Valley related p. 56 and on the next page it is stated that, "Lancaster the 17th county of the state in territory is the first in wealth and population (Philadelphia excepted)..... Its wealth has sprung chiefly from agriculture. The Conestoga, Pequea and Chiques afford many mill seats where flour is made for Philadelphia and Baltimore markets. Distilleries are numerous, and to supply them an immense quantity of rye is raised. The millers and distillers of Lancaster County also purchase a large quantity of grain descending the Susquehanna. The Germans bear about the same proportion to the population of Lancaster County as the Quakers do to Chester County ..... They have hugh stone barns and gigantic horses. Their barns are better than their houses." Pages 66 and 67 present other facts about the county. The city streets were of reasonable width and well paved and regularly laid out we are told. The style of building was not the most picturesque, two thirds of the houses had a single low story, and very steep roofs. But the article states that Lancaster contained many excellent houses and much good society and a large share of wealth. It owed its prosperity to the rich soil and good farming around it, "A DISTRICT SURPASSED BY NONE ON THE CONTINENT," to furnish what man requires for comfort. It had manufactories of stage coaches and peculiar carriages called "Conestoga Wagons." They made strong harness too and used them with the wagons on "the great turn pikes leading to the west and north." A post coach built in Lancaster took a premium over many competitors of New York and New Jersey. The Court House was in the middle of the main streets, "it enabled the judges to refresh themselves by occasional peeps through the windows at

the passing world when the lawyers grew tedious." Reigart's wine was the best known. The place suffered for want of good water. (Marshe said this also in 1744.) Page 83, it is stated that "Columbia too is one of those places where we always like to remain longer than to exchange horses."

The making navigable the Susquehanna River is treated in three fine articles during the year 1833. They are by three different writers and are exceedingly interesting. V. 12 p. 198; further discussion is found in volume 14 pages 80, 107, 133 and 304.

Lancaster County's representation in the Assembly in 1832 appears in volume 12 p. 270, as follows: John Strohm, Levin Jackson, Jacob Erb, James Palterson, William Noble and Fred Hipple. The assemblymen of the entire state are given also.

The details of a dreadful tornado which struck the southern part of Lancaster County are given in the same volume 12, p. 32. It followed a season of three weeks incessant rain. It leveled dwelling houses, orchards, fences, ten barns; its strip of devastation was half a mile wide and swept from the Susquehanna River eastward.

A newly discovered mineral spring in Columbia Boro is described in volume 12 p. 96; and it is stated that it is highly medicinal, containing nuriate of iron and sulphur and magnesia.

Marietta comes in for notice also in volume 12 p. 14 where the glories of "Round Top" are dilated upon. The view as the country was then wooded is described.

A curious item is found also in volume 12 p. 88, about "beautiful stoves cast at Windsor Furnace." This occurs in an article entitled "Iron Manufactures" in the Albany Advertiser. They are so famous that one of them has found its way to the Alps, says the article. Windsor is spoken of in connection with Reading Furnace.

The project of constructing a railroad from West Chester to Port Deposit is discussed in volume 14 p. 272 and the proceedings of a public meeting was given.

The two balloon ascensions of Mills the balloonist, from Penn Square in Lancaster are described. The first ascension was on Nov. 1, 1834 and in describing it Mills says that the wind was irregular, that he rose and passed northward, that he rose into a higher current that swept him in the opposite direction, and he crossed the Susquehanna at the height of one mile, but could see the great bridge, that he passed through many strata of clouds 30 yards thick or more, that he stayed above the clouds over an hour and saw earth only three short intervals in that time, that when he emerged finally he was over the Delaware at New Castle and that Wilmington looked beautiful toward the north, that he began to descend and the people especially the negroes became frightened and the people yelled "go back where you came from," that he landed near Elkton and was borught back home after folding up his balloon. His greatest height was barometer 19–9, accounting for something over a mile. V. 14 p. 301.

The next ascension was made May 27, 1835 from Lancaster. His course was again westward toward Marietta. The view was very beautiful he says. Then he entered a vary dark mass of clouds, and in it were immense caverns of clear space, etc., surrounded by dark walls, ceilings, floors, etc., etc., came suddenly into an area of electrical excitation tried to descend and began to do so but too rapidly and rose again and was shot with a great pelting of the sand he had let out each particle electrically charged and then landed 15 miles from Lancaster near Conowingo Furnace some time later. He states that some ladies gave him some rings, lockets, etc., to take up into the clouds with him so as to give them that peculiar distinction. V. 15 p. 376.

Benjamin Herr of Manor Township conveyed a load of whiskey in a wagon from his distillery to Lancaster and transferred it to the railway car at that place and arrived safely with his ardent spirits in Philadelphia the same evening, after a journey of "70 miles on that valuable improvement."

This was regarded as very quick time for 1834. The fact of such rapid transit here it is stated assures this section such great advantage over the sections farther west that they need not fear competition. V. 14 p. 312.

The elections of the fall of 1834 both for Congress and Assembly appear in volume 14 p. 286; as the votes are not given, I simply revert to the fact that the names returned appear here.

The Columbia race riots are fully discussed in the same volume pp. 143 and 171. As our Society has recently had an exhaustive paper on the subject, the matter is mentioned here for the guidance of those who may desire supplementary matter.

The proceedings and success of the Pennsylvania Canal from Columbia to Maryland Line are discussed in volume 15 p. 39 and also 103. The Susquehanna River improvements are also discussed in volume 16 pp. 140 and 343. At the last page the canal to tide water is fully discussed.

A very important movement to Lancaster City is discussed in volume 16, pages 190 and 317. It is the movement to extinguish the ground rents of our city. The committee to inaugurate the extinguishment consisted of James Buchanan, Adam Reigart, Samuel Dale, Redmond Conyngham, Amos Ellmaker, John F. Steinman and Samuel Humes, Esq. A more notable and able committee could not be imagined. In the Register at the places stated the full proceedings by which the object was accomplished are set forth and any one interested in the matter can find complete information here how the object was accomplished.

Public education in Lancaster City is discussed and its supposed effect on laborers was set forth:

"A very rich man, a citizen of Lancaster County when the necessity of adopting a system of education for all the people of Pennsylvania was pressed upon the Legislature, opposed it with great violence, and in his closing remarks said, "What shall we do for laborers? What shall we do for servants? What shall we do for hirelings if all are educated?" "In the first place, my friends" remarked one of the company, "pay better wages in the second place wait upon yourself. It was never yet known that a man was less willing to work because he could read and write—It was never yet known that a servant, if you must have servants, made a worse one because he could keep accounts. It never was yet known that a man made a worse hireling because he could read for himself the moral lessons which the Savior left as his legacy to the children of men in the New Testament."

In Lebanon County a man who delivered some coal to Marietta when asked about the School Law said, "We are all opposed to it. We had petitions out against it all over the county and I rode three days and got more as 500 signers against it." The Marietta man said, "I am sorry to hear so bad an account of my friends in Lebanon. Here is the money for the coal and here is the receipt which you will please sign." "Bless my soul said the other I can neither read nor write." The other replied, "And yet you who feel the want of education, yourself are laboring to prevent the children of your fellow citizens and your own children from receiving its benefits." V. 16 p. 192.

The judges of Lancaster County at August Sessions 1835 in charging the Grand Jury, dwelt upon the increase of crime in the county and charged it to tippling and the increase of drinking rum. He said the tippling houses in every section of the county should be routed out. Horse racing and gambling also were on the increase according to the judge. The necessity to keep a stern repression on crime was very prominent in the charge. V. 16 p. 156.

An interesting item on the schools of Manor Township in 1834, is to be found in volume 16 p. 151.

It is stated that there were 16 schools there in 14 of which public schools were open and kept by the Board 4 months during last winter. Eight hundred children were entered in these 14—773 regular scholars received instruction. The total expense including coal per month was $320. The state appropriation amount received from the county treasury and tax on real estate did not en-

able the board to continue the schools longer than 4 months. Under amendments to the law the Board voted to raise $1800 on the inhabitants of the township which with appropriation will enable the schools to be kept upon 9 to 10 months in 1835. Before 1834 less than 400 children received instruction in the township. A great difficulty was to get good teachers.

In 1835 it appears there were "ten printing presses and newspapers published." It is so stated in an article by A. Betner, Jr., Esq., secretary to the Board of Directors of Public Schools, addressed to the Education Convention, of that year. V. 16 p. 151.

That the Conestoga Navigation, independent of the fact that the floods of the Conestoga, played havoc with it, was soon found not up to times, and too slow for transportation is explained in a short paragraph in an article on Pennsylvania's progress in volume 16 p. 72. It is stated that navigation thereby was found tedious and it was superseded by the railroad.

A long and interesting report on the new railroad, the Harrisburg and Mount Joy and Lancaster Railroad dated June 22, 1835 is found in volume 16 page 33 of the Register. This was the "cut off" between Lancaster and Harrisburg by way of Mount Joy. It will be remembered that the old route from Columbia to Harrisburg was by water. The new company were afraid that the old company would create opposition by running a railroad from Columbia to Harrisburg along the River. But the report states that the State of Pennsylvania had no such notion.

The report of the Finances of Pennsylvania for 1834 made to the Legislature by the Auditor General found in volume 16 p. 3 is an interesting document and much statistical information concerning Lancaster County appears in it. There are the dividends on bridges, navigation and turnpike stock, the tax on bank dividends, wherein appears the Lancaster Bank, dividends $481, the Farmers dividends $1710; the tax on offices; the taxes on writs; the tavern licenses ,in which Lancaster County paid $3995, still standing next to Philadelphia paying $10,497, while Allegheny County containing Pittsburg was third paying $3547; Berks County $2400, and all the others under $2000; duties on dealers in foreign merchandise, the highest being Philadelphia paying $14,581, while Philadelphia County paid $6141; Lancaster County $1965, and the city $534, etc. Many other interesting figures are given especially those on tax on personal property. Philadelphia paid $9500, Lancaster being next with $2548 and all others were under $2000.

A very interesting item on Lancaster City occurs in volume 15 pp. 394 and 5, in an address by Redmond Conyngham before the Mechanics Library Company of Lancaster, during the year 1835. Touching upon Lancaster he says: "The city possesses a large population, industrious and enterprising; the houses are mostly one to two stories in height, combining neatness with comfort; the manners of its inhabitants are plain, social and affable; the arts flourish and the city prospers. It is surrounded by a country highly cultivated, fruitful as a garden, yielding an abundance of excellent and cheap provisions. These constitute your wealth and your strength." He continues:

"For what manufactures is Lancaster famous? The superior excellence of her rifles—the strength; beauty and comfort of her Mail Coaches and Railroad Cars, the carding machines invented by an ingenious machinist of this city, the superior excellence of her snuff., But in what manufactures I would ask is Lancaster deficient? This city is peculiarly adapted by the industry and spirit of its mechanics, by the minerals in its vicinity and the fertility of the surrounding country to continue prosperous. Marble is abundant, iron is one of her staples and it has been manufactured into almost every form that human ingenuity could invent," etc.

Progress in travelling in Lancaster and to Philadelphia is set forth in a small item in volume 15 p. 387, where it states that Fred Sheaffer in 1784 established an accommodation by stages occupying 3 days in going and 3 days in returning from Philadelphia; in 1788 Fred Dosh ran a two horse stage betwen Lancaster and Philadelphia in 2 days going and 2 days returning; in 1794

the turnpike having been completed Mathias Slough placed a four horse stage on the route making time one day going and one day returning, between the hour of 2 in the morning and eight in the evening; June 8, 1835 the Cars by railroad left Philadelphia at half past eight in the morning and arrived in Lancaster at half past one p. m., fare $2.50.

In volume 15 p. 283 may be found the great speech of Thad Stevens saving the public educational system for Pennsylvania when it was on a fair road to defeat.

An interesting report of the educational system of the state by counties is to be found in volume 15 p. 193 and 4. Lancaster County having 29 districts, 14 accepted, and 15 rejected; the state appropriated $4419 and the sum voted to be raised by tax was "the lowest sum that will entitle to state appropriation." Commissioners voted against it. Lancaster County's appropriation was the highest in the state. The whole report is very enlightening and modern readers can well study it with profit.

In February 1835, there was an agitation regarding the location of the state capitol and Philadelphia held a large meeting passing resolutions asking it to be moved there. Germantown also asked it to come there; and similar meeting was held in Lancaster asking the capitol of the state to be returned to it. V. 5 p. 108.

The dealing in real estate in Lancaster County in 1835 receives attention in volume 15 p. 61. It is there stated that there has been much valuable property for sale in Lancaster County during that season. "Property valued at two millions of dollars has changed proprietors within the last four months, some by private sale and much of it by public sale bringing astonishing prices and principally for cash, and all without the intervention of the sheriff."

"The prices of vallev farms have varied from 85 to 110 dollars per acre at public sale payable principally for cash. Farms vary from 50 to 250 acres."

"From the immense number of farms that have been sold and the number now up for sale those who are not acquainted with purchasers and sellers would imagine that there was a great migration from this county for the west, and a proportionate influx of strangers. This is not so. The buyers are generally Lancaster County born, wealthy farmers who first purchase large farms with the accumulations of industry and part with their small ones to one of their children, or to those who are beginning life or advancing on the road to competence. The instances of migration are not so great as in less prosperous times. Those who are about to move wish to settle in neighboring counties where the land is cheaper than here, in preference to the far west . . . . . The county of Cumberland, Franklin and those bordering on the Juniata and West Branch of Susquehanna may calculate upon a considerable increase of wealth and population from the reduncy of Lancaster County."

It seems that the winter of 1834-5 was very cold. In New England it was from 25 to 30 degrees below zero and about these parts 7 to 9 below. V. 15 p. 64.

It is stated in volume 15 p. 243, under date of April 1835 that "Passengers are now conveyed from Pittsburg to Philadelphia in four days, by railroad and handsomely furnished canal boats . . . . . The meals are taken on the boats and the nights spent in comfortable beds while the boats are in progress."

On page 414 in the same volume there is a long article written by one who took the trip from Pittsburg to Philadelphia and he is very enthusiastic about it. He remarks especially upon the beautiful Packet Boats, the sound of the bugle the crack of the whip and the speedy movement, provided by three beautiful horses. He speaks of the fine moonlight ride and the company, the excellent meals, the entertainment on boat, the wonderful scenery, the sunrise, etc. He says nothing about Lancaster; but does say that when you come to Columbia you think the journey nearly over. After viewing Columbia Bridge he states he enters a car attached to one of the best locomotives and in six hours is in Philadelphia, part of the distance made at the great speed of twenty-one miles an hour.

There is an interesting description of a trip from Philadelphia to Pittsburg about the same time in volume 16 p. 58. This man tells how he stepped into a railroad car attached to a train at the depot in Broad Street, in the Pioneer Line, which was drawn by horse powèr till the end of the Schuylkill Plane, and then a locomotive was attached and at a rapid rate he rode on through Downingtown, Paradise and Lancaster where he stopped to dine. He also passes over Lancaster in silence. He speaks of Columbia's immense lumber trade; pays his compliments to Marietta and speaks of its lumber trade and then describes the beauties of nature on the trip and also the comfort, the elegant company, etc., etc. He tells us the system cost $15,000.000. The article is very interesting reading.

LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY MARCH MINUTES

March 2, 1923

The Lancaster County Historical Society held its stated monthly meeting this evening in the auditorium in the public Library Building. The reading of the minutes of the February meeting was omitted; The Treasurer's report was read and acceptd as read.

The Librarian, Mr. W. E. Worner, read the following report showing exchanges and gifts for the month:

Vol. 8 numbers 6 and 7 of the proceedings of the Lebanon County Historical Society; Journal of the Board of Trustees of the Corporation of Detroit, Michigan; Vol. 6 Number 1 Western Pennsylvania Historical Magazine; Bound volume of the Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society.

SPECIAL DONATIONS:—

Uncle Sam's large Almanac for 1836, From Miss Jessie Warfel; A very valuable autographed copy of Sonnets by Lloyd Mifflin, From Miss Virginia B. Clark; Bill of sale describing the Old Cat Tavern; A religious book printed at Ephrata in 1792, From Mrs. Margaret Woodring; A brass key to the Old Shober Hotel, From Miss Virginia B. Clark; A text book used in the Old Strasburg Academy in 1805, From Miss Rebecca Jane Slaymaker; An old trunk, From Miss Clark.

There were four new applications for membership, which, according to our by-laws lay over until the next regular meeting. Two new members were elected, Samuel P. Wolfskill and Mrs. Tillie M. Wolfskill (Mrs. Samuel).

Mr. George Erisman, Chairman of the Committee of arrangements for the annual Spring Social, announced that his Committee had arranged to hold this event at the Iris Club on the night of the 16th of March. The Committee consisting, besides Mr. Erisman, of Miss Adalene B. Spindler, Mrs. A. K. Hostetter, Mr. D. B. Landis, Mr. John L. Summy and Mr. William F. Worner.

Mr. D. F. Magee, Chairman of the "New Home" Committee reported that he had been busy formulating ways and means by which it would be possible to do something definite in the way of accomplishing the long hoped-for project, and in order to know if the Society supports the plans, he offered them in the form of a resolution as follows:

Whereas, The officers of our Society have been given to understand that our present Quarters will ere-long be required for Library purposes and Whereas, It is highly desirable that a proper building be at the disposal of the Society, in order that our Curios, Relics, and Valuable Historical Matter may be the more accessible to our members, as well as the general public, and also be a standing invitation for contributions of Historical moment,

Therefor be it Resolved, That the proper officers and Committees of our Society be empowerd to inaugurate a campaign for the purpose of raising funds with which to purchase a suitable property for the needs of the Society.

In line with this the Secretary read a letter from the "Robert Fulton" Chapter of the National Society United States Daughters of 1812.

The Society voted its appreciation and thanks for this very timely aid.

Mr. I. C. Arnold, Mr. D. B. Landis and Mr. D. F. Magee were appointed a Committee to prepare Resolutions of respect for the late Hon. John H. Landis, and Mrs. James D. Landis, former members of the Society, Mr. Landis being one of the Executive Committee at the time of his death.

The Paper for the evening was entitled, A Running Story of Lancaster County from 'Hazard's Register' compiled and read by H. Frank Eshleman, Esq. Discussion and comment followed by Charles Brown, Miss Amanda Landes, C. H. Martin, I. C. Arnold, and A. K. Hostetter.

ADALINE B. SPINDLER,
Secretary.

PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

Lancaster County Historical Society

FRIDAY, APRIL 6, 1923

"History herself, as seen in her own workshop"

THE PEACH BOTTOM RAILWAY COMPANY
By D. F. Magee, Esq.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON INDOOR SOCIAL
Geo. F. K. Erisman, Chairman

VOL. XXVII. NO. 4

PRICE FIFTY CENTS PER COPY

LANCASTER, PA

192

THE PEACH BOTTOM RAILWAY COMPANY

By D. F. MAGEE, ESQ.

Exactly fifty years this year, a half a century has elapsed since the Lancaster, Oxford & Southern Railway, under the name of the Peach Bottom Railroad, in its swaddling clothes, stepped forth into the limelight as a railroad and introduced itself as the first narrow gauge railroad in Pennsylvania, by running its first five ton engine, the "Samuel Dickey" down over its newly laid and unballasted tracks out of Oxford, Chester County, to Hopewell Borough, three miles westward, and took on water from Hopewell run a tributary of the Octoraro on the farm of the mother of the author of this paper. That day it went no further, but returned to Oxford where it remained for a month or more until the rails were laid to Pine Grove on Octoraro Creek, at which point it crossed on to Lancaster county soil, some months later.

This was on the 4th of October, 1873, the writer hereof saw it on that October day, and lived beside it and was closely associated with it in many ways until the end forty-seven years afterwards, when he rode back over it on the last trip an engine made over it regularly. He was then as a member of the Board of Directors and solicitor for the company. Afterwards on the 27th of May, 1921, as solicitor for the company I presented the petition and had decree of dissolution entered of the charter which was granted by the State Legislature July 1, 1868, or about fifty-five years before.

This railroad was unique and stood alone in its character and the characteristics of its management: it was a road of the people, the citizens of the "Lower end." Its fortunes and misfortunes were many, its ups and downs were in strange contrast; five hundred thousand dollars were sunk by its various owners, and after passing through liquidation and reorganization three times, the final division of its assets among its last stockholders was $250 per $100.

Its first inception as was its final dissolution was thoroughly Lancaster countain; for the first trial surveys were made by William H. Brown, then a boy still in his early twenties, afterwards the world famous engineer who made of the Pennsylvania Railroad the greatest and best of its day. It was in the fall of 1861, when "Billy Brown" as he was called then, little more than at the age of twenty-four an amateur engineer, but already displaying the genius and enterprise that afterwards made of him one of the world's great engineers, probably working without any pay, ran and staked out a preliminary line from a point on the Mason and Dixon line near Lombardville to Peach Bottom, an air line distance of about fourteen miles, and as surveyed probably twenty miles. However as it was laid down by Brown it was a fairly straight line, very much straighter and shorter by several miles than the route finally adopted for the Peach Bottom road by its Engineer Col. John M. Hood.

This survey was intended by Billy Brown as a link in a line that then was in its infancy: and as a real railroad proposition did not mature for some six or seven years afterwards; its consideration having been arrested by the breaking out of the Civil War and for the time it was well nigh forgotten.

This proposition was a big and ambitious one and was no less than a great trunk line with its starting point in Wilmington, Delaware, and its intended terminus in the far west of those days, the States of Ohio or Illinois and even to the Mississippi river.

Its discussion was resumed most vigorously soon after 1866, in the city of Wilmington, and was fathered in the brains of Edwin Matson, C. Mercer, a Mr. Holbroke and others of the section surrounding and north westward of that City in States of Delaware and Maryland.

The idea was to reach and drain the rich country lying between the Pennsylvania R. R. main line, and the Baltimore Ohio line, some fifty miles southward of it; to tap the rich farm lands of Chester, Lancaster, York, Adams counties and the Cumberland valley, thence to the lumber and coal fields of central Pennsylvania, and on into the stock grazing and grain growing plains of the Western reserve, as called at that day.

The surveys as made by local people along the lines in more or less broken succession, came out of Wilmington via way of Newark, Del., Lewisville, Pa., and Lombardville, Md.; there taking up the Wm. H. Brown line of 1861, it came via of Hilamans tavern, crossed the Baltimore Central road between "Beatown" and Nottingham, and dropping into the Octoraro slope passed just eastward of Glenroy (Kirks Tavern) and followed Blackburns run past Coates' mill and crossed the Octoraro just at Sammy Andy Rea's woolen mill, now Harkness bridge. Thence up Ballance's run through the Scott farms, passing about half way between Elim and Fairmount, it dropped into the Conowingo water shed passing close by the farm of Levi K. Brown, who was the father of William H. Brown, and thence reached Peach Bottom over practically the same route that the Peach Bottom road was later laid by John M. Hood.

This line as proposed was called the Wilmington and Western; and was much discussed, surveys made and meetings held to forward it: it never reached fruition in either Delaware or Maryland. Washington Dunn, Esq., made the surveys in the two latter states, but ground was never broken: yet we may fairly say from its loins the Peach Bottom Railroad was born, although we are free to admit that it shrunk woefully in the aborning from its earliest conception.

The York county section was wonderfully alive to it from the first, and to that fact is no doubt due the final consumation and building of the Peach Bottom Railroad line from York via Peach Bottom to Oxford, in Chester county.

Between the period of the Brown survey in 1861 and the resumption of railway building fever after the country had returned to normalcy following the close of the Civil War, many changes and many new propositions had arisen and some had begun extensively to build on new plans which interfered materially with the field which the "Wilmington and Western" had selected for its activities.

The Baltimore Central, intended to reach from Philada to Port Deposit, had been built as far as Oxford, thereby tapping very completely the southern sections of Chester county. The Columbia and Port Deposit road was under construction down the Susquehanna and was destined to drain of traffic the western borders of Lancaster county.

The Western Maryland under the management of John M. Hood, first as engineer and later as president had been constructed from Baltimore northwestward and had been surveyed towards Gettysburg in Pennsylvania; and was thence struggling to gain a foothold into western Pennsylvania: practically covering a large part of the same field the Wilmington and Western had picked out for itself from Hanover and Gettysburg westward. The result was that practical interest in this early proposition as originally planned died out, but the peoples of that portion of the line which in part crossed Chester, Lancaster and York counties were still determined to have their railroad for service of their own section and to reach towards the eastern markets of Philadelphia or Wilmington.

The result was that a large number of the same live men who had been active immediately following the war, concentrated their efforts to carrying out the movement for the benefit of their own sections and to that end made application for a charter for a railroad under the name of the "Peach Bottom Railroad Company."

On the 24th day of March A. D., 1868, Governor John W. Geary approved

and signed the charter of a company called the "PEACH BOTTOM RAILWAY COMPANY," P. L. 1868, page 778.

The incorporators as named in said charter composed exclusively of men of York, Lancaster and Chester Counties were as follows:

William McSparran, Rufus Wiley, C. R. McConkey, J. D. Ramsey, Robert Bartol, Robert Irwin, Foulk Jones, John Humphrey, Benjamin Gunnell, W. B. Galbraith, Isaac Parker, Sr., Joseph Anderson, Henry Hammond, Dr. John Free, J. C. Jordan, Christopher Coulter, Clarkson Manifold, Edward B. Patterson, Samuel Dickey, Lawrence Hipple, R. Jones, James Patterson, John Twaddell, W. R. Bingham, B. F. Kohler, J. B. Welsh, James Gerry, Jr., Thomas Platt, W. G. Ross, William Stokes, Valentine Trout, T. G. Cross, J. S. Fulton, Jacob Deal and S. W. P. Boyd, all of the State of Pennsylvania; and Samuel Whitford, Thomas Glenn, E. S. Rogers, and David A. Wiley of the State of Maryland.

The said Railway Company was duly authorized and empowered to have and exercise all the powers then granted under the laws of Pennsylvania to construct and operate a railroad from any point on the Northern Central railroad, (York county) between the Borough of York and the Maryland State line, eastward through the southeastern portion of the county of York to the Susquehanna river, striking said river at any point between the mouth of Muddy Creek and the Maryland State line. With power to cross said river and continue its line eastward through the county of Lancaster and connect in the county of Chester with any railroad leading towards the city of Philadelphia.

It was also given power to build any branch lines it desired not in excess of ten miles in length and was empowered specially to connect with the Hanover Branch railroad and the Gettysburg railroad.

The Company's authorized capital stock was one million dollars, and it was authorized to issue bonds not in excess of two hundred per cent of its capital ISSUED AND PAID FOR.

It was provided in its charter that it must organize and be under construction within three years of the date of its charter.

By a supplementary Act passed March 29th, 1872, P. L. 632, the portion of the Act giving it power to (borrow money on bonds was changed so that it was empowered to borrow) on its line, sixteen thousand dollars per mile, bonds to be at seven per cent and the bonds issued under this power were to be first lien upon that portion of the line of railway which the money was used to build.

In this same act it was provided that the bridge which the Company was expected to build across the Susquehanna river at Peach Bottom, could be made available for horse and wagon traffic and they might collect toll thereon for such traffic.

In 1870 and 1871 public meetings were held in both Lancaster and York counties for the purpose of boosting the building of the road under this charter, and especial interest was manifested in southern Lancaster county. The local newspapers of both counties were carrying strong articles and much correspondence from persons advocating its support by subscriptions and setting forth the great good it would be to the county. Also there was considerable controversy through the columns of the Press as to the exact route to be taken in both Chester and Lancaster counties. Some were strongly for the original William H. Brown survey, to go out of Oxford towards "Beatown" and then towards the crossing at Rea's woolen mill, while others were contending the line as finally selected by Hopewell, Pine Grove, White Rock, and Fairmount. A big public meeting was held on August 3rd, 1870, in Walkers woods at Fairmount under the name of a Harvest Home which was attended by your author, at which The OXFORD PRESS put the attendance at two thousand in the forenoon and five thousand in the afternoon.

Two bands of music were present and prominent speakers from a distance, and at this meeting the following men joined in forming a permanent organi-

zation to raise stock and be ready to break ground before the charter should expire, which would be in the following year.

Saunders McCullough was selected as President, A. C. Manifold, York county, vice president, William Wallace, William J. McCurdy, Refus Wiley, William G. Ross, L. W. Findley, V. G. Stubbs, Stephen McKinley, Benjamin Tyson, Hugh Glennon, all of York and Lancaster counties, and the following from Chester county mainly: Samuel Dickey, James R. Ramsey, W. A. Long, E. B. Patterson, J. C. Worth, John Twaddell, William C. Dickey, H. G. Coates, William Rutherford.

Also the following additional from Lancaster county.

John N. Russell, James Patterson, Alban Culer, James C. Tyson, Joseph C. Taylor, Levi K. Brown, Simpson Preston, Harvey Whiteside, Ed. L. Morgan, Robert Patterson, S. W. P. Boyd, Joel Smedley, Washington Walker, James S. Patterson, James C. Wood, Daniel D. Swift, James M. Hopkins, A. Scott Clark, Robert Scott, David Brown, Nathan Mayer, Hugh Long, James Long, Henry Wood,

The secretaries were, Vincent King, Henry L. Brinton, S. B. Russell; treasurer, George Bockius. Rev. John Miller Dickey, Oxford, spoke, followed by Solomon McNair, Dr. Frank Taylor, West Chester, S. W. P. Boyd, and Mr. Henry Wood, the President of Baltimore Central railroad.

The result of this meeting and organization following was that Saunders McCullough, John A. Alexander and Samuel Dickey, who by the way was a Presbyterian minister of Oxford who proved to be the strongest and best friend of the road without who's help it is doubtful if it would have ever been built.

It is worthy of note here that this company was not chartered as a narrow gauge railroad, on the contrary no other thought was entertained but to make of it a regular standard gauge road, and up to the time of this big Fairmount meeting there had been no suggestion of a narrow gauge. But when the drive was made for subscriptions the success was so discouraging that afer a summer's and fall work it began to look as if it could not be put over at all: when the narrow gauge idea began to look as the only plan to save the day.

The first mention I have been able to find of the narrow gauge principal was made in a strong article in The Oxford Press under date of March 16th, 1870, this article was signed, W. H. B. The Denver and Rio Grande narrow gauge road was then projected and being built and so far as built was operating with success in the Rocky mountains. Short curves and steep grades were believed to be much more readily negotiated and these were aplenty on this line both sides of the river. The cost of construction and rolling stock was less than half of a broad guage, and this fitted in with the size of the subscription list.

Throughout 1871 the grind for subscriptions continued and finally in the fall of that year a stockholders' meeting was held at the public house of Elias Frey on the York county side of the Susquehanna at Peach Bottom, and the following were elected as directors and officers:

President, S. G. Boyd; directors, Samuel Dickey, L. J. Findley, Saunders McCollough, Slater B. Russell, John Twaddell, Nathaniel Mayer, John A. Alexander, William Wallace, A. C. Manifold, Charles R. McConkey, Y. M. Loucks, Michael Schall. After the York county division decided to run the line into York, and switch from Hanover and Gettysburg as originally planned, it succeeded in getting a lot of York capital interested and became able to raise the necessary capital to make its part of the line a certainty.

It was then that the Act of March 29, 1872, was passed, allowing the bond issue to be first lien against the portion of the road built with the money raised by the sale of these bonds; and this Act resulted in the purpose it was intended to serve; namely: the company divided into two separate companies practically, called the "Eastern" and the "Western" Division of the Peach Bottom Railway Company. After that each elected separate boards of direc-

tors and officials and their financial matters were as completely separated, and independent of one another, as it was physically separated by the Susquehanna River.

The "Western" or York county division begun at once to prepare to build their road and let their contracts promptly and pushed work very rapidly all along the line.

The Lancaster and Chester county directors organized the Eastern Division with the election of Samuel Dickey, president; John A. Alexander, secretary, and Saunders McCullough, treasurer. Slater B. Russell became active and when construction actually begun was acting superintendent.

At a meeting of the directors of the Eastern Division held in Oxford in November 26th, 1872, a mortgage for $250,000 was authorized and bonds issued thereon in which Samuel M. Felton and Robert Lamborn of Philadelphia were named as trustees for bondholders.

With quite an ado and flourishing of trumpets, speeches, etc., ground was first broken near Oxford at a point on the line close to J. M. C. Dickey's barn. Rev. Samuel Dickey threw the first shovel full of earth and Saunders McCullough rolled the wheel barrow to the dump. This was on August 15, 1872. In July of same year contracts were let for grading, etc., to Clark & Smith. Among sub-contractors for portions of the work were D. W. Groom, J. T. Wallace, James Freeland, John Twaddell, and the grading which was very easy through meadowland principally, to the Octoraro creek, a distance of about five miles was nearly finished by time winter set in that fall.

The masonry work, which was done by Bush Bros., went slower, especially the bridge crossing the Octoraro, so that the first engine as noted in the beginning was not run out until October, 1873, and crossed the creek in the early winter of 1874. They begun running regular trains first when White Rock was reached, a distance of eight miles from Oxford, the following summer, in July or August.

During that year it was slowly pushed along till Fairmount was reached, then called the Summit, because it marked the high point between the Octoraro valley and the Conowingo valley, and from here it was a gradual down grade to the river. After they got through the deep cut at Summit in the winter of 1874, they soon got to Fulton House, in June 1874, and then they were out of funds after buying rails and rolling stock to this point and was sometime before it could be pushed further. This was the terminal all through 1875.

Col. John M. Hood was the engineer as stated, and his brother Will Hood, assisted by Joseph Galbraith, had had charge of the detail work up to Fulton House. Col. John M. Hood immediately afterwards built the Western Maryland railroad, became prominent as a railroad magnate, as President of this road and its connections. The first conductor on the Peach Bottom was Slater B. Russell, a son of John Russell, Drumore township; he was followed by Joseph Galbraith, York county, who had also helped with the engineering work of the road in its further extension.

The first railroad engineer who drove the first engine, the "Sammy Dickey" as it was affectionately called, was David M. Taylor, Oxford, and Brinton Hudders, Oxford, was his fireman, and afterwards became an engineer. Penn Kirk, an original Lancaster county man, early took hold of the throttle and continued at it for several years. He had been a trained engineer on the P. W. & B. road and was a good machinist capable of taking care of his engine.

After reaching Fulton House in 1874 the company being out of funds and no money to buy rails, was in a bad fix. But the farmers and the farmer boys of Fulton and Drumore townships came to the rescue and when their farm work was done in the fall they took their teams and tools and worked throughout the winter months. The more prosperous and patriotic farmers and business men of the section who put their shoulders to the wheels literally were Isaac Bradley, Levi K. Brown, Dr. Charlie Stubbs, and Joseph and Lewis

Stubbs, Joseph and Harvey Scott, Slater Brown. Many donated ties, and others furnished both ties and labor and teams for passenger tickets on the road, which they were privileged to use at any time; and in this way the little road in 1876, Centennial year, reached to Bill Coleman's axe factory, then known as Eddie Hughes, and from that point it did a land office business all summer hauling passengers to the great Centennial Fair. They came over from York county via the ferry and walked up from the river about a mile and half to the train.

There was heavy rock cutting between that and the river and work went slow and it was three years more before they finally got an engine and train through to the Susquehanna. In the meantime the company had gone through bankruptcy. The $250,000 mortgage had been foreclosed and the road bought in by C. W. Leavitt, New York, representing an iron brokerage company of that city and had sold them the iron for the road. But those who had put their first money in were content: they now had the service of the railroad and were using it pretty lively. I here give in concise form the dates and records of the various legal and financial transactions as of record in our Courts by and through which this road in the various phases of its fortunes, passed, up to its final dissolution as a corporation and dismantling of its tracks.

1. Organized under Act March 29, 1868, P. L. 778.

2. Corporation Powers enlarged, Act of March 29, 1872, P. L., and further Supplement April 7, 1873, P. L. 545. These Acts accepted by Directors at meeting in Lancaster, May 16, 1873.

3. Mortgage for $250,000.00 authorized and issued May 23, 1873, and recorded in Mortgage Book 23, p. 259.

4. This mortgage foreclosed in April Sessions 1881, No. 9, sold September 1, 1881, to Charles W. Leavitt, Deed recorded in Deed Book S. Vol. 11, p. 123. This included only the Eastern Division line from the East bank of the Susquehanna River to Oxford, and right to build branch lines therefrom for ten miles in Lancaster or Chester counties.

5. Reorganization meeting was held in Philadelphia October 19, 1881. President and Board of Directors elected, name changed to Peach Bottom Railroad. First mortgage bonds at 5% authorized to amount of $50,000. Income bonds authorized to amount $100,000.

6. Deed of Charles W. Leavitt dated November 26, 1881, recorded in Deed Book R. 11, p. 618. Mortgage for $50,000 recorded in Mortgage Book 36, p. 618, Mortgage for $100,000 recorded in Mortgage Book 36, p. 121.

7. Foreclosure proceedings held in Chester County Docket 242, in Equity, and property sold June 16, 1890, to Charles W. Leavitt. Deed recorded in Lancaster County Miss Book E, page 542.

8. Reorganization meeting held in Lancaster September 3, 1890, when President and six Directors elected and name of Road and Company changed to Lancaster, Oxford & Southern Railroad Company. This included the Peach Bottom Ferry and all rights on river front on both sides.

9. A meeting of Stockholders and Directors was held in Quarryville February 16, 1905, when an older mortgage of $300,000 was ordered cancelled, (it never been issued on) and a new mortgage for $200,000 was approved and ordered issued. This mortgage recorded in Book 105, page 111.

10. On March 4, 1911, the property was again ordered sold in liquidation under proceedings in Equity Court, Docket No. 5, page 295, etc. John A. Nauman was appointed Receiver and after various delays in Court property was sold to Fred S. Williams for $50,000. Sale confirmed September 12, 1912. Deed dated December 28, 1912, Recorded in Book E, Vol. 21, p. 367.

11. Deed from Fred S. Williams to newly organized Company of L. O. & S. Co., dated January 9, 1913, and recorded in Book E, Vol. 21, p. 375. Conveyed everything owned by the Company and price paid was about $43,000.00

12. The Peach Bottom Ferry and all rights to a Ferry at Peach Bottom was granted by Act of Assembly April 2, 1862, P. L. 333, to S. W. P. Boyd of Peach Bottom, Lancaster County. This included the landing point at the

lower Hotel on the Lancaster County side, and the greater part of the shore available for landing on the York County side, together with warehouses and other bulidings on York County side and the hotel property on the Lancaster County side. Later the Hotel property was sold off at the Lancaster County side to Clark Bostic, but all the landing front below the slate quarries was retained with ferry.

See deeds as follows: March 28, 1883, Record Book B, Vol. 12, p. 325.
July 17, 1883, Record Book F, Vol. 11, p. 499.
July 17, 1883, Record Book B, Vol. 12, p. 327.
March 31, 1886, Record Book N, Vol. 12, p. 348.
March 1, 1890, Record Book O, Vol. 13, p. 130.

Warehouses had been established along the roads at convenient points for the purchase of grain, and hay, and sale of coal, feed, seed and fertilizers. The first was established at Fairmount by George Clendennin quite early, the next was by Joseph Swift and Brother Harvey at Fulton House, 1874, and the third by D. F. Magee at White Rock, 1880; Ed. Housekeeper at Eldora, some four years later. Fairlamb & Hays succeeded Magee in 1900, and Growl & Greenleaf built a big warehouse at Fairmount.

Marketing and produce business became quite heavy and a string of market men gathered the trade all over Southern Lancaster county and several come over the river at Peach Bottom by ferry, and twice a week they took their produce to the Philada market and mostly attended the 12th and Market Street Market, and later quite a number attended Thirty-first and Market Street house. As near as can be ascertained the following are the men or firms that figured heaviest in this, giving the names about in the order in which they were first in the trading. William G. Patton, as Patton & Harkness; George S. Truman, Charles Terry, Thomas L. Beatty, Naze Rogers, J. Leiper Walker, Thomas Jenkins, Smedley & Marsh, Paxson Brothers, Owen C. Guiney, Newton Rutter and the Rutter Brothers, Theodore Kissinger, Ellsworth Spence, Howard Wiley, James Patton, Jackson & Hutton, A. L. Stively, Joseph Williams, Joseph Morrison. All of the first half of these have passed over the great divide, and only about six of the entire list is now living.

The various Superintendents who guided the destinies of the road were about as follows: John A. Alexander, White Rock; G. Renie Dickey, Oxford; Benjamin B. Newton, New York; Randolph B. Dickey, Oxford; A. M. Nevin, Lancaster; Frank Nauman, Lancaster; again Randolph B. Dickey, then George Wagoner, Port Deposit, Md.

The conductors and trainmen were mostly from the section through which the road ran; they had to be men who were capable to deal with every emergency as it arose, natural born mechanics and men who had often to "get out aud crawl under" as the autoists put it now. Thus they all learned railroading under difficulties and learned it thoroughly and it got to be a saying "if you want to get to be a trainman on the Pennsylvania R. R. you had best learn the business on Peachey and then you are sure of a job on the Pennsy." Following are a list of those who filled the breakman and conductors trick, and all around man at different periods.

The first as stated before was Slater B. Russell, and Joseph Galbraith, followed in order about as follows: John A. Alexander, White Rock; G. Renie Dickey, J. Clinton Gorsuch, who served for twenty-one years; Joseph Clark, Wooddie Campbell, Bob Griffith, William Zimmers, Bill Grason, James and Edward Bruce, who were twins; and the following were breakman only and went to the Pennsy lines, and have mostly become conductors, to wit.

Billy Pearson, Walter Hansell, Bob Griffith, Billy Ford, Miller Ford and the Bruce twins joined the Pennsylvania outfit after the L. O. & S. R. R. went out of business, as they with their brother Norman were the last three at the end, in 1919.

Among the longest in service and most loyal employees of the Company was John Fagan. He entered the service of the Company as a track hand soon after it got under way from Fulton House, was made foreman of the

White Rock section in 1879, and finally promoted to Road Supervisor and Maintenance of way Chief for the entire road: and served the Company continuously for more than thirty years.

Most of the trainmen who naturally were with the road as young men are still living. J. C. Gorsuch, who was decidedly the strongest of the lot, and learned much in his twenty-one years of service, has engaged in business extensively since and prospered financially and has extensive business interests in several cities, besides being proprietor of the big slate producing quarries and mills at Peach Bottom.

The other men who at various periods sat at the throttle and "held down the lid" as it were, for the greater part of these fifty years after Taylor and Kirk, were Robert Lamb, Oxford; W. Morgan Spear, James McMichael, Randolph Dickey, Bill Rinier. These last four grew up with the road and spent their lives in its service until the end of the road, when three of them got positions on the Pennsy system: excepting Randolph Dickey, who spent forty years loyally with the road, and died while in the service, as superintendent, just as it was finally wound up, having practically devoted his whole life in its service, as breakman, engineer, conductor or superintendent.

In the course of its fifty years of operation the little road met with several disasters in the way of heavy floods, which were always destructive of its road bed on account of its running for the greater part of its way by the banks of these streams: Hopewell run, Octoraro creek, both via the main creek and the west branch, the Conowingo, Puddle Duck and Peters creek.

But the greatest of all and one that came very nearly ending its career was the unprecedented flood of June 4, 1884. It was a regular cloud burst, and swept away every county bridge along the lower Octoraro but two. It not only carried away the Pine Grove railroad bridge but it also swept away all the timbers of a complete new trestle bridge which the company had laying in the meadow just ready for erection. The old bridge was condemned and at great expense the company had gotten timber and framed the new: and the bill was not paid and the company was near to bankruptcy at it was: and superintendent B. B. Newton was ready to give up and quit.

The new timbers were long and unwieldly, but they were carried off by the tremendous high waters, but fortunately as they got farther down the stream into heavily wooded lowlands they nearly all lodged and were held till the flood subsided. A bunch of the friends of the road under the leadership of your author nad Elisha Kirk especially, spent days and even weeks in hunting them up as they lay scattered for miles down the creek, organized the farmers' teams into log wagons and practically all of the timbers of entire bridge were brought back to the line of the road and finally erected into the bridge trestle at Pine Grove.

A very important portion of the railway rights and franchises was the Peach Bottom ferry by which the Eastern and Western Divisions were kept in touch with one another and mutually furnished a great deal of business to one another.

At first this ferry was a couple of flat bottom boats and a few canoes by which freight and passengers were transported across to and fro by propelling the boats with poles or punt poles, and their speed was slow and capacity light. But when the Leavitt people became owners of the road they sought to improve the ferry by a steam ferry.

A rather expensive boat was bought in New York by Mr. Leavitt but on account of the extremely shallow and socky condition of the river in summer time, it was of no use for a greater part of the year, and it had to be abandoned. It was then the ingenuity and the resourcefulness of the Peach Bottom train crews showed itself in the invention of a type of boat that may be called a purely Peach Bottom invention.

They secured a good big flat bottom boat, placed an upright steam boiler and engine in the center of the boat, rigged a wooden built apparatus like a great big revolving churn dasher reaching clear across the stern of the boat,

which was hung extended out over the stern at a height to allow the revolving parallel paddels of the churn dasher type to strike the surface of the water as it revolved on its axis. This was then driven by a chain gear and sprocket wheel drive from the engine, and the boat was sent across the river at about a twelve mile gate, towing another flat-bottom boat behind when needed for extra service.

From this first boat of the type, there is now hundreds of such boats along the Susquehanna river which are patterned after it: and these are especially notable in the coal dredging business about Harrisburg; and to the mechanical men of the L. O. & S. we owe its first practical demonstration.

Next in importance to the actual building of the Peach Bottom road through to the river front at Peach Bottom, was the extension of the line from Fairmount to Quarryville, a distance of about eight miles. This was planned and undertaken by the company which took title to the property from the Charles W. Leavitt New York crowd in September, 1890, under the leadership of Walter M. Franklin, Esq., Jacob B. Long, both of Lancaster, and Fred R. Williams on behalf of some Baltimore capitalists, who bonded the new company.

Franklin and Long succeeded in interesting considerable local capital from all parts of Lancaster county and city, and promptly began the Quarryville extension. The public in the immediate vicinity of the road as also along the extension did not give this move the support it deserved. Franklin hoped and believed he could gain a big passenger travel especially from the whole southern end of the county, and while there was a fair amount of travel at first it was never large enough to pay. The haul was too short. People with horses standing in the stable preferred to drive all the way through to Quarryville rather than drive part way and leave their teams at points where there was no shelter for them.

However Walter M. Franklin and his people made a brave effort to make the L. O. & S. R. R. a success, and deserved far more credit for it than was ever given him. When finally the crash came and it went again into insolvency in 1910, it was found that unfortunately Mr. Franklin had advised many of his clients to buy the stock, and many of his friends who followed that advice lost heavily and blamed Franklin for getting them into it. His tragic death by falling from a train soon afterwards cast a gloom over his friends and family that was extremely unfortunate, and a great shock to his many friends.

Finally in 1910 the L. O. & S. R. R. Co. again got into distress financially. They had defaulted on the interest on the bonds and were no longer able to meet obligations and for the third and last time the company went on the rocks, and by action of the Equity Court of Lancaster County it went into the hands of a receiver, John A. Nauman, Esq., being appointed receiver. The road was operated by the Receiver for a while and stood idle for several months in summer of 1910, after it had been sold to Fred R. Williams, representing the bondholders. There was a long legal and financial battle in the nature of a three cornered fight between the receiver, and bondholders and creditors, and the stockholders.

Williams finally got deed for the property dated December 28, 1912, and then the momentous question as to its fate became acute. Shall it be the junk pile or will the good citizens of the lower end come once more to the rescue; buy and run it. Again as in the beginning agitation to rescue it grew strong. Meetings were again held at Fairmount and a strong canvas made to raise $20,000. The whole Lower end was canvassed farm by farm; farmers, ministers, business men, market men and warehouse men who were most interested of all, and finally on January 9, 1913, $13,000 only was raised, and the road was bought by a committee at first, for $42,000; reorganization steps were taken. A new Board of Directors were elected which included practically all of the substantial men of the Lower end, and from Oxford, Chester county. The names of these men were: Frank A. Patterson, president; Forest Preston, secretary; Robert A. Walker, treasurer; D. F. Magee, solicitor; Frank M.

Greenleaf, J. W. McSparran, George W. Collins, Harry J. Drennen, G. J. P. Raub, A. B. Fritz, Elmer E. Collins, P. D. Rea, T. R. Ankrim, John Jackson, J. Clinton Gorsuch, and Charles L. Ambler. Later on Frank A. Patterson resigned from the board and Frank M. Greenleaf was elected president. George H. Brown was elected to succeed him on the board and the above members continued to the end until dissolution.

The new directors and the community generally rejoiced at the restoration of the old time service, and every thing pointed to permanent success for the little road.

The board of directors met regularly every month, new movements for business were encouraged and provided for. Among other things an automatic passenger car, driven by a gas engine was planned and built by converting one of the passenger cars to this purpose. Lawrence H. Kirk, son of Elisha Kirk, one of the most expert machinists and mechanics to be had, who had been born in sight of the road designed and planned the car and built all of the new working parts. After considerable delay and expense it was nearly finished, and was put on trial and tested out and found to work beyond expectations. It took the grades and curves easily, and made its trip on time. Unfortunately the old train men and engineers had their prejudices against it, and George V. Wagner, the superintendent of the company, would not back it or complete it. Proper water cooling radiation was never provided for. it, and Kirk recommended that it be geared lower to provide power for excess loads that were sometimes put upon it. This was never done for it. Consequently it was laid aside for the engines again, not because it failed, but because the superintendent failed to complete it as it was planned by its designer.

After the closing of the road finally the automatic car was sold to a small road up in northern New York, and it has been running successfully ever since and several other similar cars have been built on its exact model and are successfully running today. It has been approved as the model without change for other cars to be built by the New York Central for use on some of its short line connections.

However as time went on and after a few years of successful use and the working of a great benefit to all the Southern end, the automobile and the motor truck now coming into general use, and hard roads provided by the State and County, it developed that the L. O. & S. could no longer compete with this new method of transportation and it early found what many another short line road and long line too, have found, such competition is ruinous. The board of directors however stood manfully to their guns and made a hard fight to keep it going. The eight mile spur to Quarryville brought but little income, yet its operation cost one half of the running expense, so it was first abandoned, the tracks taken up and the iron sold.

Though this gave temporary relief it still left the road running at a serious loss, so that when it came to the point when both track and rolling stock were well worn out and replacement would cost more than the first cost of the road, to the then stockholders, it was decided unanimously to wind up its affairs and surrender its remaining business to the motor truck and automobile that were now seeking business, at every farmers' barn, and saving him from even hauling his products to the railroad.

In September, 1918, the running of regular trains was discontinued and in due course the rails and bridge iron sold at auction. Also finally the engines, cars and all rolling stock were closed out at the high prices then prevailing. The rights of way were deeded back to the owners of the farms through which it passed, all debts were paid and everything wound up with a clean sheet, and the plucky stockholders who stood by the road to the end and staked their money on the last turn of the wheel realized a handsome profit from their investment.

LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY MINUTES

APRIL 6th, 1923

The meeting of the Lancaster County Historical Society for April was held in their Assembly Room in the A. Herr Smith Memorial Library Building, at the usual hour this evening.

The minutes being recorded in the monthly publication, were not read. The Treasurer's report and the Librarian's report were read and accepted as read. The Librarian reported the following usual exchanges and an unusually large and valuable number of gifts:

An order for one-hundred dollars towards the Building fund, Presented by Mr. George W. Spier of Washington, through Mr. John Bowman. The following were presented by Mr. George S. Franklin: Hazard's Register, volumes 1, 2, 3, and 4; an account book of the estate of Peter Grubb, dated 1786; account of St. James' Church, kept by Jasper Yeates, in which he recorded the monies collected and disbursed for the parish; a Quarter Sessions docket commencing the first Tuesday of November 1770; a book on geometry, arithmetic and architecture written in Latin in 1699; old receipt books containing old signatures of Lancaster County's worthy men, such as Zantzinger, Reigart, Coleman and others; account books kept by Jasper Yeates containing an account of purchasing two bells for St. James' Church with a list of subscribers and the amount of money pledged; a book of 116 pages, "The Bloody Buoy;" a description of outstanding instances of the French Revolution, printed in Paradise, Lancaster County, in 1823 by Henry Witmer and written by Peter Porcupine; two volumes of Votes of the Assembly, volumes 1 and 2; a large box file with hundreds of old letters and receipts of noted Lancaster County men and women; Dr. Dubbs's History of Franklin and Marshall College, illustrated by hundreds of pictures and letters; Ellis and Evans' History of Lancaster County, illustrated with letters, newspaper clippings, rare prints, and autographs and photographs; Mr. Christian E. Metzler, East Bridgewater, Massachusetts, presented a complete set of bound volumes of the Pennsylvania German Magazine; "Cedar Creek" a poem, by W. H. Polhamus; an original certificate, awarded to himself when he was presented with a bronze medal by the Franklin Institute; Hon. Charles E. Kemper, Staunton, Virginia, presented a valuable collection of manuscript notes and a list of Revolutionary soldier prisoners, living in Lancaster City and County in 1840; also two copies of William and Mary College Quarterly Historical Magazine; three pieces of United States fractional currency, were presented by Miss Margaret Goeble; a religious lexicon published in Germany in 1732, presented by Mrs. E. C. Diller, New Holland; a miscellaneous collection of books, magazines, pamphlets and pictures from Dr. J. P. McCaskey; a half-tone copper cut of Mt. Hope Furnace, from Mr. William F. Worner; an oil portrait of Mr. Kinzer, New Holland, two portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Leaman and one of the Kinzer Homestead, East Earl, from Mrs. Laura Leaman, Reading. A most cordial vote of thanks was unanimously given for this splendid collection, to all donors.

There were three new applications for membership, to be elected at the next regular meeting of the Society. The following new members were elected: John D. Peale, Harrisonburg, Virginia; Armistead C. Gordon, Staunton, Virginia; Elwood Griest, 122 South Queen Street; Harry E. Goodhart, 109 Coral Street, Lancaster.

Mr. George F. K. Erisman, Chairman of the Committee for the Annual Spring Social, read the report, which will be found in full on another page. A vote of thanks was given to the Committee, the affair being considered one of the most enjoyable ever given.

A letter from the Daughters of the American Revolution, offering assistance in raising funds for the new home of the Society, was read and was supplemented by Miss Eleanor Fulton when called on for the purpose by the Chair. The offer received the appreciative thanks of the Society.

A letter was presented from Mr. O. D. Brandenburg, Madison, Wisconsin,

outlining three of the portraits of Jacob Eicholtz, Painter, not included in the list monograph of the late Hon. W. U. Hensel.

The President, Mr. H. F. Eshleman, read an invitation to the Society from the Society of Huguenots to take part in their celebration in 1924. On motion of Mr. Magee it was decided to consider the deferring of the erection of the Ferree Memorial until that time and make that the occasion of a commemorative celebration in line with the other.

The President also announced that the matter for the consideration of the publication of our pamphlet was up for decision at this time. After some discussion, on motion of Mr. A. K. Hostetter it was decided to give the publishing of the Society's Pamphlet to the Conestoga Publishing Company. Mr. Hostetter suggested that much more careful work than heretofore was most necessary.

Mr. C. H. Martin was elected to fill the vacancy on the Executive Committee made vacant by the death of Hon. John H. Landis.

Mr. Hostetter, Treasurer, having announced that there was a larger surplus in the treasury than is necessary for our running expenses, it was voted that the Executive Committee should be granted the power to determine how much money should be put at interest in the bank.

The Paper for the evening was prepared and read by D. F. Magee, Esq., entitled "The Peach Bottom Railroad." It received the appreciative thanks of the audience and was handed to the Committee for publication.

Announcement was made that the paper for May would be given by Hon. Charles I. Landis, that for June by Mr. C. H. Martin. Mr. Magee promised one for September and Mr. Hostetter one for October. The members were asked by the President to please volunteer the others, so that the quota for the year may be complete.

Adjourned, on motion, at the usual hour.

Respectfully submitted,

ADALINE B. SPINDLER,
Secretary.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON INDOOR SOCIAL

Lancaster, Pa., April 6, 1923.

To the Officers and Members of the Lancaster County Historical Society.
Greeting:

Your Committee appointed to arrange for the Annual Spring Social Gathering of the Members, beg leave to report that the event took place as scheduled in the Iris Club Building, North Duke St., on Friday evening, March 16th ult. Although the weather was decidedly inclement, the attendance was larger than expected.

The Program, a copy of which is hereunto attached, was carried out as arranged; owing to the circumstance that the Art Show was being held in the same auditorium during the week, the Committee decided to abandon the proposed exhibit of our Historical Relics, Curios and other objects of interest at this function.

Thanks are due Mr. Jacob Hill Byrne for his explanations of the Lantern Slides, to Miss Adaline Spindler for the use of her Lantern and to the boys whom she secured to operate it, to Mr. John Summy for having obtained the loan of the illustrated Lantern song slides, to Mr. D. B. Landis for donations of the four photographs from which slides were made, and to Messrs. H. Frank Eshleman, and David Magee for the addresses made in behalf of the extension of the work of our Society, and the need for a proper building in which to gather the Valuable Historical Relics which are going out of the county for lack of such building.

The attendance of about 75 persons was noted, and the Social Hour was made use of to its full extent.

The Receipts and Disbursements are as follows:

Total cash receipts for tickets sold at 75 cents each		$72.00
Paid out for Rental of Auditorium	$18.00	
Paid out for Luncheon—contract—100 @ 35c	35.00	
Paid out for Printing	11.00	
Paid out for 4 Slides from "Photos"	2.00	
Paid out for Rental and Hanging of Screen	2.00	
Paid out for Postage and Notifying Members, etc.	4.00	
		$72.00

Bills all paid.

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. F. K. ERISMAN,
Chairman.

ADALINE B. SPINDLER,
Secretary.

The slides used were:

The 1730 Map of Lancaster, City Hall when used as a Dwelling, Penn Square and Court House, View of West King St. and do., View of N. Queen St. and do., Caleb Cope House, First Bank in Lancaster, Cat Tavern, Atlee House, County Home of George Ross The Signer, Shober Hotel, Grape Hotel, Du Fresne Laboratory, Stone Dwelling, Vine and Rockland Sts., Gorman House, E. Orange, Quaint Dwelling, S. Queen and Vine, Grubb Mansion.

ANNUAL SOCIAL

OF THE

Lancaster County Historical Society

Friday Evening, March, 16, 1923

Eight O'clock

Iris Club Building, Lancaster, Pa.

PROGRAM

Music

President's Address — H. FRANK ESHLEMAN, ESQ.

Historical Lantern Slides (Selected)
JACOB HILL BYRNE, ESQ.

Music

Remarks on Proposed Home for the Lancaster County Historical Society

Music

Refreshments

SOCIAL HOUR

Yourself and friends may procure Tickets of admission (price 75 cents) from John L. Summy, Fin. Sec'y, or the Committee.

Kindly bring this Program with you to the Social.

Committee of Arrangements

Geo. F. K. Erisman, Chairman
Miss Adaline B. Spindler
Mrs. A. K. Hostetter
D. B. Landis
John L. Summy
William Frederic Worner

Officers and Reception Committee

H. Frank Eshleman, President
Charles I. Landis. 1st Vice President
Herbert H. Beck, 2nd Vice President
Miss Adaline B. Spindler, Rec. Secretary
William F. Worner, Cor. Sec'y and Librarian
John L. Summy, Fin. Secretary
A. K. Hostetter, Treasurer
D. F. Magee
Mrs. Sarah B. Carpenter
Miss Daisy E. B. Grubb
L. B. Herr
I. C. Arnold
M. G. Weaver

The Society meets the first Friday of each month, omitting July and August, in the Smith Library building.

PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

Lancaster County Historical Society

FRIDAY, MAY 4, 1923

"History herself, as seen in her own workshop"

I. MORAVIAN DIARIES, DURING REVOLUTIONARY WAR
(Extracts Relating to Lancaster County)

II. LETTERS WRITTEN, DURING REVOLUTIONARY WAR
(Extracts Relating to Lancaster)

III. REVOLUTIONARY WAR PENSIONERS
(Living in Lancaster County in 1840)

IV. NOTES AND QUERIES
1. Additional Eicholtz Paintings
2. Note on Justice Edward Smout

V. ORIGINAL LETTER FROM BENJAMIN FRANKLIN
(Copy and Comments by William Frederic Worner)

VOL. XXVII. NO. 5
PRICE FIFTY CENTS PER COPY

LANCASTER, PA.
1923.

I.

EXTRACTS FROM MORAVIAN DIARIES AT BETHLEHEM

(Relating to Early Events in Lancaster, Pennsylvania)
Made by Dr. John W. Jordan and Sent by Him to
Hon. Charles I. Landis, at Lancaster, Pa.

DIARY I.

1768

Feby. 12 Hopson & Henry with 2 other citizens settled a dispute with Melchoir Schneieder and another.

Feby. 15 Hopson & Henry appointed arbitrators in another case by the Court.

April 13 The Moravian minister and Henry visited the imprisoned negro.

April 17 Henry and Phil. Thomas visited James the negro.

April 18 After execution of the negro James, Wm. Henry called on Mr. Barton, who had been with him on the scaffold, and asked what he had said to him. He expressed himself thankful to those who had taken so much pains with him. "I am a great sinner," said he, "I have deserved the punishment I am to undergo, but I have thrown myself upon my Savior and I believe he has forgiven me all my sins. I am no more afraid to die, but the sooner the better. I know I will be happy hereafter."

1769

July 31 Merks from Lititz came with their little lame daughter to Wm. Henry's, to make a trial of electropathy on her.

1770

Aug. 14 The Dehes are very thankful for the rescue of their son Joseph, 2½ yrs. old, who had fallen into a cask of water. Wm. Henry's son, passing at the time, observed something moving in the water and curious to see what it was rescued the child just in time.

1774

April 8 Two important arrivals in town; one was Gov. Rebstock from Santa Cruz and the other a Captain, on their journey to England. The latter called at once on Bro. Krogstrup, who at once called on the Governor and accompanied them to Wm. Henry and John Hopson.

April 9 The Governor again visited.

1775

DIARY II.

June 12 There was a terrible mutiny in the prison. The prisoners tried to force their way out and the soldiers surrounded the prison. As the prisoners would not desist, they were fired upon; wounded about 20. No one was killed.

July 20 Fast and Humiliation Day.

Dec. 10 About 400 prisoners of war from Canada arrived. They are to occupy the barracks here.

1776

May 17 Fast and Prayer Day.

July 7 Today much excitement. Order received from Philada. that the Militia should be ready in a few days to proceed to Philada. The Committee had many people brought with a guard and necessitated them to sign that they would go, and whoever declined was put in prison. 23 members of the cong. went. Several com-

panies had to remain to protect the town and so many prisoners of war here.

July 21 Yesterday and today a great many prisoners arrived. There must be 1,000 here.

Aug. 31 All of our people with the Militia returned, after 6 weeks of service.

Sept. 8 Some of our people go with the Militia tomorrow. They numbered 14.

Oct. 20 Today all our people who 5 weeks ago left with the Militia returned from Camp. Not a member of the Battalion went to the Flying Camp.

Nov. 20 Wm. Henry left for Philada. to attend Assembly.

Dec. 1 Unquiet these days, because the Royal prisoners here in Barracks had marched off to join Gen. Howe. The Militia ordered to hold themselves in readiness to go to Philada. when ordered.

Dec. 15 Geo. Schlosser and children arrived today from Philada.

Dec. 22 At 2 p. m. the whole Militia met in Lutheran Church where Gen Mifflin made a sharp address to them and demanded that all, without exception, go to Philada., and whoever would not obey might expect it would not fare well with them.

1777

DIARY III.

Jan'y 4 In the evening 900 Hessian prisoners of war were brought here and quartered in the Barracks.

Jan'y 12 This week several thousand soldiers passed through the town to join the army. The houses, every night, are filled with soldiers.

The whole Militia from Lancaster, which the previous week marched off to Philada., ran away from there and came back again. This was taken very much amiss of them.

Feb'y 17 Gen. Roberdeau's wife was today buried in Presbyterian churchyard. The Lutheran pastor made a sharp address in German at the interment.

April 3 Fast Day.

June 4 This evening at 9, great excitement in the town. The prisoners in the barracks seized the guards, took away their firearms and knocked them down with clubs and tried to escape. The bells of the town sounded an alarm, and drums were beat, and the Militia were gathered around the Barracks. One person was shot and several wounded. Today was the King's birthday.

Sept. 7 This week the people of the town were full of fear, as reports were received daily that the British army would come to Lancaster. Many removed their best things out of the town, and in one night there were more than 50 wagons from the surrounding country to take things away. . It proved to be a false alarm.

DIARY IV.

Sept. 15 This week the Militia, 1st and 2nd Classes, left here to join the main army.

Sept. 22 The Congress and Council came in these days to Lancaster. The former, however, went on Saturday to Yorktown, as the Council and Assembly were in session here.*

Oct. 5 This week it was pretty quiet in the town.

Oct. 12 Sennef and wife with 7 children from Philada. came here. He is to remain here for some time as tailor for the Continental army.

Oct. 20 At 9 o'clock in the evening, the people of the town all of a sudden began to shoot lively, because an express messenger is said to

* There is lack of accuracy in this item, because the Congress met in Lancaster Sept. 27, 1777. H. F. E.

have brought the news that the English had left Philada. and returned to their ships and that Gen'l Washington with his army had taken possession of the city.

Oct. 21 Today the entire day spent in shooting for joy and in the evening all houses were illuminated, and at the Court House various flags were thrown to the breeze. Some people had their windows smashed in and their goods spoiled, because they had set no lights in their windows. All this joy was dampened by the arrival of an express messenger from Camp, contradicting the former news; that Gen. Howe was still in Philada.

Oct. 22 14 members Lititz congregation brought here under strong guard. They had been taken by force and brought to a house 4 miles from Lititz and lodged in a Quaker Meeting house full of Militia people. They were badly treated and had to remain there until evening, when Bro. John Hopson went bail for them and afterwards all came to the parsonage at Lancaster.

Oct. 23 At 10 o'clock the Lititz brethren appeared at the Court House, where they were detained until 4 p. m., when finally they were told to return home until they received orders to appear.

DIARY V.

Many Mennonites and Dunkers were also brought to the town. They also lodged in the Quaker Meeting house.

This week several of our members had to pay L. 42 because they did not wish to go with the Militia. Guards have been posted all around the town, so that no one can leave or enter without a pass.

1778

Feb'y 1 After preaching, read the communication which all the clergymen received from Congress in that all Ministers shall encourage their respective congregations to give a voluntary offering for the sick soldiers in the Hospitals, and thus manifest the spirit of love.

April 17 Today very unquiet in town. Court was in session all day and many soldiers from Virginia passed thru here.

May 1 This evening the cannon were fired off 12 times because news reached here thru Mr. Dean who arrived from France that the French had entered into an alliance with the Americans. Many windows broken in various houses. There was much joy among the people and much noise!

May 11 The cannon were again discharged as on May 1st and the Court House illuminated to signify the joy of the people for the alliance.

May 17 Bro. John Ettwein arrived this afternoon from Yorktown and visited Wm. Henry. Towards evening 2 Schwenkfelders, who had been waiting to confer with him about a petition to the Assembly, met him.

May 19 Bro. Ettwein delivered his petition to the Assembly, after he had spoken previously to different members. His petition was well received and the members appeared universally inclined to be favorable to it.

May 23 President Wharton died last night after he had been ill of inflamation of the throat 14 days. Today, Bro. Ettwein visited Vice-President Bryan, who gave him letters to the Justices of the Peace of Northampton Co. relating to the Moravians.

DIARY VI.

May 24 Before preaching, Justice Hubbley called on Bro. Krogstrup and requested him to announce the Funeral of President Wharton, in the church.

A written request was also received from Secretary Matlack, of the Council, an invitation to attend.
At 4 o'clock the burial of President Wharton took place. The coffin containing the remains was borne by several members of the Council to the Lutheran Church, placed in another box, and interred in a grave which was walled. Nothing was sung or or spoken, but during the procession the cannon were discharged 42 times just outside the town, and afterwards the small arms were fired off 3 times by the military officers outside of the church.

May 28 Today many soldiers came from Camp, who are to protect the frontiers against threatened Indian forays.

June 8 A Hessian soldier named Giesenschlager has been coming frequently to our meetings. He is expecting to be exchanged.

June 13 Bro. Krogstrup visited some of our members from Lebanon who are in prison. They were brought here with 8 Mennonites because they cannot take the test oath. Wm. Henry also visited them and then called on Pres't Bryan on their behalf.

June 15 Near 500 soldiers came from Camp for the defense of the frontiers.

July 16 The Sennefs, Continental tailor, left for Philada., taking a hearty farewell.

Aug. 6 The Court released from prison Geo. Bohler (Lebanon) and Kittering and others without their having taken the oath, because they have been confined 3 months.

Oct. 9 Mother of Wm. Henry died today in her 75th year. (Buried in St. James P. E. Ch. Yard.)

Dec. 13 This week the British soldiers taken prisoners (Saratoga) passed thru here to Virginia, among them were many officers. There were about 5000 in number.
(Diary for 1779 missing.)

DIARY VII.

June 19 Tomorrow will be a very unquiet day in town, on account of the news received that the English will retire from Philada.

June 21 During these days, various persons who visited their friends in prison were detained, because they would not take the oath which was demanded of them on such occasions. Wm. Henry sent word to the Prison Keeper that he should let the people instantly depart (which took place) and he forbid him to do anything of the kind in future to persons who desired to visit their friends, and the prisoners who sit there because they will not or have not taken the oath, are not to be treated as though they were murderers or thieves.

July 4 In the evening, the cannon were discharged and the Court House illuminated.

1780

DIARY VIII.

Jan'y 10 There has been intensely and continued cold weather this week. Have heard of several persons who were frozen to death. Many soldiers passed through here on way to Virginia and Carolina; also English prisoners who were captured at Stony Point, among them women and little children, who suffered much from the cold.

Jan'y 22 Cold continued during these days. January 20 was the coldest we have yet had; several persons were frozen to death on the road. A lad 10 years old who came to the city to get medicine for his sick father on the way home was frozen to death and brought home sitting on the back of the horse dead and stiff.

May 13 One of the Cavalry men here was instantly shot dead by the guard at the Barracks because he wished to remove a prisoner by force.

Sept. 28 The Militia, over 800, left here for Jersey.

Oct. 26 Today was a very exciting day here, as it was a day of rejoicing on account of the capture of the English army. The Church bells were rung all day, and the cannon fired off 13 times and constant discharge of small arms continued until late in the night. All houses were illuminated. Many windows smashed because no lights had appeared in them.

(Diary 1782 missing.)

1783 DIARY IX.

April 7 In these days peace between England and America was confirmed.

April 22 Today the Proclamation of Congress regarding an Armistice was publicly read at the Court House, on which occasion all the bells in the town were rung and a salute of 13 guns fired.

May 11 In these days all the British prisoners from here went to New York.

Dec. 11 Thanksgiving Festival of Peace. The town very quiet, no disorder observed, neither was there any uproar and disturbance made with illumination.

1784

Feb'y 16 Today Festival of Peace celebrated. All the bells were rung and in the evening the Court House was illuminated and different sorts of paintings exhibited. Everything passed off orderly.

Nov. 24 At the prison there was an exhibition of fireworks. Nearly all the people had collected there. We could see the rockets from our house and several of them very nearly alighted on our roof.

1785 Wm. Henry came last evening (Jan'y 1st) on a visit from Trenton.

Jan'y 10 Wm. Henry tomorrow morning takes the stage for Philada. and from there to New York as a member of Congress.

July 16 After an absence of 6 months at Congress, Wm. Henry arrived here today on a visit.

(Diary 1786, all months except Oct., Nov., Dec., are missing.)

1786 DIARY X.

Oct. 6 Wm. Henry at home sick.

Dec. 15 At 6:30 a. m. Wm. Henry unexpectedly passed to his eternal rest.

Dec. 18 Burial of Wm. Henry. Thirty members from Lititz and a very large number of people of all denominations accompanied the corpse to the last resting place, also the three ministers of the Lutheran, Reformed and Episcopal Churches. In the sermon which followed, the Church could scarcely contain the hearers. Rev. Herbst preached on Psalms LXXIII, 25, 26, who spoke with power and impressiveness. Altho the Church was very much crowded, yet there was great silence and perfect attention manifested by all. Afterwards, the above mentioned three ministers made a friendly visit to the parsonage.

II.

ITEMS FROM LETTERS

(Relating to Early Events in Lancaster, Pa.)
Made by Dr. John W. Jordan

1774

Nov. 24 Wm. Henry is getting better but very slowly. He dare not go out yet. There are many sick in the town.

1775

Jan'y 19 Early in the month Tobias Riem died, and shortly before three died in the house of young Melchoir Schneider in the space of five weeks, his wife, her sister and child.

Feb'y 16 Mathias Graff goes to Bethlehem to visit his sister, Mrs. Thomas.

March 14 These restless and uneasy times, when we hear among men nothing but about wars and commotions, many persons in Philada. have already rented houses here, whither they intend to flee should Philada. be attacked.

April 10 With Mrs. Spore, nothing further has occurred in regard to the Government. Dickert went bail for her until word is received from Philada.

May 8 At present we have a very uneasy and restless time here. Nearly all adult men are obliged to exercise. Money will not give exemption. There are already 300 in this town scattered in companies. The spirit of confusion reigns in the land. Bushar (?) Graff became Justice of Peace at last Court.

June 6 Today considerable noise in town. The Mennonites had sent in a petition to the Committee asking to be exempted from exercising. The Committee granted the request, but this made such an uproar that the old Committee was at once dismissed and a new one selected and among them Wm. Henry and John Hopson. A few of the old Committee were badly.....by the soldiers, and the advertisements which the Committee had issued about the Mennonites were handed in to the Council, and the Mennonites are very much hated by the people.

Aug. 19 The Committee went from house to house this week to make a list of everybody. No one exempt from 16 to 50 years. They must all exercise or pay a fine.

Oct. 7 Geo. Graff's daughter will soon be married to a man from Philada.

1776

Jan'y 10 The many soldiers here, more than 400, create disturbances, but every night there are 16 Militia soldiers on guard to arrest disturbers and prevent destruction of property.

April 12 Wm. Henry returned from Philada; he conversed with "White Eyes" (a famous Delaware Chief).
(In this letter the high cost of living is mentioned.)

Sept. 4 The first of the Militia have returned; this week the others who remained at home are to go away to Jersey. Among them probably Demuth, Petri, Leon. Rathvon, Nath. Shee, etc. Geo. Graff was severely wounded in Long Island battle.

Oct. 19 Our people who for 6 weeks have been in camp are to return next week. **Not one of the whole Battalion went to the Flying Camp.**

Dec. 18 In Lancaster everything in confusion. Militia notified to hold themselves ready to march. Every day soldiers arrive who are going to Gen. Washington. Many people fleeing from Philada. to Lancaster. Among them Geo. Schlosser with all his children (wife remains at home); Jacob Franklin, Jr., wife and children; Herrguth and daughter and her children. Wm. Henry has been

in Philada. these days; now returned. The Assembly adjourned and Congress gone to Baltimore.

1777

March 27 Day before yesterday Wm. Henry returned from Philada. He told me the Militia Act had been passed and that he had seen a copy. The 8th man must go or supply a substitute.

May 19 Col. Slough, Adam Reichard and Leonh. Rathvon have resigned. Wm. Henry ought now to be in the Assembly, but his son John is very ill and cannot leave home. His brother John not long ago died here.

Oct. 17 Great excitement. It is reported that Howe would come to Lancaster. 50 wagons came from the neighborhood to take away the things. Today the Militia from here went to the army.

March 3 Here are confined over 1200 prisoners and it is said more are to come; that here the army stores will be kept. Many sick with fever and prices very high.

1778

May 11 Yesterday evening, for the second time, they fired off the cannon and illuminated the Court House, to express their joy at the alliance with France. 14 English prisoners escaped from prison here night before last.

1779

Oct. 2: On Oct. 13 old Leon'd Bender died.

1780

Feb'y 7 Old Dr. Adam recently died. He had dropsy more than 2 years. Cost of living high.

III.

REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONERS LIVING IN LANCASTER COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA, IN 1840

RAPHO

Jacob Brown	aged	85

MANHEIM

Peter Maurer	"	83

WEST DONEGAL

Peter Sheaffer	"	89

EAST HEMPFIELD

John Patterson	"	81

WEST HEMPFIELD

Isaac O. Donnell (?)	"	67

LANCASTER CITY

John Riverson	age not given	
Joseph Peterman	"	
Patty Merritt	"	
Mary Carpenter	"	
Jacob Keller	aged	78
Eliza Trisler	age not given	
Molly Lochnecker	"	
Samuel Ludwig	"	
Susan Roth	"	
Catharine Gonech (?)	"	
Casper Hubbert (?)	aged	78
George Leonard	"	82
John Gontz	age not given	
Michael Gumph	aged	76
Frederick Seip	age not given	
Catherine Gemchorn (?)	"	
Legal Dutrich	"	
Jacob Long	aged	82
John Gonter	"	82
Peter Schindle	"	80
Christopher Gumph	"	80
Peter Brunner	"	77
Catharine Eicholtz	age not given	
Thomas Shay	"	
Catharine Fry	"	
William Low	aged	83

EAST COCALICO

Andrew Ream	"	84
Harry Ream	"	84

WEST COCALICO

David Landis	"	84
Henry Reinhold	"	82

ELIZABETH

Abraham Eshleman	"	82

EARL

David Diffenderfer	"	91
Jacob Diffenderfer	"	83

CAERNARVON

Adam Northamer	"	81

BRECKNOCK

Barbara Sweigan	age not given	
Jesse Stover	"	

LITTLE BRITAIN

Robert Dugless	aged	76

MARTICK

John Bain	"	103
William Henzell	"	90

The foregoing is taken from "A List of Pensioners for Military Service" published in 1840 by the Secretary of State by act of Congress.

The figures show the ages of the pensioners in 1840. It will be observed that John Bain in Martick Township was aged 103 in 1840.

CHARLES E. KEMPER.

NOTES ON THE ABOVE PENSIONERS

By H. Frank Eshleman

It is of course, impossible to give any extended record of the careers of the above worthies, because of the lapse of time and the dearth of material. However, if their military service was connected with American Independence, every scrap of information about them is of precious value. American Independence is the greatest event of the world since the Protestant Reformation.

Our Court records show certain facts concerning persons of the same names and locations and age in which these men lived. As it is practically certain that those records are of the same persons whose names appear in the pension lists, I will give the facts of the record, without any assertion that they refer to the same persons whose names appear in the list. The facts are taken exclusively from the Will Books.

JACOB BROWN, OF RAPHO

Jacob Brown's will is dated Sept. 17, 1838, and is recorded in Will Book T Vol. 1 p. 176. He describes himself as of the town of Manheim. He gives his property to his wife Catherine and at her death divides it among Mary, widow of his son John, and his sons Solomon, Jacob, William, James, Isaac, his daughter Catharine, wife of Thos. Dehart and Mary his daughter, wife of John Frantz. Letters testamentary were granted on the will Feb. 21, 1843.

PETER MAURER, OF MANHEIM

Peter Maurer's will is dated Feb. 20, 1836 and is recorded in Will Book U Vol. 1 p. 321. It is a long will and disposes of several tracts of real estate all in Manheim Township. His beneficiaries are his daughter-in-law Elizabeth Maurer, a daughter of Andrew Leibley, widow of his son Henry; and when said Henry's youngest son arrives at 21 years of age his children Henry, Peter, Jacob, Eliza, Ann and Margaret take the property. Letters testamentary were issued May 29, 1847.

Peter Maurer owned several tracts of land in said tonwship and among them a "tavern house" where he lived, built on a tract of ten acres.

JOHN PATTERSON, OF EAST HEMPFIELD

John Patterson's will is dated Oct. 15, 1841. He describes himself as of East Hempfield Township ,living at Rohrerstown. He gives his estate to David B. Vondersmith in trust for his daughter Catharine, wife of James Hogendobler. He gives his son George and his daughter Mary, wife of Josiah Shufflebottom, and his grand-daughter Elizabeth Patterson, child of his deceased son John Patterson each one dollar. He makes Catharine his executrix and signs his will by mark. Letters testamentary were granted April 10, 1843.

MICHAEL GUMPH, LANCASTER CITY

Michael Gumph's will is dated Apr. 30, 1838 and is recorded in Will Book T Vol. 1 p. 297. He declares that an accident years ago made him lame. He gives his estate to his wife Margaret for wife or widowhood. After her death or marriage he gives the estate to his children, Samuel, John, Margaret, wife of John Black, Elizabeth, widow of Daniel Hartman, Jacob, Maria, Catharine and Susan. He makes his wife and son Jacob and son-in-law, John Black, executors. He states that his son John has been absent many years not heard of. Letters testamentary were granted Sept. 29, 1843.

JACOB LONG, Sr., OF LANCASTER

This will is recorded in Will Book W Vol. 1 p. 65. It is dated Sept. 13, 1832. He seems to have been an ancestor of Hon. Henry Long.

PETER SHINDLE, OF LANCASTER

Peter Shindle's will is dated July 1846 and is recorded in Will Book U Vol. 1 p. 660. He gives his estate to his wife Elizabeth for life and provides that his daughters Elizabeth and Catharine shall enjoy the home on North Queen Street with her. He puts his son Jacob's share in trust for benefit of himself and his wife Susan, and gives them for life the house in Bethelstown part of Lancaster. He gives his daughter Maria, wife of Philip Reitzel, Esq., use of the house they lived in on Orange Street. He refers to his grandson William Waggoner Reitzel; and to Elizabeth Shindle, wife of his deceased son John Shindle. He refers to his grandsons John, George and Jacob, sons of his son Jacob. Letters testamentary were issued Feb. 15, 1849.

ANDREW REAM, Sr., OF REAMSTOWN, EAST COCALICO

Andrew Ream's will is dated Sept. 6, 1842 and is recorded in Will Book T Vol. 1 p. 560. He refers to his wife Barbara and gives her his estate for life, except his tools. He had a house and lot in Reamstown. At his wife's death his estate was given to the widow of his son Samuel, Rebecca wife of Michael Reaser a daughter, Nancy wife of Abraham Kindig, a daughter, his daughter Sarah wife of John Kraft, his sons Andrew Ream, Jr., John Ream, Peter Ream and Charles Ream and his daughter Juliana, wife of Emanuel Wickle. Letters testamentary were granted March 26, 1845. The witnesses were Cyrus Ream and Curtis Ream.

DAVID LANDES, WEST COCALICO

David Landes' will is dated July 2, 1837. It is recorded in Will Book V Vol. 1 p. 191. He refers to his wife Catharine. He makes provisions by which his wife shall be furnished wheat, rye, corn, wool, tallow, flax, pork, beef, cider, apples, fowls, eggs, firewood and interest on $1000. He gives his son John 100 acres farm at $6400. He gives bequests to his daughter Eve, wife of George Harmon, to daughter Mary Landes, daughter Ann, wife of John Spaid, to Catharine and Esther Landes daughters, his son John and his daughter Jane, wife of George Bingaman. Letters were granted May 14, 1852.

HENRY REINHOLD, WEST COCALICO

Wills of "Henry Reinhold" of Cocalico Township appear of record in Will Book T Vol. 1 p. 553 and Will Book V Vol. 1 p. 219. They are both recorded in German.

DAVID DIFFENDERFER, OF EARL

David Diffenderfer's will is dated Jan. 14, 1836 and is recorded in Will Book U Vol. 1 p. 110. He states that he is of New Holland in Earl Township. He mentions his daughter Polly, wife of John Johns; and his three sons Daniel, Michael and John. He makes Michael and John executors. The witnesses were John W. Luther and Roland Diller. Letters testamentary were issued May 25, 1846.

JACOB DIFFENDERFER, OF EARL

Jacob Diffenderfer states that he lives in the Village of New Holland. His will is dated Mar. 13, 1841, and is recorded in Will Book W. Vol. 1 p. 6. He mentions his daughter Eliza, wife of John Weigand; also his son Solomon. He mentions his house and lot in New Holland adjoining Samuel Zeeber on the east, Henry Roland on the west and the turnpike on the south. He gives Eliza $200 and Solomon all the rest of his estate because he says Solomon kept him a long time. He does not mention who the other children are. The witnesses are Gabriel Davis, Benj. Diffenderfer and Roland Diller. Letters were granted Sept. 11, 1855.

WILLIAM HENZEL, OF MARTICK

William Henzel's will is dated Oct. 1, 1841 and is recorded in Will Book T Vol. 1 p. 117. He describes himself as a cerpenter and living in Martick Township. He gives his estate to his son George's five children, George being dead, and to his other children, John, Jacob, William, Catharine, wife of Wm. Haulick, Elizabeth, wife of Daniel East, and Maria, wife of Jonas Hunter. His son Jacob and his son-in-law Jonas Hunter were executors. The witnesses were James Reilly and John Ankrim. Letters were granted Oct. 15, 1842.

The above notes are given for the purpose of setting out who the descendents of the said pensioners were, in order that a beginning point may be made whereby those who are the present day descendents of these ancients may establish their relationship and thus both receive and help to keep alive the glory which originated in these ancient patriots of the Revolutionary War days or perhaps the War of 1812.

NOTES BY C. H. MARTIN

Peter Maurer born in June 1757, volunteered in 1776 and under Capt. John Henry, went to Phila., Trenton and Elizabethtown, N. J. After a tour of two months he returned to Lancaster and late in the fall under his former captain went to Phila., later to Burlington, Trenton and Elizabethtown, N. J., where they united with the main Army, in winter quarters and helped to build a fort. After serving a second tour returned home and aided in guarding Hessians and other prisoners, nearly 2,000 in number. When the Hessians were taken to New York to be exchanged for American prisoners Peter Maurer accompanied them. He saw Washington and Lafayette frequently during the war and in 1824 dined with Lafayette at Lancaster. He was a witness of the Paxtang Boys outing at the old jail, having run to the jail yard after the massacre.

He was married in 1780 to Elizabeth Graffort at the First Reformed Church, Lancaster. About 1790 he bought a tract of land in Manheim Twp., at the intersection of the Lititz and Oregon Pikes about 2 squares beyond the present stock yards, where he lived for many years. He died in 1847. He was buried in the Lancaster cemetery. One of his descendants Mrs. David F. Watt holds the deed, by inheritance, to the burial lot and has much of his Revolutionary equipage, such as the sword, belt, hat, etc. in her possession, as priceless heirlooms.

The Society made an effort through Mr. Worner to ascertain additional facts upon the above list of pensioners. On inquiry Mr. Worner received the following reply:

Washington, May 19, 1923.

Mr. William Frederic Worner,
Cor. Sec. Lancaster Co. Historical Society,
Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

Dear Sir;

In response to your letter of the 15th instant, I have to advise you that owing to the great pressure of current work, the large number of similar inquiries and the lack of a clerical force available for such a purpose, this Bureau is unable to make a series of investigations and reports in regard to a number of pensioners of wars prior to 1840 for any person or organization, therefore it is not practicable to verify the list of forty four pensioners, sent by you, who resided in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania in 1840 and inform you for what service they were pensioned in order that the Lancaster County Historical Society publish said records.

You or any one designated by you, may examine and collect data from said claims, which is the usual practice in such cases.

Respectfully,
WASHINGTON GARDNER,
Commissioner.

IV.

NOTES AND QUERIES

ADDITIONAL EICHOLTZ PAINTINGS

"Jacob Eicholtz, Painter" is the subject of a monograph by W. A. Hensel (Vol. 16, No. 10 of the Lancaster, Pa. County Historical Society). It may be of interest to take note of three other portraits by this distinguished painter not mentioned by Mr. Hensel. One is of Elizabeth Wilson Dorneck of Lancaster, great grandmother of the writer. This painting hangs in the home of Miss Sarah E. Gearhart at Lock Haven, Pa., a great-great-granddaughter. Another is of Mrs. Dorneck's son-in-law, George Bressler, most prominent of the early settlers of Mill Hall, Pennsylvania,—a handsome, dashing, young fellow at the time of the portrait, whose love letters to Miss Elizabeth Dorneck prove that early Lancaster sweethearts were courted after much the same fashion as sweethearts today,—except that epistles then were more dignified in diction and in penmanship than the hasty communications of this generation. This is in the home of Edward Bressler at Renovo, Pa. These portraits are in excellent condition and, while they are unmarked, it has always been known that Jacob Eicholtz was the artist, even before the family was aware of his other works and fame. Now, comparison with these other portraits shows unmistakably the hand of Jacob Eicholtz.

Another portrait is of Mrs. Sally Dorneck Brenner, and is in the home of her great-grandson in Philadelphia—a beautiful painting of a beautiful woman.

Mrs. Dorneck, early a widow, lived in Lancaster from about 1810 to 1826 with her two daughters, Elizabeth Bressler and Sally Dorneck Brenner, and a son, John, grandfather of the writer. The latter sleeps at Loganville, Wisconsin, his wife in Flushing, Ohio.

The paintings were executed probably early in the period prior to 1826. Mrs. Dorneck rests in St. James churchyard, Lancaster, and "1826" is a part of the disappearing legend on the crumbling stone. Her children's children are many, mostly living in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Wisconsin. To these, this added bit of history to that already written of Jacob Eicholtz, means much and will gather interest as the years speed by and the descendants multiply and look back with pride to these facts.

O. D. BRANDENBURG.

Madison, Wis.

JUSTICE EDWARD SMOUT

While a J. P. in 1736, he figured in the war of the borders between Penna. and Maryland, and was reported to Logan by partisans of Lord Baltimore as "one of those persons concerned in the felonious burning of the late dwelling house of Thomas Cressap with all his goods, and in the murdering of Laughlin Malone." From a bitter opponent, he became a warm friend of the Moravians.

1747, July 18—"Squire Smout came from Lancaster to see Mrs. Price; they agreed to marry," and license was issued same month. He was a widower, and she, Ann Elizabeth, was the widow of Wm. Price, of Philada., of the Moravian Congregation.

A daughter, Sally Smout, by first marriage, was a pupil in the Moravian Boarding School for Girls at Germantown, Phila., in May of 1748.

The 'Squire d. 1751. Will probated Nov. 2, 1751; bequests to support of Indians at Bethlehem, and to Bishop of Church of England. Was buried in Mor. cemetery.

Commissioned J. P. Dec. 13, 1733; Jan'y 25, 1737; Nov. 22, 1738; April 4, 1741; Dec. 17, 1745; April 22, 1749.

William and Ann Elizabeth Price were members of the Moravian Cong. in Philada. They had a daughter Mary.

V.

A BENJAMIN FRANKLIN LETTER

By William Frederic Worner

In the Division of Manuscripts in the Library of Congress in Washington, D. C., there is an original letter writen by Benjamin Franklin to Edward Shippen, Esq., of Lancaster, Pa. The communication is a short one, and in it the illustrious philosopher and statesman informs Mr. Shippen that he has issued the advertisement, as ordered by the Governor of the Province, a copy of which he inclosed for Edward Shippen's inspection. It would be of interest to learn the nature of the advertisement. He also refers to a road that, obviously, was in need of attention, and which, we assume, was in Lancaster county.

Inasmuch as this letter is one of the very few that Franklin wrote to citizens of Lancaster county, and has, so far as I have been able to learn, never appeared in print, I will quote it in full:

Phila., May 24, 1755.

Sir:—

By the Governor's Direction I issued the inclos'd Advertisement. The Bearers, John Laverty, and Charles Coleman, have agreed to go and work on the Road accordingly. You will be pleased to give them Directions how they are to proceed. My Compliments to your Good Lady and Family. I am, very respectfully Sir,

Your most obed. Servant,

B. FRANKLIN.

Edw. Shippen, Esq.
Lancaster.

In ending his letter with the time-honored phrase "Your most obed. servant," Benjamin Franklin used the term with propriety, since he was at this time a member of the Assembly of the Province; and it is quite probable that his letter was in answer to some request made by Edward Shippen relative to the condition of the road referred to.

It might also be well to state that this letter was written only a few weeks after Franklin had made what, in all probability, was his first visit to Lancaster borough, a fact not generally known. He came to Lancaster for the purpose of securing horses and wagons for the use of Braddock's ill-fated expedition against the French at Fort Duquesne. Immediately upon his arrival in Lancaster he published an advertisement dated April 26, 1755, which brought quick and exceedingly satisfactory results; but, in the end, his efforts were of little value, for General Braddock was disastrously defeated a short time afterward ——— July 9th.

ERRATA

Volume 15, page 98, appears the following: "Stephen Smith was the largest stockholder in the Columbia bank of that day, and according to its rules, would have been president had it not been for his complexion. Being thus barred, he was given the privilege of naming the man who became president in his stead." This was included in a monograph appearing in Volume 26, page 177. Mr. H. M. North, Jr., president of the First Columbia National bank says that there is nothing in the records of the institution to substantiate this statement. Correction is therefore made in the interest of historical accuracy.

LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

MINUTES OF MAY 4, 1923.

The Lancaster County Historical Society met this evening in the Auditorium in the A. Herr Smith Library Building, it being the stated meeting for May. The reading of the minutes for April was omitted as they are published in the monthly journal. The Treasurer's report was read and accepted as read; The Librarian reported the following gifts and exchanges:

Tewnty-two plates and the same number of cups and saucers Presented by Miss Rebecca Sharp, Ephrata. This gift originally belonged to "The Survivors Club," which was organized September 9, 1867 in the Leopard Hotel, with twenty-two members. The club met annually with a banquet on Washington's birthday. Each member was given a plate, cup and saucer with his name painted on each in Old English gilt. Captain Phil. L. Sprecher was the last survivor and held his last banquet at his home in Ephrata, by himself, February 22, 1921. He died September 16, 1922. In addition to this gift there were a bound volume of "Willing Letters and Papers"; from Mr. Thomas Willing Balch, Philadelphia; Volumes 1, 2, and 3 of Sir William Johnson Papers, from the University of the State of New York; A bound volume of the Fernadl Genealog, from Mr. A. K. Hostetter; Newspaper clippings on Chestnut Level Academy pasted in a boo kby Mr. William F. Worner; The key of the lock on the Old jail which stood where Fulton Theater now stands.

The Librarian, Mr. W. F. Worner, expressed thanks to Mr. A. K. Hostetter and Miss Spindler for assistance in Library work and made a request for old picture frames which are very desirable for some of our old certificates and quaint photographs.

The following new members were elected to active membership; Mrs. Helen A. Hill, Columbia Avenue, Lancaster, Pennsylvania; Dr. F. M. Postlethwaite, 408 Chamber Building, Kansas City, Missouri; Miss Alice W. Kreiner, 541 West Orange Street, Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

There were two new applicants for membership to be elected at the June meeting.

The papers for the evening included: "Extracts from Moravian Diaries at Bethlehem Relating to Early Events in Lancaster, Pennsylvania," made by the late Dr. John W. Jordan and sent by him to Hon. C. I. Landis. This paper was read by Mr. C. H. Martin; Revolutionary War Pensioners Living in Lancaster in 1840; Letter from O. D. Brandenburg, Madison, Wisconsin, in which he gives an account of three old portraits painted by Jacob Eicholtz and not included in the known lists of that Lancaster artist. The last two papers were read by the Secretary.

Discussion upon a letter sent by Benjamin Franklin to Edward Shippen brought about the question whether Franklin was present at the dedication of Franklin College, in which Mr. Pierce Lesher, Mr. C. H. Martin, H. Frank Eshleman, Esq., and Mr. William F. Worner took part.

On motion the meeting adjourned at the usual hour.

Respectfully submitted,

ADALINE B. SPINDLER,
Secretary.

PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

Lancaster County Historical Society

FRIDAY, JUNE 1, 1923

"History herself, as seen in her own workshop"

I. FEDERAL REVENUE OF LANCASTER COUNTY, PA., FROM ABOUT 1850 TO DATE

By C. H. Martin

II. REMARKS ON ANDREW REAM, REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONER

By Pierce Lesher

VOL. XXVII. NO. 6

PRICE FIFTY CENTS PER COPY

LANCASTER, PA.
1923.

I.

FEDERAL REVENUES OF LANCASTER COUNTY, PA., FROM ABOUT 1850 to DATE

By C. H. Martin, June 1, 1923

The critical period in American History about 1835 to 1840 has been commemorated in a rather lasting manner by striking coins, known as 'Hard Times Tokens' bearing inscriptions of reference to the period. The political atmosphere in the year 1840 was electrified by the spirited Hard Cider campaign of "Tippecanoe and Tyler Too" in which Lancaster took a prominent part. This condition was soon beclouded by the death of Pres. Harrison a short time after his inauguration and the elevation to the Presidency of Mr. Tyler. He did not carry out the policies of Mr. Harrison which resulted in a vote for impeachment, which nearly carried. During these years of various trials and excitement no material change was made in Federal Revenues. The next great question in American affairs was that of Texas and with this came some concern to Federal taxpayers of Lancaster County. James K. Polk was inauguratd President Mar. 4, 1845, Texas being admitted shortly prior to his inauguration. The Texas debt amounting to $25,000.000.00, though believed by many to be greater, it was supposed, would be assumed by the Federal Government. (Examiner and Herald 3-19-1845.) Annexing Texas led to war with Mexico and residents of Lanc. County alive to some of the effects thereof, in looking up the cost of the war incurred up to the summer of 1847 found from official documents, it had exceeded $80,000,000.00 which would be greatly increased by the settlement of the war claims. (Same, 8-18-1847.) They figured that 1-10th of this sum would have to be paid by Penna. eventually and that Lancaster County's share would be about $1,000,000.00—this large burden for carrying on Mr. Polk's war as it was satirically called. The Mexican war like that of 1812 was not gnerally supported. Even Grant who took part in it, in his Memoirs says "it was a political war and the administration conducting it desired to make party capital out of it." (Grant's Memoirs, Page 119.) Fears were expressed in our county that as a result of this increased public expense direct taxation would be imposed as the loans already made by the Government and the surplus on hand when the war began were used up. (Examiner and Herald 9-15-1847.) Texas in the opinion of many meant Taxes. These anxieties did not exist very long however, as by the latter part of 1852 a surplus was in sight as indicated by the following notice to the citizens of our county, which appeared early in 1853. 'The Revenues of the first 2 months of 1853 indicate a large surplus in July next. (Examiner and Herald 3-11-1853.) The President has ordered the principal and interest on the Government loan of 1843 due July 1, 1853, paid with interest in full, upon presentation of evidence of debt, thus giving holders 3½ mo. interest on stock in their possession this date.'

During these years stock was issued by the Government at various times subscribed to by the investing public, as a means of raising additional funds, as compared to bonds issued during the Civil War and the late and more familiar issues of Liberty Loan and Victory Loan Bonds. The country was now fast approaching the titanic struggle of the War of the Rebellion, and conditions in Federal Revenues the latter part of the decade of 1850 were somewhat like a calm before a storm.

On July 4, 1861 Congress convened in its first extraordinary session after

bility under this new system. Mombert page 487, gives the amount of Revenue paid by our county exclusive of sale of stamps, for the year ending June 30, 1867 amounting to $779,486.61. This amount was paid on 160 different articles including a few subdivisions or graduated rates of the articles taxes and shows the scope of the Civil War Tax Law. Medicines and legal documents required stamps and it affords me pleasure to submit for your examination some stamps use dunder this Act. In order to relieve the stringency in money, fractional currency was issued in amounts of 5c, 10c, etc., special mention being made that, as legal tender, Collectors were authorized to accept the same in payment of Revenue. I also submit a few pieces of fractional currency for your inspection. At this time the population of Lancaster County was in round numbers about 120,000, which shows the per capita Internal Revenue tax for the year ending June 30, 1867 $6.50. This is a striking comparison with a population of 170,000, and total amount of Internal Revenue during the late war of approximately $5,000,000.00 for our county or $29.41 per capita at the time the Federal Taxes during the World War were at their peak.

Announcement was made to the people of Lancaster Sept. 17, 1866 of the appointment of M. M. Strickler as Internal Revenue Collector for this District in place of Alexander H. Hood, Esq., and Davis A. Brown as Internal Revenue Assessor in place of J. K. Alexander, Esq., which men would take charge of the office Sept. 20, 1866 and, that the offices were to be removed to the second story of the old Union League Bldg. on N. Queen St. This building stood about the present location of Reilly Bros. & Raub Hardware store. Mr. Davis A. Brown who was appointed Assessor was a brother of W. W. Brown, Esq., who owned the Brown Bldg. at N. Duke and Grant Sts. and had his law office therein.

Mr. Hood's statement in his diary that "he was removed on account of his opposition to President Johnson" seems to have been to use the vernacular, "well put" as following his reomval and that of J. K. Alexander, Assessor, appeared the resignation of all the Assistant Assessors and the sentiment expressed in the following letters show that the rebellion against Pres. Johnson which nearly unseated him lacked no support so far as Lancaster was concerned.

To Davis A. Brown,
U. S. Int. Rev. Assessor,

Sir:—

Not wishing to give any aid, countenance or encouragement to the administration of Andrew Johnson and being determined that no one shall mistake my position as a Republican who now as heretofore, is determined that treason shall be made odious and traitors shall not rule over loyal men, I notify you that I hereby resign my office as Asst. Assessor for the 11th Division.

Sept. 25, 1866. (Signed) B. F. ROWE.

The following day David Roth Asst. Assessor for the 7th Division addressed a similarly worded letter of resignation to Mr. Brown, which was followed by joint letter of resignation signed by the Asst. Assessors of the following divisions:—

1st J. W. Jack	11th B. F. Rowe
2nd S. W. Taylor	12th Vincent King
3rd	13th Samuel Fondersmith
4th H. F. Benedict	14th J. C. Walker
5th P. H. Summy	15th L. R. Rhoads
6th W. U. Hess	16th E. G. Groff
7th D. Roth	17th David Styer
8th F. H. Stauffer	18th H. S. Schlauch
9th H. C. Gingrich	19th Abram Lutz
10th John Brady	

John A. Gordon, Cigar Inspector, 3rd Division.

Within a few weeks after these Asst. Assessors resigned the work of redistricting our county was completed by the newly appointed Assessor Mr. Brown, and appointments announced Nov. 2, 1866 as follows:—

1st Div. N. E. and N. W. Wards Lancaster and Lanc. Twp.
Samuel Martin

2nd Div. S. E. and S. W. Wards Lancaster, and W. Lampeter Twp.
Joseph McGonigle

3rd Div. Marietta and Elizabethtown, W. Donegal and Conoy Twps.
Sebastian Keller

4th Div. Mt. Joy and Manheim Boroughs, Mt. Joy and Rapho Twps.
H. Austin Brady

5th Div. Earl and E. Earl, Leacock and Upper Leacock Twps.
Wm. Yundt

6th Div. Warwick, Elizabeth, Clay, W. Earl, Manheim & Penn Twps.
J. H. Smith

7th Div. E. Hempfield, Manor, Conestoga and Pequea Twps.
Jac. R. Barr

8th Div. Little Britain, Fulton, Drumore, Providence & Martic Twps.
P. W. Housekeeper

9th Div. Salisburg, Sadsbury, Paradise and E. Lampeter Twps.
Thos. McIllvaine

10th Div. Coleraine, Bart, Eden and Strasburg Twps.
Thos. Chamberlain

11th Div. Columbia and W. Hempfield Twp. - W. Hays Grier

12th Div. Brecknock, East & W. Cocalico, Ephrata and Coernarvon Twps. - - - - Martin H. Fry

Mr. Brown stated that whiskey and cigar inspectors would be announced later.

Lancaster County has for many years been an extensive cigar manufacturing center and in connection with Mr. Brown's announcement of later appointment of cigar inspector I might add that for many years the public has known nothing different than buying cigars by or from a stamped box. Such was not the case during the 1860s. In 1864 the law provided for the appointment of cigar inspectors. No stamps were then used such as are found on cigar boxes now. Inspectors issued "Inspection Stamps" which had no money value but were required to be placed on packages containing cigars. Some Lancastrians long associated with the tobacco and cigar industry have told me that many were the packages of cigars wrapped in newspaper those days, some bearing the inspector's stamp and others not. It was not until the 1868 Act that stamps were required on cigars similar to those now used. Ellis & Evans page 358 states that Mr. Jacob L. Frey began the manufacture of cigars in Lancaster in 1855 and was the first man to take out a license. The Demuth cigar store on E. King St. has served various generations of smokers since 1770 and has of course, been amenable to the various steps in tobacco taxation leading up to the present law.

The following men in addition to those already mentioned took part in the administration of the Internal Revenue Laws in our county during the years from 1863 to 1869.

Diller Luther of Earl Twp. was appointed Collector of the 8th District of Pa. by Pres. Lincoln in 1863 which position of trust he held up to 1869.

R. J. Houston served in the Civil War, returned to Lancaster in 1867 and was appointed a Deputy Assessor.

J. W. Yocum served as Deputy Collector 7th Collection Dist. of Pa. shortly after his return from the army and after graduation at F. & M. located in Columbia.

Lewis Brinton, Christiana, served as Deputy Collector.

Jas. A. Patterson ,Mt. Joy was a Deputy Collector between 1865 and 1867.

Geo. B. Owen ,Upper Leacock, served 18 mo. as Asst. Ass., his service ending with the abolishment of the office.

John B. Warfel, Lancaster, was appointed Internal Revenue Assessor in Apr. 1867. He served about two years as on Apr. 13, 1869 Pres. Grant sent to the U. S. Senate the name of John P. Rea, Esp., for Assessor on Internal Revenue 9th Dist. of Pa. in place of Mr .Warfel. The proposed removal of Mr. Warfel created a furore in Lancaster as a petition commending Mr. Warfel for faithful service and protesting his removal from office was circulated and signed by approximately 3,500 of the representative men of the city and county. This petition however, was of no avail as Mr. Rea took office May 1, 1869, but it paid a fine tribute to Mr. Warfel. Mr. Rea had served in the War of the Rebellion and held a Captain's rank at its close. He had been admitted to the Lancaster Bar in 1868. He was one of the commissioners who contracted for, and superintended the building of the Soldier's monument in Center Square—was a candidate for delegate to the State Convention in the 13th Senatorial Dist .against Mr. B. Frank Eshleman—was a candidate for Congress from Lancaster about 1874. (H. K. Fulton, Esq., and Ellis & Evans.) He was the last Assessor at Lancaster as Congress abolished the office of Assessor in 1872, the duties being taken over .by the Collector and his Deputies. On May 12, 1869 Mr. Rea announced the appointments of Jacob Martin as clerk, C. F. Eberman, Lancaster, D. E. Potts, Strasburg, Jos. McGowan, Sadsbury, and H. R. Breneman, City, as Asst. Assessors, in place of certain ones who had resigned. Mr. Rea later emigrated to Minneapolis where he served as judge. Capt. Wm. Thomas also served on the Assessors force shortly after the Civil War. I am informed he read law while assessor. He was admitted to the Lancaster Bar in 1870 and at some later date went to Mankato, Minn. where he met with marked success. In spite of the fact that Mr. Rea was the last Assessor, and that nearly 52 years has passed since the Assessor's office was abolished the term "Assessor" is still used by certain parties over the county when in conversation with Deputy Collectors.

The Revenues of Lancaster county for the year ending June 30, 1869 amounted to $158,000.00, some reduction having already been authorized by law as compared to 1867 which figures were hereinbefore given. In this year 1869, appeared public announcement of the amount of income for that fiscal year of every person in Lancaster city and county who filed an income tax return. Compare this with the safe guards and secrecy thrown around Income tax matter, by law and regulations today, as all such matters are held strictly confidential by the Revenue authorities.

The next Collector succeeding Mr. M. M. Strickler, was Capt. Wm. M. Wiley ,who had been a paymaster in the Army during the Civil War. He served up to the end of March 1869 as Pres. Grant accepted his resignation Mar. 27, 1869 to take effect as soon as his successor was appointed. I have tried to locate his Commission but have been unable to do so among his descendants in this city. His successor was Dr. H. E. Muhlenberg who was confirmed by the Senate Mar. 29, 1869 and who served to his death, after a prolonged illness, on the morning of July 25, 1877. He was born in 1817 being therefore 60 yrs. of age at the time of his death. His commission I too, have been unable to locate. His eldest son J. Cameron Muhlenberg was a clerk in the Collector's office. Various Acts of Congress after that of 1862 establishing 24 Int. Rev. Dist. in Pa., abolished certain Districts, the territory being annexed to that of other Districts. Through this process by 1875 Chester, and Delaware counties were annexed to Lancaster. Coll. Muhlenberg having appointed Gen. Chas. I. Leiper of Nether Providence, Del. Co., as Deputy for that county, and Jesse Dunwoody of Downingtown for Chester County. These counties were not a part of the Lancaster Dist. long as by 1877 York, Cumberland, and Perry counties together with Lancaster constituted the 9th Dist. In the year ending June 30, 1877 Federal Revenues of these four counties amounted to $797,325.00 of which about $600,000.00 represented the tax on cigars. Upon Collector Muhlenberg's death the duties of the office fell upon

HON. ALEXANDER H. HOOD.

Born July 22, 1806. Died May 24, 1875. Appointed Collector of Internal Revenue at Lancaster, Pa., by President Lincoln. Served from August 27, 1862 to September 17, 1866.

He was the first Collector under the system upon which the present method of Internal Revenue administration was started.

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CALIFORNIA

HON. WM. M. WILEY.

Served as Collector of Internal Revenue at Lancaster, Pa., in 1868-1869. Mr. Wiley was a paymaster in the Union Army during the Civil War.

HON. HENRY E. MUHLENBERG.

Born 1817. Died 1877. Appointed Collector of Internal Revenue at Lancaster, Pa., by President U. S. Grant. Served from 1869 to 1877.

HON. ANDREW J. KAUFFMAN.

Appointed Collector of Internal Revenue at Lancaster, Pa., in 1882, serving to 1885.

HON. SAM MATT FRIDY.

Appointed Collector of Internal Revenue at Lancaster, Pa., in 1889, serving to 1893.

HON. H. L. HERSHEY.

Appointed Collector of Internal Revenue at Lancaster, Pa., in 1898, serving up to 1914.

UNIV. OF CALIFORNIA

th 1st Deputy Mr. Thos. A. Wiley who had the cares of the office upon himself for a long time during Mr. Muhlenberg's illness.

There 'cares of office' evidently prepared Mr. Thos. A. Wiley for the Collectorship as he was appointed to succeed Mr. Muhlenberg. His commission dated Oct. 24, 1877 signed by Rutherford B. Hayes Pres. of the U. S., contersigned by John Sherman, Sec. of the Treas. hangs in the home of his son Charles Wiley at Phila. At the time of his appointment the office was located on the east side of S. Queen St., in the Muhlenberg building about midway between the square and Vine St. Later during Collector Wiley's term he moved the office to his home at 150 E. King St. at which place he had built a small vault for the safekeeping of the stamps and documents, the main supply of stamps being kept in the vault of the Farmers Nat. Bank, now Trust Co. Mr. Thomas Wiley was a brother of Maj. Wm. Wiley who preceded Collector Muhlenberg. In May 1882 President Arthur appointed A. J. Kauffman, Collector, to succeed Mr. Thos .Wiley. Mr. Kauffman was a close friend of U. S. Senator J. Donald Cameron through whose recommendation he received the appointment.

Since writing the above account of the services and appointment of Mr. Kauffman, I am in receipt of the following information concerning his appointment from his son Mr. Reginald Wright Kauffman, now sojourning in the Bermudas. He states that he remembers that his father Andrew John Kauffman had been a delegate to the Republican Convention in which the famous "306" under Roscoe Conkling, tried to force the nomination of Grant. M. S. Quay was Mr. Kauffman's alternate. The Phila. Press at this time contained an editorial that Mr. Quay was wearing Andy Kauffman's collar. Garfield was nominated, but the "306" of which Mr. Kauffman was secretary and Gen. Horace Porter, Pres. up to their death, forced the naming of Chester A. Arthur as V. Pres. and Arthur when he became President named Mr. Kauffman as Collector of the 9th Dist. Mr. Reginald Wright Kauffman states he remembers very distinctly going with his father to the White House and being presented to Pres .Arthur, sitting with him on the porch listening to a concert by the Marine Band. He also recalls his father speaking to Pres. Arthur at this time about the appointment, which had recently been made, and thanked him for it. He states further his father's commission is among his papers at his Columbia home.

Two men who served in the Collectors' office during these years were Mr. Chas. F. Eberman who served about 25 yrs. under Collectors Muhlenberg, Wiley and Kauffman, and, Mr. John B. Miller, now Deputy Prothonotary, who served first under Collector Wiley and continued under Collector Kauffman. During Collector Kauffman's term the office was moved to the Stevens House. He served to July 4, 1885 on which date John T. McGonicle, former Mayor, took up the duties as Collector. He was a brother-in-law of B. J. McGrann through whose influence he secured the appointment. Mr. McGonigle's brother James was Chief Deputy. Mr. Pierce Lesher received an appointment as Deputy Collector entering upon his duties the same day that Collector McGonigle took office. He served under several Collectors, a good part of the time as Chief Deputy. J. H. B. Wagner was cashier under Coll. McGonigle. Other men who served under him were Messrs. J. Halls Fridy, A. H. Breneman, J. Chas. Beam, H. L. Eckert ,and Geo. Peiffer.

The following men of Lancaster County also served under various Collectors about this period—

Capt. Henry A. Haines, Maytown, served as Storekeeper and Gauger under Coll. Kauffman.

J. B. Grebill, Brownstown, was in the Service from 1869 to 1885.

Andrew J. Dunlap served as Deputy under Colls. McGonigle, Hensel and Fridy.

Frank S. Brubaker, Warwick Twp. was appointed Storekeeper in 1888 and served about four years.

Capt. Philip L. Sprecher, Ephrata was in the Service upon two different periods.

Capt. W. D. Stauffer, also, was in the Service.

Martin S. Fry, Ephrata, was appointed a Storekeeper-Gauger in 1876 serving a number of years. He was also a Deputy Collector, later.

On Jan. 1, 1887 during Coll. McGonigle's term, the counties of Bedford, Blair and Huntingdon were added to the 9th Dist. which with other counties added at various times prior to this date of which some mention has already been made in this paper, resulted in the 9th Dist. comprising an area in Southern Penna. of fifteen counties, Lancaster being the District office. After this date (Jan. 1, 1887) no further change in territory of the 9th Dist. was made until 1912 to which reference will be made later. Mr. McGonigle served about 3½ years, up to the time of his death. He was succeeded by Geo. W. Hensel father of W. U. Hensel, who being close to Pres. Cleveland secured the appointment for his father. Mr. Hensel's commission is dated Nov. 26, 1888. For the benefit of those not familiar with various forms of commissions I take pleasure in giving the wording of Mr. Hensel's commission as Collector of Internal Revenue, which is as follows—

GROVER CLEVELAND

President of the United States of America

To all to whom these presents shall come—greeting,

Know ye, that reposing special trust and confidence in the integrity, diligence and discretion of George Washington Hensel, I do appoint him Collector of Internal Revenue for the 9th District of Pennsylvania, and do authorize and empower him to execute and fulfill the duties of that office according to law:

And to have and hold the said office with all the rights and emoluments thereunto legally appertaining unto him, the said George Washington Hensel, until the end of the next session of the Senate of the United States, and no longer, unless this Commission be sooner revoked by the President of the United States for the time being.

In testimony whereof I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the seal of the Treasury Department of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, this 26th day of Nov. in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and thirteenth.

By the President: (Signed) GROVER CLEVELAND.

HUGH S. THOMPSON,
Acting Sec. of the Treasury.

Mr. Hensel served for a period of about 9 months. When he retired a banquet was given in his honor and he was presented with a set of silver service.

Sam Matt Fridy, of Mountville, was appointed Collector in the fall of 1889 succeeding Mr. Hensel. His appointment was secured through Senator Quay. Mr. Fridy's brother-in-law S. S. Clair of Columbia was named Chief Deputy and Charles Seitz of Mountville, cashier. Other Lancaster men who served under Mr. Fridy were Col. Lane Wright, S. F. Foltz, Mose Weaver, J. R. Wallick, P. C. Hiller and B. P. Mentzer. During his term the office was removed from the Stevens House to No. 31 Penn Square which location is given in the city directory of 1891, and shortly thereafter the office was removed to the new Federal Bldg. where it has since been located. Under the terms of the Geary Bill approved by the President May 5, 1892 Chinese in the U. S. had to secure certificate of residence from the Collector. In the fifteen counties then comprising the 9th Dist. about 50 Chinese were located as about 50

of the residence certificates were on file in the Lancaster office. The certificates were in triplicate with a copy of the photo of the Chinaman to whom issued attached.

R. E. Shearer of Carlisle was appointed Collector early during the second Cleveland administration succeeding Mr. Fridy. He secured the appointment as Collector through Gov. Pattison influence, being a close personal friend of the Governor. W. B. Given of Columbia was a strong contestant for the Collectorship but his chief sponsor Mr. W. U. Hensel made the remark "we cannot afford to fight the Governor," Mr. Hensel being Atty. Gen. under Gov. Pattison at the time, and could not therefore, prudently demand the appointment in opposition to the Governor's friend. Mr. Shearer served to the end of May, 1898. Many of the Deputies serving under Coll. Shearer were from the Collector's home county—Cumberland. A few Lancaster County men serving under him were—

Jacob Lichty	George Simpson
John Zinn	Howard hRoads

The following Lancaster county men secured appointments as Gauger under him—

Amos H. Hoffman	Brice Curran
E. M. Miley	W. W. Hensel

Joseph Arnold was reappointed Gauger under Mr. Shearer.

Mr. W. W. Hensel was a brother of Geo. W. Hensel who served as Collector as afore stated. His father Wm. Hensel served in the War of 1812 and his grandfather Wm. Hensel served in the Revolution and is buried in Trinity Church Yard.

H. L. Hershey of Harrisburg secured the appointment as Collector under the McKinley administration. He was confirmed Collector by the U. S. Senate Apr. 30, 1898 and took office May 31, 1898. One Lancaster county man who re-entered the service soon after Collector Hershey took office was S. S. Clair. Mr. Clair first entered the Service as Asst. Assessor in 1869 serving as such up to 1872 when Congress abolished the Assessor's office. He then was named a Deputy Collector serving to Jan. 1, 1876 at which time he left the Service for a few years, re-entering as Chief Deputy under Coll. Fridy as above stated. Soon after Coll. Hershey took office the arrests were made in the Kendig-Jacobs counterfeit case in Lancaster, which affair is still fresh on the memory of most of us. With the outbreak of the Spanish War Congress imposed additional special taxes and re-imposed the stamp schedules on legal documents and proprietary medicines, etc. There are submitted for your inspection stamps of the 1898 issue used under this Act. Collector Hershey held the office for a period of nearly 16 years.

Among the force of Deputy Collectors serving under Collector Hershey were several Lancaster men who served under former Collectors notably S. F. Foltz, Thos. McGowan and J. R. Windolph. Miss Laura Geiger served as a Field Deputy for a period of about three months early in 1904 succeeding her deceased father and so far as I have been able to determine was the only lady who ever served on Internal Revenue Field work in Lancaster County, though a number of ladies have served on the office force at various times. For a goodly portion of Collector Hershey's term A. S. Light of Lebanon was Chief Deputy and G. W. Lemaster, Cashier.

On Oct. 1, 1912 the 12th Dist., headquarters office Scranton, was abolished and the District added to the Lancaster Dist. From this date to the re-establishment of the 12th Dist. May 1, 1916 the Lancaster Dist. comprised 35 counties of the State of Pa. including all counties east of a line extending from the western side of Bedford County on the Maryland border, to the western side of Potter County on the N. Y. border, excepting eight counties adjacent to Phila.

Coll. Hershey was succeeded by Fred C. Kirkendall of Wilkesbarre Jan. 19, 1914 who served as Collector at Lancaster to May 1, 1916, at which time he took charge of the 12th Dist. re-established at Scranton. Mr. B. F. Davis succeeded Mr. Kirkendall as Collector at Lancaster and continued as such to the abolishment of the Lancaster District July 31, 1919, since which time the former Lancaster Dist. has been a part of the Phila. District.

During the World War the Internal Revenue office was a bee-hive of industry. Congress passed Acts increasing Revenues Oct. 22, 1914, Sept. 8, 1916, Oct. 3, 1917, this Act known as the War Revenue Act, and, Feb. 24, 1919, under each of which Acts through increasing the duties, thousand of inventories had to be filed by parties dealing in commodities subject to Internal Revenue tax, notably cigars and tobacco, and liquors, exemptions of the Income Tax also being lowered, brought thousands of people to the office to file various returns some of whom during the Income tax filing period stood in line for an hour or more. The Collector's office force during the war was increased to thirty Deputies, increase of the Field Force also being made. The amount of taxes passed through the Lancaster office under the last mentioned Act during the last year of the existence of the Lancaster District, fifteen counties, amounted to about $25,000,000.00, one-fifth of which amount may have represented the Internal Revenue taxes of our county at the peak of the War Revenues. Many were the extra hours given by the force of Deputies. Such were some of the burdens borne by those at home during the crisis, and, when the Armistice Day parade was held the office force turned out in full feeling they had 'done their part'.

Much more might be said of various experiences in the administration of the Internal Revenue Laws during the period covered by this paper particularly during the World War, but to save making this paper unduly long, in closing, will refer to only one incident which the writer, connected with the Service for a number of years, had during 1916. As a result of the War a great export market for tobacco and cigars opened. All scrap tobacco and cigars sold and shipped for export are free of Internal Revenue tax, but the goods must be inspected by a Deputy Collector and an export stamp affixed to the packages, shipment then being made under supervision of the Collector of the Port, the exporter having first filed bond with the Collector guaranteeing actual exportation. A rumor arose that shells had been shipped, in tobacco cases, from Penna. I had charge, being chief of the Cigar and Tobacco division, of the inspection and issuance of the export stamps. While I doubted the truth of the rumor I will relate its effect. Great Britain controlling the sea at the time allowed no trans-Atlantic shipments without the exporter first securing permit, munitions of war taking priority, and issued orders that no permits would be issued for shipment of tobacco originating in Penna. unless inspected by the British Consul at the Port of exportation. This would have resulted to considerable trouble to the exporters in view of the method in which tobacco was cased or crated for ocean shipment. The British consul stated they would waive the inspection if the Deputy Collector who inspected the tobacco under the Revenue Regulations certified to the contents of the cases. After taking this matter up with the Commissioner, no objection being found to such certification, this procedure was followed in export shipments thereafter, while the export demand existed.

The writer is under obligation to the Committee now writing a History giving in particular an account of the activities of our county during the World War, to write a chapter on Internal Revenue history of the county, and since recent and more current events may with better propriety appear in such volume. than in an historical treatise the subject, during the period, will be more fully written therein.

The end.

II.

REMARKS ON ANDREW REAM, REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONER

By Pierce Lesher

Among the Revolutionary pensioners of Cocalico Township, Lancaster County, Pa., were Andrew Ream and Henry Ream of Reamstown.

In Captain Smuller's muster roll for the year 1778 Andrew Ream was an ensign, a commissioned officer who carried the flag or ensign of his company, now known as the color-sergeant. In this same company at the same time was Andrew Ream, Sr., a second class and Andrew Ream, Jr., an eighth class. One of these Andrew Reams was a drummer and served as such in the battle of Monmouth, N. J. His drum used in this battle is on exhibition in the Carnegie Museum at Pittsburgh, Pa. In this same company in the year 1779 the three Andrew Reams were still members of the same company with the same rank as in the previous year. Either in the latter part of 1779 or early in 1780 Andrew was promoted from ensign to Captain. In the muster roll of Captain Andrew Ream's company of 3rd Battalion, Lancaster County Militia dated Reamstown, Dec. 20, 1780, the name of Andrew Ream again appears in this same company as an 8th class. In the muster roll of Captain Ream's Company for Dec. 10, 1781 we again have the name of Andrew Ream as a second class and an Andrew Ream as an 8th class. In this same company for 1782 with Andrew Ream as Captain we again find the other two Andrew Reams occupying the same positions as 2nd and 8th class. In the muster roll of this same company for July 3, 1783, we again find the three Andrew Reams occupying the same positions as in 1782. I am not able to say which of these three Andrew Reams was the pensioner but it is fair to presume that it was Captain Andrew Ream.

In Captain Smuller's muster roll for the year 1779 we find the name of Henry Ream as a rank and file. In Dec. 20, 1780, he was a Lieutenant in Andrew Ream's Company. He held this same position in 1781, 1782 and 1783. In 1786 he was a Captain in the 4th Company, 5th Battalion Lancaster County Militia. In 1790 he was Captain of 7th Company 2nd Battalion Lancaster County Militia. In 1795 he was Colonel of 7th Regiment Lancaster County Militia.

Henry Ream was born at Reamstown in 1759 and died there in 1840. He was a prominent man among his people at Reamstown and upon one occasion rescued two young white girls whom the indians had stolen and carried away quite a distance from their homes. He returned them to their families and after these girls grew to womanhood he (Henry Ream) had the pleasure of meeting one at a public gathering at Philadelphia. Both were greatly pleased to have this opportunity of renewing their acquaintance and she appreciating what he had done for her proposed that they dance together which offer he gladly accepted and was carried out amidst the applause and appreciation of all present.

June 1, 1923.

(Note: Supplement to Item in May Number.)

LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY MINUTES FOR JUNE

June 1, 1923

The Lancaster County Historical Society held their stated monthly meeting for June this evening. ThePresident, H. Frank Eshleman, officiated. The officers were all present, Mr. George F. K. Erisman acting Secretary until the Secretary who was late arrived. The reading of the minutes was omitted being included in the monthly journal.

The Treasurer, Mr. A. K. Hostetter, included in his report the purchase of $800 4th Liberty Loan Bonds out of part of surplus in the Treasury above the Society's requirements. Although the Society had at a previous meeting voted that the surplus in the Treasury should be invested at the discretion of the President and the Treasurer, he asked that this action be definitely approved. This was granted unanimously.

The Librarian, Mr. William F. Worner, reported the usual exchanges and the following special gifts: A hammer made in 1783, (when iron was made with charcoal) by David Potts O'Brien, in Pottstown, Pennsylvania, and given to his son, Bryan O'Brien, in May 1812 at Myerstown, Pennsylvania. Presented by Mr. John C. O'Brien, Marietta, Pennsylvania; a bound book, "Christian Culture," volumes 1 and 2, from Miss Helen Umble; William and Mary College Quarterly April, 1923, Historical Post Cards of Staunton, Virginia, pamphlet on Edgar Allen Poe's Shrine, all presented by Hon. Charles E. Kemper, Staunton, Virginia.

Mr. M. C. Eshleman, West Willow, Lancaster County, and Mr. Charles F. M. Gibbs, 213 East Chestnut Street, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, were elected to membership. There were two new applicants for election at the next regular meeting of the Society.

A communication was read from the Chester County Historical Society asking the Lancaster Society to join that Society in a pilgrimage through Lancaster County especially to places of Historic interest. Ephrata, Manheim and Lititz were mentioned. Mr. Hostetter was appointed to investigate and report the best itinerary as soon as possible, as it was the desire of the Chester County Society to have the expedition take place the present month.

An invitation was read from the Swedish Colonial Society to attend the exercises of the unveiling of a monolith to Governor Johan Printz to be held on the grounds of the Corinthian Yacht Club on Tinicum Island, June 14th.

A letter was read from the Atlantic Marine Exchange offering an Eagle that is a figurehead of a ship named U. S. S. Lancaster named after our town, built at the Philadelphia Navy Yard in 1858. The Secretary was instructed to make further inquiries about it.

The paper for the evening was prepared and read by Mr. C. H. Martin under the title "Federal Revenues of Lancaster County from 1850 to date." This is the third article of the series under similar title.

Mr. Pierce Lesher read a paper prepared by himself on Andrew and Henry Ream of Reamstown. These men were mentioned as Revolutionary pensioners living in Lancaster County in 1840.

On motion of Mr. Hostetter the Secretary was given power to grant orders for necessary expenses during the vacation months.

The meeting was well attended and the discussions of the papers informal and interesting. Adjournment was at the usual hour.

Respectfully submitted,

ADALINE B. SPINDLER,
Secretary.

PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

Lancaster County Historical Society

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1923

"History herself, as seen in her own workshop"

I. THE OLD WOODEN COVERED BRIDGES OF THE OCTORARO

D. F. Magee, Esq.

II. JEROME BONAPARTE IN LANCASTER

By William Frederic Worner

VOL. XXVII. NO. 7

PRICE FIFTY CENTS PER COPY

LANCASTER, PA.
1923.

I.

THE OLD WOODEN COVERED BRIDGES OF THE OCTORARO

By D. F. Magee, Esq.

When in about 1905 the engineering corps and the executive officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company selected the Octoraro Creek as the sole source of their supply of pure water for their engines in use on the eastern division of their main line, and the low grade road the great freight line of this Company between Harrisburg and the Philadelphia and New York terminals, they did so, as they publicly stated, because they found it to be the purest large stream of water in Pennsylvania. This is the exact fact today and will no doubt continue to be the fact for all the years to come.

It was then stated by them that from its headwaters about Christiana to its mouth at Octoraro junction where it empties into the Susquehanna river just at the head of tide water, there was no impure material of any kind from village, factory, mill or mine which entered it throughout its flow, a distance of some twenty-eight miles by air line and probably twice that distance by the true course of the winding stream.

This freedom from the usual unhealthy conditions effecting most all streams of its size greatly enhances the beauty and charm of this stream as it flows in its bed today, rippling and gleaming in the sunlight through miles of wooded hills and verdant meadows, as they alternate on its borders, to be alternately supplied with the purest of waters from springs far back in the woodland then to distribute this again in irrigating fashion to the thousand of acres of grazing lands afar down its winding valley.

The great beauty of this stream was ever a source of joy and admiration of our great founder and leader, Hon. W. U. Hensel, who never tired of viewing its beauties and depicting its charms, as he saw them and viewed them from the "Octoraro Creek Road," which runs by its banks from Christiana down; as well from many other roads that to those that know them give entrancing views of its waving fertile fields of grass and grain, pasture lands and woodlands.

Also our late prominent member, Dr. Jos. W. Huston, was exceedingly active in contributing to our annals when in his prime and wrote much of the people and business and manufacturing that a century ago flourished in the upper stretches of the valley and built many furnaces, forges, tanneries, mills etc., to be driven by its swift flowing waters. Dr. Huston was born and spent the most of his life within sight of the East branch and loved to tell the story of its romantic past. But all of these passed away several generations ago, as the building of railroads made all such industries seek ready transportation of their products to purchasers all over the country. Today even the marks of them in most instances have passed away, and only here and there can be seen a portion of a dam or a ditch nearly filled, that marks the places where the water was held in leash to be carried in head races and tail races to and away from the turning wheels of industry. Their presence like the rude walls of stone that may be found now hidden by trees and undergrowth where once the mill or the furnace stood, only intensifies and emphasises the thoroughness of the manner in which true nature has resumed her sway and covered up the scars that men had made on its fair face.

The Octoraro Creek is made up of two main branches and these are designated as the **East** and **West** branch of the Octoraro. The East branch

is the largest and longest to its junction with the West, and throughout its length from Christiana to this junction, it is the boundary line between Chester and Lancaster Counties, as the Octoraro the main creek continues to be the boundary clear to the State line where it passes into Maryland at or about the Horse Shoe below Woods Mill. It first takes the name of Octoraro as it leaves the Christiana Dam, which dam was supplied with water from Buck Run, Williams Run Run and Pine Run and another large run flows into it at Nobleville, a short distance below Christiana, known as Valley Run. Practically all these streams have their source in the North half of Sadsbury Township and arise from hundreds of spring heads on the South slope of the Gap Ridge.

The West Branch, on the contrary, has its spring heads almost exclusively in Bart Township, centreing up about the Nickel Mines in the extreme North portion of the Township, and flowing Southward away from the Gap Ridge and divided from the East branch exactly by the Township line from the Sadsbury waters. These two streams known as the Nickel Mine Run and the Meeting House Run after crossing the present State Road, the one at Green Tree and the other near Old May P. O. come together a couple miles South and assume the name of Octoraro West Branch. Under that name the West branch flows Southward on the boundary lines of Little Britain and Coleraine. They come together at the head of Old Pine Grove Forge Dam at a point known as "Point Lookout" which in an air line course is about twelve miles from the Gap Ridge foot hills where they both have their source.

After nearly a hundred years following its first settlement and the establishment of the many industries, especially the iron manufacture in its several forms, and the clearing of the forest primerval that covered this vast tract of fertile lands included in the Townships of Bart, Sadsbury, Coleraine, Little Britain in Lancaster County, and parts of the Townships of Sadsbury, Upper Oxford, Lower Oxford and West Nottingham, in Chester County, roads and many of them were needed to and from the farms and mills and centres of trade and industry that sprung up in all that section, as well as the bigger roads and highways that led away to the cities of Philadelphia, Wilmington and Christine. This Southern end of our county needed roads and the road needed bridges across the big streams for safe passage at many points as they travelled to and from their markets and points where business and pleasure alike lead them in those busy days of the making of the country. While at first fords of reasonable safety were established at many points for the roads that were needed to cross this stream, yet at times, and especially in the winter times, the best of fords are unsafe and unsatisfactory, but bridges of the size and expense required to bridge a stream of this size were rather expensive for local authorities or communities to build, and not many were attempted.

The main roads that centred about Lancaster gradually established pikes and the pike companies had to build their own bridges and thus the public was supplied in central parts of the county.

But this was not the case in the Southern end; there the townships did the best they could on the smaller streams but on the larger ones and especially on county line streams like the Octoraro, the County Commissioners, through action in the Courts, were finally ordered to build bridges where the burden was too heavy for a township or two townships to build and in this way the "County Bridge" became established as a settled plan for the relief of the travelling public.

Apparently the first County Bridge to be built across the Octoraro was the stone arched bridge at Andrews Bridge, which was built by order of the Court issued at the August Sessions of 1813, and the bridge built in 1814. The next one was "Pine Grove" which was on what was then a national highway for stage coaches between New York and Washington and it was built in 1816. It was, and is yet, of the old wooden arch bridge type, and it

became the type established by the County as the proper thing in County Bridges. Just about one hundred of them have been built since that, over the various streams of the County.

Most of the bridges of the wooden arched type across the Octoraro which are standing today, have been built within the past seventy-five years, and as a rule they are in fair condition yet and liable to stand for a good many years before being replaced by concrete. With this much of a preliminary of the story of the Octoraro, I will now give you in particular a short sketch of each bridge and its surroundings as full as I may in a paper of this length.

Starting at Christiana and taking the creek drive Southward by the winding stream, the first County Bridge is an iron truss bridge just below the town, close to the site of the old "Hannum Mill," but as it is an iron bridge we have nothing to do with it. Within a mile you will see a new concrete bridge spanning the stream on your left, but you do not cross this bridge, neither is it a County Bridge. At this point you begin to approach rich historic ground and are at the entrance to a three-mile drive through heavily wooded steep hills on either side, and the road is shaded and hemmed in very closely by the hills as we pass and it is sometimes called "a gap" in the hills.

A mile or so down you come to the first "wooden covered county bridge," which appears on your left but you do not cross it. It is known as "Mercers Bridge," built in 1880, its entire length is 103 feet, and it is well preserved. It is on a rather unfrequented road passing from Sadsbury Township into West Fallowfield Township, in Chester County.

You next see on your left again after passing by the modern little park called "Brookside," your second wooden bridge known as the "Steelville Bridge," close to the ancient village of Steelville, which had its days of glory a century and more ago. This was back in the days of the Revolution when the Baileys and the Steeles, of Lancaster County, made iron and run many industries at this village and along the Octoraro for some distance above it. At a later date along in the fifties Thomas Woods a strong admirable character owned the greater part of the surrounding lands and re-established some of the principal industries here. It was hereabouts that the Sprouls made their money and their fame in the iron business and owned much property.

This bridge was first built in 1847, is 84 feet in length and is on the road leading from Smyrna, in Lancaster County, to Steelville and beyond.

As we leave Steelville and take up our course on down we find the county changes and the valley broadens and wooded hills give way to open farm lands blooming in the sun light, and broad meadows green with pastures and dotted with grazing cattle. The greater part of this meadow land lies on the Lancaster County side; on the Chester County side the land rises more abruptly from the creek bank and the creek gradually trends and winds to the Southwest.

A few miles further down after a couple square turns to right we come in sight of the famous "Andrews Bridge," a striking object in the landscape. It is a stone arch bridge of four arches and is altogether four hundred and fifty feet in length. It was built one hundred and ten years ago and looks as if it was good for several hundred more years of wear. A few hundred yards below the hotel is the birth place of ex-Governor Sproul, and within a few miles of this point as a centre have been the homes of a number of families that have given strong men to the service of their country; but it is not my province here to name them, so will hurry on.

But a mile or so below we find Newcomers Bridge, a wooden arch, built in 1888, ninety-eight feet in length. It is on an unfrequented road which leads over into Chester County towards Homeville.

Bellbank is next on the list some two miles down by the Lancaster County side. This is one hundred and thirty-one feet in length and was

built in 1861, but this bridge was built to replace a prior one, which was burned down in that year, the first having been built in 1850.

There are a number of very fine large farms within sight of this bridge and from them have gone forth some notable men and women too.

If you would see this beautiful valley to the best advantage go cross the bridge into Chester County and drive up the hill just beyond the fine home place of James T. Bernard and look over into Lancaster County, Northward. Mr. Bernard is still living at the age of 78, and he can tell the story of the homes and the peoples of this section for a period of three score years and more.

The next bridge to cross the creek is "Holmes" but it was an iron bridge now replaced by a reinforced concrete, the road over it goes directly to Oxford, Chester County, some three miles away.

From the Holmes farm by a winding road we come to "Worths Bridge" a mile or so further down, an old landmark. It is on what is called the back road to Oxford from Coleraine. The bridge is only sixty feet in length of the arch type as all others, built in 1857.

Crossing here into Chester County side and passing through the big Ross farm as we have passed by the Worth farm and the old Whiteside homestead, we come to Mt. Vernon Bridge, which is on the State Highway route through Coleraine towards Oxford, now being improved by the State.

It was built originally in 1865 and is of a total length of one hundred and nine feet. By the State Road from this bridge it is three miles to Oxford and by coming up through the heart of Coleraine Township, via Kirkwood and Quarryville, it is about twenty-seven miles to Lancaster.

At this point the fine meadow land is left behind and direct road down the creek are not to be had, and we are in direct line, not more than a mile, from Point Lookout, above Pine Grove, where the East and West Branch unite; it is a hard rough road to drive.

Our next bridge is one of the largest and best known of any on the creek as it was among the first to be built. It is a double arched bridge, the only one on the creek, and is two hundred and four feet in length, built practically upon the very site of the old Pine Grove Forge and Rolling Mill Works. It was swept away by floods twice and rebuilt. It was first built in 1816, and rebuilt in 1853.

Kirks Bridge is the next below and is on what was a national highway in the early days of the nation. It was the stage route from New York, Philadelphia and Washington, crossing the Susquehanna at Conowingo, and as originally built had a double floor or driveway. It was first built in 1827 and is one hundred and seventy feet in length.

The next two bridges spanning the creek are and always have been of iron and comparatively late build; and we do not find a wooden arch until we come to Lees Bridge ,which is a low set wooden bridge built near the old land marks of Lees Mill and Woods Mine Hole, well-known to our botanists and geologists. It is close to the Maryland line in the chrome pit and feldspar section. The road crossing it leads out from the extreme Southern end of Little Britain Township towards Rising Sun, in Maryland. This bridge was built first in 1848 and is 146 feet long.

Next and last on the Octoraro, in Pennsylvania, is called Woods Bridge, after the leading Quaker family of that section, who have long been prominent in Lancaster County history. It is on a road but little travelled and in poor repair, leading from Wrightsville over into Cecil County, Md. The bridge was built in 1890, and is one hundred and forty-nine feet in length.

All of the bridges above described as of the old wooden arch truss bridge, ten in number, are inter-county bridges, built and maintained by Lancaster and Chester Counties jointly.

Now returning to the West Branch of this creek, which is not so large or long as the East Branch to their junction, we find six more of the same type bridges, maintained by the County, most of them being on the dividing line between Little Britain and Coleraine Townships.

The first which is in Bart Township is the latest built and is close to the home of David W. Jackson, who has a large farm and mill property near Bartville. It is on a road but little travelled, leading from the Valley Road to the Noble Road at Bartville. It was built in 1878, is one hundred and fifty-six feet in length.

Not far below this bridge we come to the old Clonmel Bridge, which crosses the creek near what was the village of that name in Civil War times, but as a village is not now functioning. Near by is a pumping station of the Octoraro Water Company. This bridge was built in 1868, and is sixty feet long and being in poor condition is likely to give place to a concrete bridge before many years.

The next bridge in order down the stream was called the New Bridge which spanned the creek on the new Quarryville-Kirkwood State Road, but this has lately been replaced by a fine concrete bridge in conformity with the construction of the road; so the next we strike is the old Puseyville Bridge. This bridge takes its name after the ancient mill and small village of that name, which was so named because one, William Pusey, in the early dawning of civilization in this section took up a large tract of land and built the mill and village the ownership of which continued in the name till very recently. The bridge is a small one and on a road not much travelled, running from Unicorn to Kirkwood. It is sixty-five feet long and was built in 1851.

From this point down to its intersection at Pine Grove Dam, the West Branch is banked by fine broad meadows, affording ample and rich pasturage for cattle on the adjoining farms on both sides of the creek, which are mostly large tracts and well farmed.

About a mile below we have "Kings Bridge," the first bridge having been erected in 1848, and is eighty feet long. It is named after the well known King family, Quakers, three brothers of whom lived on three farms at and about this bridge; they having inherited the land from their father and improved the lands with buildings. They were intellectual men and good citizens, who made their mark upon the community and left descendants worthy to bear their good name.

A mile or so below this is White Rock Bridge, situated in the village of that name which takes its name from White Rock Forge near by.

It was originally built in 1847, was swept away couple times. It is on the road from Oak Shade to Union, also on the direct road to Nobleville, which road assumes the name of the Noble road as it passes into Coleraine Township.

Spruce Grove is the next and last wooden bridge on the West Branch and is about a mile above Point Lookout, where this branch ends. It was first built in 1847 and rebuilt in 1855, which bridge still stands.

It takes its name from quite a large spruce woods, which covers the hills on the Little Britain side along here; said to be the only spruce land in the County. Some who claim to know say that this timber is the real hemlock which covered the great Susquehanna Water Shed in the early days; if not the same, it is from all appearances very closely related to it. Unfortunately within the past few years this tract of rare timber has been cut off and marketed.

In conclusion I would say that while the impression has gone forth among the public that the old wooden covered bridge, which speaking more accurately means "the burr truss wooden arch bridge" has seen its day and will soon pass away; yet knowing them all and their present condition and uses and their powers to withstand the ravages of time and weather, it is

my judgment that it will be many a day before we see the last of them. They in their day were built of the white pine with which this country was so plentifully supplied fifty years and more ago, upon which the elements have little effect if it is reasonably protected, and though nearly all of them were built from fifty to seventy-five years ago as will be noted; the timbers in them today are sound and of far better quality and endurance than any wood that can be had at this date.

Their weakness today is that they were not built to carry the enormous loads that are now put upon them by the truck loads of ten and twelve thousand pounds, so it is driving them from the State Highways, whereon these trucks travel. However, within the past six years or so the Commissioners have reinforced them with replacement of heavier sills and more numerous joists in the floor bed, which seems to withstand the ordinary load with safety, and no doubt the newest and best of them on the least used roads and country highways will continue with us for many years yet.

D. F. MAGEE, September 6, 1923.

II.

JEROME BONAPARTE IN LANCASTER

By William Frederic Worner

Jerome Bonaparte, youngest brother of Napoleon, was born in the town of Ajaccio, on the island of Corsica, November 15, 1784. He shared the fortunes of the Bonaparte family in the early years of the French Revolution. After receiving his education in the college of Juilly, he was called by his brother Napoleon, then the First Consul of France, and placed in the service of the French navy. He served as a naval lieutenant in the expedition under the command of General Leclerc to crush an insurrection of the negroes of Santo Domingo, Haiti. During hostilities between England and France in 1803, Jerome was cruising in the waters of the West Indies. His vessel was blockaded by a British war vessel, and he was compelled to seek refuge in the port of New York. He remained in America for more than two years.

In a German newspaper published in Lancaster, Pa., under date of August 3, 1803, the following news item appeared:—

"Mr. Jerome Bonaparte, brother of the First Consul of France, arrived last week at the Federal city from the West Indies. Whatever his business here may be we do not know."

On Saturday, September 10, 1803, the borough of Lancaster, Pa., was visited by Jerome Bonaparte. He arrived in town during the afternoon and spent the night at the White Swan tavern, which at that time was kept by Matthias Slough. The White Swan hotel was then the leading caravansary of its day. In former papers I have called attention to the fact that George Washington and John Adams, when Presidents of the United States, were entertained at this old hostelry when they visited Lancaster borough.

Der Americanische Staatsbothe und Lancaster Anzeigs Nachrichten for Wednesday, September 14, 1803, contained a brief account of Jerome Bonaparte's stay in Lancaster. The following is a free translation:

"Last Saturday afternoon there arrived here from Philadelphia Citizen Jerome Bonaparte, the youngest brother of the First Consul of France; Citizen Pichon charge d' affaires to the United States, and Commodore [Joshua] Barney, in the service of the French Republic, together with other French citizens and ladies of note. They put up at the tavern kept by Matthias Slough. Some of the local inhabitants, as we hear, paid their respects to them. Jerome Bonaparte appears to be about 22 [He was 19] years of age. On Sunday they proceeded on their journey, ——— and, it is rumored that a French frigate of 44 guns has arrived at Baltimore to take him on board and convey him to Martinique, from which island, as commander-in-chief, he departed about six weeks ago (presumably to elude the British cannonade.)

"British men of war are lying in wait for him in every quarter, and if fortune does not specially favor him, it may very readily happen that he will be brought into an English port as a prisoner. At the same time, however, it may be remarked that should it come to an engagement, the French will not haul down their colors without having first put up a hard fight."

Three months after stopping in Lancaster borough, or to be exact, on December 24, 1803, Jerome Bonaparte was united in holy wedlock to Elizabeth Spear Patterson, eldest daughter of William and Dorcas Spear Patterson, of Baltimore, Md. The announcement of the marriage caused a profound sensation not only in America but in all the capitals in Europe. It is somewhat singular, though none the less true, that Elizabeth Spear Patterson was a lineal descendant, on the maternal side, of the sturdy Scotch

Irish pioneers, who settled in Lancaster county long before the Revolutionary War. John Galbraith, grandfather of Dorcas Spear, mother of Elizabeth Patterson, was one of the early Indian traders in Donegal, Lancaster county, Pa.; while William Spear, the father of Elizabeth Patterson's mother, was collector of the some township in 1751..

After his marriage, Jerome Bonaparte remained in the United States for about fifteen months. The union was a most distasteful one to Napoleon, and it was not long until he issued an imperial decree annulling the marriage.

Napoleon subsequently made Jerome a prince of France. On July 7. 1807, the Emperor raised him to the throne of the newly created kingdom of Westphalia. In August of the same year he was united in marriage to princess Catharine of Wurttemburg. He died June 24, 1860.

LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY MINUTES FOR SEPTEMBER

Friday 7, 1923

The Lancaster County Historical Society resumed its regular meetings after the vacation holidays this evening with the President, H. Frank Eshleman, Esq., presiding. It opened at the usual time, 7:30, in the auditorium in the Public Library Building, the usual place of meeting.

The officers were all present and read their reports with the exception of the minutes, which are published in the monthly journal. The Librarian reported the following gifts together with the usual exchanges:

Smull's Legislative Handbook, 1902, from Mr. Christian E. Metzler, East Bridgewater, Massachusetts; Phamphlet entitled "A Destructive and Unfounded Attack on the Declaration of Independence" by H. Frank Eshleman, Esq.; An old candle mold, both presented by Mr. Eshleman; Phamphlet, "Glimpses of. the Eastern Shore of Maryland," by George W. Hensel, Jr.; Sketches of James Buchanan, being a series of clippings pasted in a book by William F. Worner; Clippings pertaining to old Columbia, Pennsylvania, pasted in a book by Mr. Worner, both presented by him; A number of picture frames, from Miss Virginia B. Clark and Miss Gertrude Hensel Haldy; Joseph Shippen's Camp book of the soldiers belonging to his Company at Fort Augusta, Georgia, 1757-1758, from Mr. Harold F. Diffenderffer; An engraving of the late Dr. Frank R. Diffenderffer, beautifully framed, from his son, Mr. Harold F. Diffenderffer; A photograph of the late George M. Steinman, presented by Mr. George S. Franklin; A large photograph of Hon. Charles I. Landis, and one of H. Frank Eshleman, Esq. (these completing the pictures of the Presidents of the Society, past and present.) Forty pieces of miscellaneous articles consisting of old almanics, pictures, coins, etc., from Miss Margaret Goeble; A steel engraving of General Edward Hand, from Miss Rebecca J. Slaymaker; A steel engraving of Dr. I. Betz, of York, Pennsylvania, from Miss Anna M. Deaner; Volumes 1, 3, 4, 12, of the Pennsylvania School Journal, also Volume one of the Normal Monthly, both sets presented by Mr. A. K. Hostetter; A folder containing illustrations of scenes near Staunton, Virginia, presented by Hon. C. E. Kemper, Staunton, Virginia.

Two new members were elected: Miss Gertrude Hensel Haldy, 136 North Lime Street, Lancaster, and Mr. John S. Weaver, Gordonville, Lancaster County.

The Chair referred to the West Chester Pilgrimage, which had been scheduled for some time in June; while not abandoned project will be more definitely considered at a future date.

The Librarian called attention to the request of the publishers of the History of Lancaster County, now in preparation, for a large number of the cuts belonging to the Society for purposes of illustration in their history. After considerable discussion as to the "wear and tear" such usage would necessitate to complete their compilation, on motion a special committee was appointed to take up the matter carefully and report. D. F. Magee, Esq., I. C. Arnold, Esq., Rev. Daniel Kurtz, Mr. C. H. Martin and Mr. George F. K. Erisman were appointed this committee.

A communication was presented from the Lancaster Intelligencer announcing the publication in that journal of the serial article by Hon. Frederic A. Godcharles "To-Day's Story in Pennsylvania History."

There were two papers presented for the evening's entertainment: "OLD WOODEN COVERED BRIDGES OF THE OCTORARO" written and read by D. F. Magee, Esq. and "JEROME BONAPARTE IN LANCASTER" prepared and read by Mr. William Frederic Worner. Both papers received cordial votes of thanks and were referred to the Committee for Publication.

After interested inspection and commendation of the splendid work of the Librarian in framing and hanging the many pictures and copies, which added so greatly to the attractiveness of the room, on motion the meeting adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

ADALINE B. SPINDLER.

Secretary.

PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

Lancaster County Historical Society

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1923

"History herself, as seen in her own workshop"

I. THE SURVIVORS' CLUB

By Albert K. Hostetter

II. RIVAL FERRIES OVER THE SUSQUEHANNA IN 1787—WRIGHT'S AND ANDERSON'S

By Geo. R. Prowell, Esq.

VOI. XXVII. NO. 8

PRICE FIFTY CENTS PER COPY

LANCASTER, PA.
1923.

1. THE SURVIVORS' CLUB

By Albert K. Hostetter

It was fifty-six years ago, last Saturday, that a little group of prominent gentlemen of this city, numbering twenty-two, most of whom were Civil War veterans, were called together at three o'clock P. M., at the Leopard Hotel, Nos. 105-107 East King Street, by Edgar C. Reed, attorney-at-law.

After he had stated the purpose of the meeting, an organization was affected by the election of John Johns as President, John D. Skiles as Vice-President, E. C. Reed, Secretary, and Johnathan Sprecher, Treasurer.

A very beautiful letter, written by Charles G. Leland, the celebrated author, in response to an inquiry by Secretary Reed, spoke about the last man's association, and suggested for this organization a number of appropriate names, among them being the name "Survivors," which, meeting with the approval of all present, was adopted.

It was agreed that a large punch-bowl be ordered, with the name of the club and the date of organization inscribed thereon in gilt, also that a dinner-plate, cup and saucer be provided for each member, with his name similarly inscribed thereon.

It was further agreed that an annual meeting of the club be held on Washington's birthday, or if that day happens on a Sunday, either the preceeding or the following day be substituted.

February 22, 1868. The first annual meeting of the Club after their organization was held at the Leopard Hotel at eight o'clock P. M., with the full membership present.

The President in his address presented the happy thought of having twenty-two members present on so memorable an occasion as the twenty-second of February.

Eli Landis, dairyman, responded to the toast, "The Milkman's Best Friend—The Pump." Appropriate remarks were made by all the members, vocal selections were rendered byMessrs. Rupley and McGrann, and the jolly group adjourned to meet one year hence.

February 22, 1869. The second annual meeting was held with twenty members in attendance, Messrs. Rupley and Weidler being unable to attend on account of illness. A letter from Mr. Leland to Mr. Reed, full of wit and humor, was read to the society, and warmly received.

February 22, 1870. The same members responded to the roll-call, the same two reported sick as last year. Many conjectures were made as to the probable last member. Toasts were drank to the young bachelors and were responded to with much jollity.

1871—Here we find the usually jovial feeling turned to grief, when the President announced that death had invaded their membership for the first time, and taken away their sweet singer, Mr. Charles D. Rupley. It was directed that his plate be draped.

Mr. Sener, having returned home the previous day from a trip to the Pacific coast, entertained the meeting with a description of his trip across the continent.

1872—All previous meetings having been held at the Leopard Hotel, this one was held at the Park House on the New Holland pike. Again the meeting was overcast with a cloud when Vice-President Skiles announced their second death as that of their beloved President, Mr. Johns, delivering a very touching eulogy, which was followed by numerous others, similarly pathetic. The decedent's plate having been draped, the presidential vacancy was filled by the election of John D. Skiles, with William S. Shirk as Vice-President.

1873—At this meeting, held at Hotel Copeland, we find two additional plates in drapery, occasioned by the death of E. C. Reed, the Secretary, and John K. Rutter, the only two lawyers in the membership. J. K. Barr was elected Secretary to fill the vacancy.

1874—The fifth death was announced as that of S. E. Leaman. Toasts were drank in silence to the departed brothers. Capt. W. D. Stauffer, the newly elected Mayor of our city, was called on for a speech, and made an appropriate response.

1875—No deaths were reported at this meeting, but five plates were in drapery. Tributes of respect were given to all departed members.

1876—Two deaths were reported, viz: Johnathan Sprecher, the Treasurer, and E. Landis. John Copeland was elected to fill vacancy as Treasurer.

1877—The number is dwindling, only twelve members responding to roll-call. John McGrann, who had missed a number of meetings, made amends for his absence by giving an excellent song and dance entertainment for the evening.

1878—Sympathies were extended to Ex-Mayor Stauffer, on account of the death of his little boy Charlie.

1879—President Skiles, the oldest member, is the only absentee. Col. Weidler offers toast to J. K. Barr, the new alderman of the Third Ward.

1880—Dr. Whiteside's death was reported at the meeting.

1881—Two more obituaries are reported in the club, viz. C. H. Sprecher and E. A. Sener.

1882—Only routine work.

1883—The death of John J. McGrann reduces the membership to one-half.

1884—Singing by Messrs. Sprenger and Barr.

1885—

1886—Major Muhlenberg is reported United States Paymaster in Arizona, and Col. Weidler United States Internal Revenue Collector, for Portland, Oregon. Both send regrets.

1887—

1888—Major Muhlenberg now stationed in San Antonio, Texas.

1889—The death of George F. Sprenger and A. S. Landis was reported.

1890—Major Muhlenberg now reports from Vancouver Barracks, Washington Territory. The death of John Copeland, the host of the club since 1873, and its Treasurer since 1876, was announced, and Isaac W. Slocom succeeded him in the last named vacancy. Hotel Copeland is now conducted by a Mr. Dougherty.

1891—At this meeting there were two tables, one with fourteen plates, heavily draped, in memory of those who had passed to the unknown land, and presented a solemn contrast to the other table with its surviving occupants, five of which spelled their family names with an "S." Among the various toasts, the one "Our Departed Brothers" was very impressively responded to, with the remark—"It's Nip and Tuck" as to the one who will be next to follow.

1892—Secretary Barr was reported critically ill with Brights disease, and not expected to recover.

1893—Major Muhlenberg, after an absence of fifteen years, was present, and gave a very interesting account of his travels, congratulating the club upon its twenty-fifth anniversary. The new host at Hotel Copeland, Col. John Murphy, has now named the hostelry "The Ashland House."

1894—Ashland House. President Skiles announced the death of our late Secretary, J. K. Barr, which brought forth a tribute from every member present. During the banquet a telegram was received from Col. Weidler, Portland, Oregon, which read, "Pop! Pop! Sizz! Sizz! Health and long life to all the boys." It is needless to say the "Boys" drank a toast to the health of Col. Weidler. Captain Stauffer was chosen Secretary to fill the vacancy.

1895—The membership now having dwindled down to seven, and the

average attendance even less, a resolution was passed, privileging each member to invite a guest to the future meetings.

It was recommended that the cups and saucers of deceased members be given to their widows or nearest relatives, also that a copy of the menu be sent to each such survivor.

1896—The place of meeting was changed to Hotel Lancaster. There were six members present and four guests, as follows: John I. Hartman, Hon. J. Hay Brown, Major B. Frank Brenneman, and Hon. W. U. Hensel.

1897—Smallest meeting ever held, only three members being present.

1898—Three members present. President Skiles being away on his wedding trip, a bottle of "Mumms" was drank to the health of the bride and groom.

1899—President Skiles was host of the evening at a wine dinner in celebration of his recent wedding, and gave an interesting account of his trip. Major Muhlenberg reported from the Paymaster's Department in Cuba.

1900— 1901— 1902.

1903—The death of Mr. Slocom was announced. Capt. P. L. Sprecher was chosen Treasurer to fill the vacancy.

1904—Secretary Stauffer was requested to write to Col. Weidler, at Portland, and Major Muhlenberg, at Omaha, requesting their attendance at the next meeting, for all the other members have been advanced to officers ranks, and there are no privates here for the rear ranks.

1905— 1906— 1907.

1908—Four members present, two missing. Weidler and Muhlenberg send regrets, the latter from San Francisco.

1909— 1910— 1911.

1912—The meeting this year was held at the "Wenditz."

1913—

1914—The death of President Skiles was fittingly recorded and commented upon. W. S. Shirk succeeded him in office.

1915—President Shirk is very ill with rheumatism.

1916—Again the office of President has become vacant, owing to the death of Mr. Shirk, only Sprecher and Stauffer being present.

1917—Meeting held at Sprecher's boarding-house at Ephrata, the home of Rebecca Sharp. Another death, that of Major Muhlenberg, at San Francisco, reduces the membership to three old Civil War veterans, all of whom served in the same company and regiment: Company B, 1st Regiment, Penna. Vol. Res.

1918—Sprecher and Stauffer met at Ephrata.

1919—Capt. Stauffer is very ill and cannot attend. Capt. Sprecher was the only member present, Henry Sharp being his guest.

1920—Capt. Sprecher was the only member present, and with six guests had his banquet at Ephrata. Capt. Stauffer is too ill to attend, and Col. Weidler too far away.

1921—Capt. Sprecher dined by himself. Capt. Stauffer died since the last meeting. I quote from these minutes as follows: "All bills have been paid by me. The plates of the Society are to be given to some historical society, when the last member passes away. I am not well just now, but trust in God and the Lord Jesus Christ. Amen."

1922—Col. Weidler died February 19, 1922. In the final minutes of the club appears the following: "The last one of the club, which had, September 27, 1867, twenty-two members. Had a banquet on Washington's birthday, every year. I am now past eighty-two years. Will soon follow the ones that have passed away. Hope to meet my former friends. God bless us all. Amen."

CAPT. P. L. SPRECHER, Survivor,
"Am sick."

These last minutes indicate a very feeble condition on the part of the writer, having been written with a trembling hand.

The following is a list of the members, with a brief sketch each.

JACOB K. BARR
Born December 8, 1841
Died March 6, 1893

A son of John and Barbara Barr, was born at "Woodlawn," his father's home at Lampeter Square, received his education in the Bishop Bowman School and at Beck's Academy.

He enlisted in the 79th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, mustered with Company B, September 5, 1861, which was assigned to the 7th Brigade, 2nd Division, Army of Ohio, afterward the Army of the Cumberland. He re-enlisted in 1864, served much of his time as clerk for the late Col. Hambright, and was mustered out of service in 1865.

In 1879 he was elected alderman for the Third Ward, and as such continued in office for a number of terms, giving much of his time to procuring pensions for his brother veterans and their dependants. His active interest in politics, G. A. R. and Masonic affairs made him one of the most popular men of the county, having been an active worker in Post No. 84 and Lodge No. 43 F. & A. M.

In the days of the volunteer fire service, he was President of the American Fire Company of this city. He was clerk of City Councils for twenty-one years.

He was buried in full military order, in the Woodward Hill cemetery.

JOHN COPELAND
Born August 30, 1835
Died March 2, 1889

A son of Thomas Copeland of Strasburg. In his early life he became a printer, and worked for William B. Wiley, who was then the publisher of the School Journal, his office being on North Duke Street, opposite the Court House. In later years, he conducted restaurants, and became the most popular caterer in this city. This business having grown to large proportions, it became necessary to enlarge his quarters, and he purchased the property on North Queen Street, adjoining Howell's row, where he conducted a very prosperous business for many years.

He was buried with Masonic honors, in Woodward Hill cemetery.

JOHN JOHNS
Born August 6, 1820
Died December 7, 1871

He was a native of Lancaster township.

In 1857 he was elected Register of Wills for one term, after which he served as Deputy Register for three successive terms. He was then elected a Justice of the Peace, having been continued in that office until the time of his death.

He was buried in the Lancaster cemetery.

ABRAHAM S. LANDIS
Born March 26, 1830
Died October 20, 1888

In 1718 his first American ancestor settled on a farm near Landis' warehouse in East Lampeter township, which descended in family ownership until it became the property of Henry M. Landis (Abraham's father). It was here Abraham was born.

He became afflicted with "Bright's" disease, and on the day of his death, fell off his chair, unconscious, having died a few hours later.

ELI LANDIS
Born February 28, 1842
Died December 11, 1875

Was born in Lancaster township, a son of Abraham Landis, and son-in-law of John Johns (previously referred to).

He conducted a dairy on the property adjoining the old city mill. On the day of death, he was hauling a three-ton load of feed toward his home, and while descending the Poor House hill, he tried to mount the saddle horse, but he slipped and fell, the wheels passing over his body, crushing his chest. He died while being carried upstairs at his home.

SAMUEL E. LEAMAN
Born June 10, 1830
Died March 2, 1873

Died at his home, 234 East King Street, this city.

JOHN JAMES McGRANN
Born March 11, 1845
Died February 18, 1883, in Kentucky

J. CAMERON MUHLENBERG
Born July 21, 1848
Died March 12, 1918, at Washington, D. C.

He was a son of our noted physician, Dr. Henry E. Muhlenberg. After having finished his public school education, he was entered as a cadet at the Annapolis Naval Academy, at which institution he remained for several years, when, in 1869, he was elected Treasurer of the Inland Insurance & Deposit Company, a banking institution of which his father was president, located on the S. E. corner of Penn Square and South Queen Street, succeeding in said office, John W. Jackson This company liquidated its affairs in 1874. He then entered the regular army, beginning as clerk in the pay corps, afterwards becoming paymaster at the important posts in the United States and its accessions. After twenty-five years in this service, he retired and went to live in California.

He was a brother to Mayor Muhlenberg of this city, took a great interest in Lancaster County politics, and loved to visit his old-time friends hereabouts. He was affiliated with our various Masonic bodies and often visited the annual outings of the Tuquan Club.

EDGAR C. REED, ESQ.
Born December 3, 1843
Died September 12, 1872

He was a son of John K. Reed, living on East King Street above Ann. He entered the United States service as a private, in Co. I, 122nd Regiment, Penna. Volunteers, and was severely wounded at Chancellorsville. He was highly commended for his gallant and soldierly conduct in the service.

He studied law, and in 1866 was admitted to the Lancaster County Bar, was unusually talented, very cultured, and had bright prospects as a lawyer.

During the latter part of 1870 he took a trip to California, returned February 21, 1871. The following evening, at the annual banquet of the

Survivors Club, he entertained the members with a very interesting description of his trip. His remains lie buried in the cemetery adjoining Carpenter's Church, near Earlville, now Talmage.

CHARLES D. RUPLEY

Born October 16, 1841
Died August 3, 1870

This death was the first one to occur in the club.

He was a printer and bookbinder, serving most of his time with Lippincott & Company, of Philadelphia, and the Examiner Publishing Company, of this city.

He is said to have been one of the sweetest vocalists of his time.

CAPT. JOHN K. RUTTER

Born February 3, 1839
Died August 11, 1872

He came to Lancaster in 1860, and entered the office of Samuel H. Reynolds as a law student. At the outbreak of the Civil War, he enlisted in the Old Union Guards as a private, serving his full term. After being mustered out, he returned to Lancaster, and organized a company for the 195th Regiment, Penna. Volunteers. After this company was placed in service, he again returned to Lancaster and raised another company, of which he was made Captain. At the battle of Fredericksburg he was wounded in the shoulder, which caused his retirement for a while, but as soon as he was able, he rejoined his company, and remained with them until the war ended. He then resumed his law studies, and was admitted to the bar in 1867.

In 1869 he was made Chief of Police by Mayor William A. Atlee, and was loved by all his subordinates.

During his service in the army, he contracted dropsy, and suffered intensely prior to death. On account of his loyalty to the Union he became estranged from his family, who were of rebel proclivities. They were very bitter in their feeling toward him, and refused to recognize him as a member, not even coming to his death-bed; however, they did attend his funeral.

The Knights of Pythias provided for his burial at New Holland.

EDWARD A. SENER

Born February 12, 1845
Died December 30, 1880

He was a son of Gottlieb Sener, who was the senior member of G. Sener & Sons, of which firm Edward was also a member. They conducted a lumber business on the banks of the Conestoga. In 1834 they changed their business to North Prince Street, where, in 1855, they added the retail coal business to their lumber interests. This firm has been one of the most successful in our city, and continues at this time by the succeeding generations of the family. In addition to the above referred to business, the firm also conducted a similar trade at Ephrata, which was sold out of the Sener family a few years ago. It was in that office where the writer of this paper served his first two years as bookkeeper, in 1883-1885.

Edward's mother was a daughter of Godfried Zahm, who was formerly a prominent brush manufacturer in this city.

At the annual meeting of the Survivors in 1874, Mr. Sener being the only bachelor member, he was requested to join the army of "Benedicts" before the next meeting, but there appears no record to show that he complied with the request.

He died at the home of his parents, No. 220 North Prince Street, and was buried in Woodward Hill cemetery.

WILLIAM SWEIGART SHIRK

Born September 10, 1829
Died June 12, 1915

He was a son of Jacob S. Shirk, and was born at Shoenack. In the earlier years of his career, he conducted stores of general merchandise in Terre Hill and Sorrel Horse.

1863 he was elected prison-keeper, which position he filled for three years. He was an important factor in Republican politics, and was always reminiscent along that line of conversation.

He was of a retiring and modest disposition, always charitable without ostentation. He attended every meeting of the Survivors to the time of his death, except the one held in 1915, which he was unable to attend on account of sickness.

Nearly all the years of his business career were devoted to the live stock business, until 1903, when he retired. He died at his home, No. 232 East King Street, from the effects of a paralytic stroke with which he was afflicted about a week previously.

JOHN D. SKILES

Born April 29, 1829, in Leacock Township
Died October 18, 1913

Was very prominent in the organization of local industries and institutions. He was one of the incorporators of the Lancaster Trust Company and the Fulton National Bank, having been a Director in both, and President of the latter for many years. He was Treasurer of the American Mechanics' Building and Loan Association, a Trustee of Franklin and Marshall College and the Theological Seminary.

In 1850, he embarked in the grocery business, corner of East King and Duke Streets. In 1865 bought a dry-goods store on East King Street, and continued there until 1878. In 1861, his brother-in-law, Mr. Frey, and he formed the partnership of Skiles & Frey, which firm for many years was the leading tobacco packing firm in this county, usually packing about five or six thousand cases each year.

He was a member of Lodge No. 43 F. & A. M. Commandery, No. 13 K. T. and of Perfection Lodge.

In 1884 was elected Prothonotary on the Republican ticket. He served as Common Councilman for many years, and President of the same for one year.

ISAAC W. SLOCUM

Born June 26, 1841
Died January 30, 1903

He was a son of Samuel and Mary Walker Slocum, of English ancestry; he was born and educated at Christiana, Pa., where, in later years, he became President of the Christiana National Bank. He was always active in Republican politics.

CHARLES H. SPRECHER

Born March 4, 1847
Died May 26, 1880

He was a son of George D. Sprecher, and at one time was in the hardware business with his father in this city. In later years he went West, and located in Breckenridge, Colorado, where he embarked in the cigar business until his death.

JOHNATHAN SPRECHER

He died August 21, 1875, at the Park House, this city, which was then his place of residence, his death having been brought on by tuberculosis.

He was a son of Lewis Sprecher.

CAPT. PHILIP L. SPRECHER

Born September 12, 1839
Died September 16, 1922

He was a native of New Holland, where he spent his boyhood days on his father's farm, after which he clerked in the store of his two half-brothers in this city, until the war broke out. He enlisted June 4, 1861, and was mustered into the United States service at West Chester in the First Pennsylvania Reserve. His record as a soldier was very fine, and on August 17, 1861, he was made a corporal. On October 18th following, he was promoted to Sergeant. On March 1, 1863, he was advanced to 1st Lieutenant for meritorious service. His term of enlistment expired June 13, 1864, when he received his honorable discharge. July 20th, 1864, he re-enlisted and was commissioned Captain of Company G, 195th Regiment, Penna. Volunteer Infantry. After serving in numerous engagements with great credit, he received his final discharge at the close of the war, at Harrisburg, June 21, 1865, as brevet major. After that he filled a position in the hardware store of A. W. Russel for some time, and later in the Leopard Hotel. In 1866, he assumed charge of the Lititz Springs Hotel, after which he became proprietor of the Neffsville Hotel.

In 1873, he served two terms as Chief of Police, after which he operated a very successful detective bureau. He captured Pennsylvania's most notorious horse thief, John Frankford, and was accountable for a nineteen year sentence in the Eastern Penitentiary for him. He was helpful in breaking up the Buzzard gang, and worked up the case that led to the conviction of James E. Pennell, the wife-murderer, who, however, cheated the gallows by committing suicide. After leaving the detective service, he became a hardware salesman, and twice served as an officer in the United States Internal Revenue Department.

He was a very unpretentious gentleman, greatly respected by all, when in a communicative mood, his conversation was replete with memories of many great and important occurrences, which were intensely interesting.

CAPT. GEORGE F. SPRENGER

Born January 6, 1842
Died April 17, 1888

He was a son of John A. Sprenger, of this city. As a young man he embarked in the brewery business, in Columbia, with Edward Wiley, and in the bottling business in the basement of Excelsior Hall.

When the war broke out, he enlisted in the 122nd Regiment as First Sergeant of Company "K." They were mustered out May 15th, 1863. He was of a very literary turn of mind, and in 1885, issued a "Concise History of Camp and Field Life of the 122nd Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers," compiled from notes in his diary. This was the only history of that regiment, and was eagerly welcomed.

Mr. Sprenger began his diary in November, 1861, when a cadet military company was formed in "Mechanics Hall" on South Queen Street, the rear part of the first floor of said building having been converted into an armory several years previously by an association of young men known as the Jackson Rifles. They entered the national service under the first call for volunteers. This new company, of which Mr. Sprenger, a former member of the Jackson Rifles, was the leading and master spirit, immediately effected an organization under the name of "First City Zouaves." Great enthusiasm

was shown by the company and citizens, and on April 1, 1862, they were ready to render military service, but having neither uniforms nor arms, the citizens, with rousing patriotism, decided to hold a "Benefit Citizens Dress Ball," which was held on the night of April 8, 1862, in Fulton Hall. This ball was a wonderful success, and the most ardent hopes of the boys was realized.

Immediately thereafter, the company adopted a handsome blue uniform, neatly finished with red trimmings, also leggings and other accompaniments, J. K. Smailing, merchant tailor, furnishing these uniforms. Through the influence of Senator Bertram A. Sheaffer, of our county, and Henry E. Leaman, the company was provided with rifles from Mr. Leaman's rifle works, and on July 4, 1862, the company, numbering fifty-six young men, fully equipped, made its first appearance on the streets, exciting great admiration and the most hearty congratulations of our citizens.

An entirely new organization was now affected, and the new company was entertained at a brilliant social function at the home of Senator Sheaffer, when a very commendable address was made by the Senator. On July 12, a call was issued by President Lincoln for volunteers, and Lieutenant Sprenger was promptly instructed to offer the services of his company, which was then known as the Sheaffer Zonaves. The offer was accepted, and the company, which was speedily filled to the number of ninety-one men, was at once mustered into service, and became the nucleus from which the 122nd Regiment was started. They were ordered into a "Camp of Instruction," which was located in East Lampeter township, near Bridgeport, on the Philadelphia pike. Here they had their first experience in camp life, during which they "Lived off the fat of the land," many rations being supplied by their patriotic friends from the rich Lancaster county farms of the locality. But a sudden change came, when, on August 15, they were ordered to break camp and report at once at Harrisburg. At six A. M. of that day, they accordingly marched into the city and were halted in front of Gyger's Banking House, now known as the First National Bank Building, where each member was given a bounty of $40.00; the Lancaster County Bible Society donated a copy of the New Testament to each member, after which they left on the Pennsylvania Railroad for Harrisburg, thence via Washington to the Virginia battlefields, for actual service.

There are probably few who remember this departure, but many of us saw heart-rendering scenes under similar departures during the late World War, when we sent, with heavy hearts, our dear boys to the fields of carnage.

Mr. Sprenger's diary is a wonderfully well-kept record of the daily occurrences of his regiment and could be enlarged upon with much interest in this sketch if time would permit.

CAPT. WILLIAM D. STAUFFER

Born March 20, 1840, in Earl Township

Died September 23, 1921

Came to Lancaster in 1856. He enlisted in the "Union Guards" May 6, 1861, mustered the company into United States service as "Company B, First Regiment, Penna. Reserves." He served for three years, when he was promoted to rank of Captain. He participated in some of the heaviest engagements of the War, including the Seven Days peninsular campaign, Second Battle of Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, and Gettysburg. In May, 1864, when the Army of the Potomac was re-organized under the command of General Grant, he again participated and continued in service until the close of the war.

Returning home, for the first time in three years, he assisted in raising a company for the 195th Regiment and became First Lieutenant and afterwards was made Captain of Company H, of the same regiment. He was mustered out of service with his company, January 31, 1866, with an excel-

lent record. He then became active in politics, was elected Prothonotary, served 1869-1872. He was elected Mayor in 1873 and again in 1875, served until 1877. He was the youngest official that ever served in that capacity in this city. He was a member of the school board for many years. He was prominent in Masonry, Odd-fellowship and the G. A. R., and served as Post Commander of General George H. Thomas Post No. 84.

COL. MILTON W. WEIDLER

Born October 14, 1840

Died February 19, 1922

He was a son of Dr. Isaac C. Weidler, of Upper Leacock township, where he was born and raised.

After having received an honorable discharge from war service, he went "West," and chose Portland, Oregon, for his future home, where he became very active in public affairs.

DR. WILLIAM M. WHITESIDE

Born December 19, 1832

Died January 31, 1880

He was a son of James Whiteside, of Leacock township, was educated at Oak Hill Academy, near Leaman Place. He chose dentistry as his profession, and as such became very prominent, practicing in this city and Philadelphia. At the outbreak of the war, he assisted in organizing the 79th Regiment, Penna. Volunteers. He was made Captain of Company I.

After the war he resumed his practice in this city. He died of heart disease at his home on East King Street, next door to the Court House.

ALBERT K. HOSTETTER.

II. RIVAL FERRIES OVER THE SUSQUEHANNA IN 1787—WRIGHT'S AND ANDERSON'S

By Geo. R. Prowell, Esq.

The recent construction of two large bridges across the Susquehanna at Harrisburg, and the plan proposed to have the river, between Columbia and Wrightsville, spanned by a large bridge with the accommodations sufficient for all kinds of traffic at the present time, has brought forth this story. It relates largely to the pioneer ferries of the Susquehanna, and the early modes of transportation across this stream, unfortunately too shallow for large steam boat navigation.

Much attention was paid in Colonial days in the towns of Lancaster and York, to the two ferries known as Wright's and Anderson's, located only three miles apart. It was nearly fifty years ago, that Gen. A. H. Glatz, of York, wrote an article, describing the importance of the Anderson's Ferry, which during the early period of the last century was owned by one of his ancestors, and known as the Glatz Ferry.

A copy of the Pennsylvania Chronicle and the York Weekly Advertiser, published December 19, 1787, two years before Washington was chosen President, gives an account of the controversy between the two ferries mentioned. This paper was recently presented to the York County Historical Society. The facts relating to this controversy are brought out in advertisements which appear in the columns of the paper mentioned, and succeeding issues of the same journal.

Only a few copies of the Pennsylvania Chronicle, the first weekly paper, published in York, are in existence. It continued to be published for three years, when the press and types were sold to a firm in Harrisburg, and a paper was started there called the Oracle of Dauphin. The next local paper published in York was the Pennsylvania Herald and the York General Advertiser, founded by John and Samuel Edie, in 1789, a short time before Washington's first inauguration. It was later called the York Recorder, and still later the York Republican, which was continued until 1890. Almost the entire files from 1789 down to 1890 are in the York County Historical Society. They contain real treasures of local history, and are frequently consulted by antiquarians.

A FERRY CONTROVERSY

The most interesting feature of the Chronicle on December 19, 1787, is the controversy between the owners of Wrights and Anderson's ferries. John Wright whose father was the first to open a ferry by permission of the province across the Susquehanna, between the present sites of Columbia and Wrightsville, had advertised in the previous issue of the paper that his ferry was the only good one for people to patronize. Long before the Revolution, William Anderson obtained a permit to open a ferry farther up the stream where Marietta now stands. The river is much narrower there than at the place where John Wright had his ferry.

Delegates who came to Continental Congress at York in 1778, during the Revolution, frequently crossed at the Anderson Ferry if they rode here from New York or the New England States, coming through Reading, Baron Steuben who came to York from Boston that year crossed at the Anderson Ferry. Most of the delegates who came here from Eastern Pennsylvania patronized Wright's Ferry. At this early date there was a lively spirit of opposition between the owners of the two ferries. In 1787 when this paper was printed, John Wright and his partner had reduced the cost of transportation over the river and advertised a cut-rate price. This helped to bring him trade. The travel through York on to the South and West at that early date was extensive, many four-horse wagons hauling goods to

the West passed through York and stopped for the night at one of the village inns.

In answer to the first advertisement of Wright's Ferry we find in the columns of the Chronicle the following:

Anderson's Ferry,
November 27, 1787.

TO THE PUBLIC

"The subscriber cannot think of passing over the illiberal and unjust publication of Messrs. John Wright and Joseph Jefferies, in the York Chronicle of the 21st instant, in which they say that he will deceive concerning his ferry at Anderson. I think that Mr. Wright knows nothing of a ferry, nor what constitutes it, and is in no wise calculated to be a ferryman; and that Mr. Jefferies is illiberal and unjust, must appear to the public, to be greater deceivers than they are apprized of, for reasons best known to myself, I will not animadvert on this subject; but the public may rely that I have a better and safer ferry than theirs, and travelers will find that they can go sooner, from Lancaster to York by crossing at this ferry, than at Wright's; and notwithstanding that they have laid wait on the roads, and have induced all that they could, that since occupying that noted ferry, formerly called Anderson, that I have put over the river Susquehanna, 10 wagons and persons to their one. I now say that my boats are new and good, and that they are equal if not superior to any on the river Susquehanna, and sufficient on both sides of the river. I expect the indulgence of the generous public, and remain their humble servant.

JACOB STRICKLER."

In response to the above the owners of Wright's Ferry in the columns of the same paper published an advertisement which appears on the same page with Jacob Strickler whose notice appeared in two succeeding issues of the Chronicle.

"Wright's Ferry,
December 8, 1787

TO OUR FRIENDS

As there have many ill-natured falsehoods appeared in an Advertisement of the 27th November last, signed Jacob Strickler, intending to injure the character of this ferry, and its keepers. The subscribers do not think it worth their while to enter into particulars respecting the author; but, beg leave to inform the public, that the Great Western Road through Lancaster and York, is much shorter and better this way, than any other and the passage of the river perfectly safe; they have a sufficient number of good boats, and make every exertion to forward travelers. They have lowered the price of the ferriage of a four-horse wagon to three shillings and nine pence, and that of a man and horse to six pence, and all other things in proportion. That they will strive to accommodate in the best manner in the tavern way any persons who please to favor them with their custom.

JOSEPH JEFFERIES,
JOHN WRIGHT."

P. S. I learned from reading several letters, written during the Revolution, that prominent soldiers and statesmen crossed at this ferry on their way to York in 1777-78. I intend to follow up this story with a brief account of the erection of four bridges across the Susquehanna under the Act of 1811, but do not seem to have time to write about them.

How valuable it is to have within our reach in our neighbor county a local newspaper beginning so far back as 1789 and extending down to 1890.

H. F. E.

LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY MINUTES FOR OCTOBER

Lancaster, Pa., October 5, 1923.

The Lancaster County Historical Society held its stated monthly meeting for October, this evening in their auditorium in the Public Library Building. The President, H. Frank Eshleman, Esq., officiated.

The reading of the minutes was omitted as they appear published in the monthly journal.

In the absence of the Treasurer the Librarian read the financial report. The Librarian reported the following gifts and exchanges and purchases made during the month of September.

By Purchase—Souvenir of the Ephrata Cloister; Annals of Womelsdorf, Pennsylvania, and the Tulpehocken Community; Two-Hundredth Anniversary souvenir Tulpehocken Settlement.

By Exchange—Bound Volumes—Bulletin Number 40, Part 2 and Bulletin 79 Bureau of American Ethnology; Bound Volumes Number 5, 6 and 7, containing collections of the Cadwallader Colden Papers from the New York Historical Society; The Wisconsin Magazine of History (quarterly); The quarterly publication of the Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio.

Special Donations—A skein of flax from Miss Virginia Bladen Clark; an unusually fine photograph of Wheatland (residence of James Buchanan) from Miss Clark. The beautiful old frame surrounding it from Miss Gertrude H. Haldy; a good likeness of Miss Kitty Yeates, founder and patron of Yeates School, from Miss Clark. The beautiful oval frame in which it is set is from Miss Haldy; Minute Book of "The Survivors' Club," presented by the late Captain R. L. Sprecher through Mr. A. K. Hostetter; An old ox-yoke presented by Mr. Reuben Benedict, Peach Bottom, Pennsylvania; An old iron skillet and an old flap jack stone also from Mr. Benedict; An ancient Bible with cross references from Mrs. Barbara Albright, 746 Marietta Avenue.

These reports were received and adopted to be recorded on the minutes.

Mr. Magee, Chairman of Committee to determine on the lending of the cuts belonging to the Society to the publishers of "The History of Lancaster County," reported which report eventually resulted in a resolution being adopted, on motion of Mr. Magee. The Committee was continued until all returns are in.

A communication was received asking for information about Judge Christian Myers and Mr. Henry Bear—this was handed over to Professor H. H. Beck, who was requested to write a paper on the subject.

A communication was received from a publisher asking for photographs of noted scenes or places that would serve as a heading for a chapter on Lancaster. This was also given to Mr. Beck who had suggested appropriate places.

A communication from the Automobile Club was referred to the Secretary to answer with Mr. Reiling's assistance whose suggestion had been favored for a reply.

There was two papers: The Survivors' Club written by Mr. A. K. Hostetter. In his absence the paper was read by Mr. Charles A. Sauber; Wright's and Anderson's—Rival Ferries over the Susquehanna, 1787,—Written by Mr. George R. Prowell and read by Mr. Alphens M. Angstadt.

On motion the Society adjourned at the usual time.

ADALINE B. SPINDLER, Secretary.

PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

Lancaster County Historical Society

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1923

"History herself, as seen in her own workshop"

I. HISTORICAL SKETCH OF RURAL FIELD SPORTS IN LANCASTER COUNTY

By Herbert H. Beck

II. JOSEPH BONAPARTE THE EX-KING OF SPAIN IN LANCASTER

By William Frederic Worner

VOL. XXVII. NO. 9

PRICE FIFTY CENTS PER COPY

LANCASTER, PA.
1923.

I. HISTORICAL SKETCH OF RURAL FIELD SPORTS IN LANCASTER COUNTY

By Herbert H. Beck

A consideration of the purposes and value of history requires that the historian be properly qualified as a witness before the bar of posterity. In cases such as the one at hand this qualification should reach the point of showing not only that the writer be in close and accurate touch with the past but that he have a technical knowledge of his subject.

Before such examination the writer modestly presumes to eligibility. He believes that while this sketch might have been written by men whose memories reach farther back than his own by thirty of forty years, it could have been done by none of this generation perhaps whose interest in the field sports of Lancaster County has been keener nor whose experience has been more widely ranged than his over the various phases of the subject. From a boyhood in which the writings of Frank Forrester had their quick appeal and the sportsmen of his village took on a heroism he has found his keenest recreation afield. Following an ancient instinct which, though it may have softened, has not turned with years he has entered enthusiastically at one time or another into all of the sportsmanly kinds of local hunting. He has splashed through the tussock swamps of many townships hunting snipe on the spring migration; he has been in parties of woodcock shooters in the days prior to 1904 when July cock-shooting was the accepted mid-summer sport; he has spent scores of August afternoons in the up-country farmlands in pursuit of the gamey upland plover; from early boyhood with a single-barreled muzzle-loader he has shot the September shore birds; he has hunted rail and reedbirds when few else did; he has bagged scores of quail about their farmland covers and a few ruffed grouse in Martic and Elizabeth townships; he has felt the pulsations of the "bushwhack" ride after the canvasbacks have darted to the decoys; and often, before the winter sunrise, he has been in the saddle to catch the happiness of the hounds as the pack burst rioting to freedom for the fox-hunt.

The rural sports of a region are seldom considered of historic interest until all of the unrecorded knowledge of them has been lost. The writer believes they should be given the attention of the historian while their facts are still fresh and before the gale of new pleasures has swept away all of the atmosphere in which they flourished. The insurance of this point involves certain events which are comparatively recent and includes certain persons still comparatively young. These measures—somewhat unconventional in the compilation of history—the writer feels justified in taking. Furthermore he is fully assured in the worthiness of his subject. The composite mind of Lancaster County is rooted quite as deeply in the recreations and sports as in the more serious pursuits of earlier generations of its people. In recording the facts of immigrant settlement and in recounting the history of religion, education, industry, society and politics this fact is too frequently lost sight of.

Then, too, the subject at hand is intimately connected with a lost or passing fauna. This alone gives it place in historical literature; for in the early economy of the region its native game animals and birds played a prominent part.

The chosen scope of this historical sketch—and in its fragmentary character it can be nothing more than a sketch—is rural field sports in their accepted sense. It cannot therefore—except in a passing, introductory way

—include field games; even though in the light of their subsequent developments some of these are interesting and, to an outdoor people such as we have become, quite important. There for instance were the embryonic stages of America's national game as played among the youths of the Lititz Academy in the eighteen thirties, when in making his way around the bases —laid out essentially as now—it was the part of the runner to dodge the ball, a sturdy product of the village saddlery, instead of beating it to the corner. Nor can there be more than a passing glance at horse racing—though glimpses through the vistas of time reveal it as a prime diversion of the local mind. The straight-away quarter-mile dashes usually with some rough and ready Rutters, Skiles and Dillers up and with some local champion, like Blue Bonnet, running past the cheering fences tell of something which quickened the pulse of Leacock Township in the eighteen sixties and seventies and which in those years was a relic of a much earlier sporting spirit. Local interest in the development of that distinctly American product, the light harness race-horse, centers about the trim figure of Lizzie Keller, the first great county-bred trotter, drawing a high wheeled sulky about 1880 in 2:31; and even more impressively about Paragon by Storm King of the Englewood Stockfarm, of Marietta. For Paragon enjoys the unique distinction of being the only world's champion Lancaster County has ever produced in any field of competitive sport. Driven by James Swain, of Lancaster, at Chicago in 1892, by putting together three heats below 2:14, he established a new record for four-year-old trotters.

And with these passing memories there comes the picture of the Whitmonday races at Rothville, a local institution typical of others of its period and earlier, which was destined to die with the statutory reclamation of society's swamplands; for the Rothville races, like bullrushes picturesque in their coarseness, could flourish only in wet places. This great Pfingst-Montag gathering of the county folks with its dust and din, its beer and banter, its ferdomsei and fights, perhaps better than any annual event since Battalion Day of the eighteen forties, with its whiskey at three cents a glass, reflected the rougher fibre and the rural holiday color of the Palatine-Swizz mind in its local Americanization process.

Man by original calling was either a farmer or a hunter. Field sports are simply an evolution of the primitive necessity of getting meat. The impulse to catch and kill, accumulated through hundreds of thousands of years, has lived strongly on and taken many remote recreational phases long after the immediate need of food getting has been eliminated by the devices of civilization. The rural field sports of Lancaster County, no exception to the general rule, fade imperceptibly into a period two centuries ago when game helped in the pioneer struggle for existence.

Rooted as it is in provender the subject of our sketch is properly opened with an extract from a letter of the great proprietor to the Society of Traders of London in 1683. Thus glowingly does Penn recount the game of his Sylvania: "Of living creatures, fish, fowl and the beast of the woods, here, are divers sorts, some for food and profit, and some for profit only; for food and profit, the elk, as big as a small ox; deer, bigger than ours; beaver, raccoon, rabbits, squirrels and some eat young bear and commend it; of fowl of the land there is the turkey, (forty and fifty pounds weight) which is very great; pheasants, heath-birds and partridges in abundance, etc."

It would be interesting to have had Penn's description of the bison had he but known more about the western part of his great tract. In any event the bison was never more than a straggler in the Lancaster County region. When the white man came here the animal was probably locally extinct.

The wapiti or elk at times probably must have provided a welcome addition to the larder of our first settlers; as possibly when severe winters drove it southward from its favorite eastern ranges on the Pocono plateau. The nearest evidences of the animal—part of a femur and several foot bones—as

identified by Professor E. D. Cope, were found on an Indian village site in what is now York County. They were the remnants of a feast of comparatively recent times

The beaver was probably the chief attraction that brought Peter Bezalion into the region, though even when the first French traders came here beaver pelts were most probably becoming scarce locally; for this valuable fur had been a leading article of barter and trade with the Indians for many years earlier and as the animals were easily caught they were soon exterminated. Beaver Creek and Beaver Meadow (now the Big Swamp) in Clay Township are doubtless names reminiscent of a very early period, for it is unlikely that any of the animals existed in the county even as early as 1730.

The "heath-bird" of Penn's letter is the heath-hen or eastern variety of the prairie-chicken, which today is reduced to a remnant of a few hundred birds on Martha's Vineyard Island. Conjecturally this fowl lived on the serpentine barrens of Fulton, Little Britain and West Nottingham Townships, which were the only botanically open parts of the region in its primitive state. Heath-Hens—probably in the early Eighteenth Century not very wild and therefore a good investment for the valuable powder and shot which would scarcely have been risked on a bird awing—in all likelihood constituted important game for the early settlers.

In the Furnace Hills of Elizabeth and Clay Townships there persists a set of picturesque Pennsylvania German names worthy of historical record; for they come from a very early period and they are destined to pass away, perhaps within a generation. Even to-day they are used by only a few fox-hunters and woodsmen. There is the Awdlerkop (Eagle Head), the Kessel (or Kettle, a high-walled basin in the hills), the Geierthal (Vulture Valley), the Weisaichle Barrich (White Oak Hill) the Biwi Felsa (Pee Wee Rocks), the Felsa Barrich (Rock Mountain), the Deichly Barrich (Mountain with small ravines), and reminiscent of Stiegel and his signal gun on the mountain top above his old furnace—the Shtick Barrich (from the German Stück, a piece of artillery). Among these is valley germane to our subject for its beautiful name—the Hirsch Thal—recalls a day when this picturesque region was the natural range of the deer. Could the great boulders of the Furnace Hills but tell us something of the thrilling deer-hunts they have witnessed! A pair of antlers now weathering under the eaves of a Hammer Creek farmhouse—marked Christian Eby, 1754 and traditionally from a deer killed on the farm during that year suggests that the animal was then sufficiently rare to attract more than passing notice. Of earlier record there is none available though without doubt venison was one of the staple foods of those who broke the primeval forest here. As a straggler the deer has continued on. Doughty's Cabinet of Natural History (1831) notes that "A fine deer was run down recently in the Borough of Columbia, Lancaster County. It is supposed that it was driven in by some neighboring dogs and when taken was much exhausted." In the winter of 1885 a buck was killed on Mount Jackson Island at Benton by Stephen Whittaker, of Peach Bottom and John Hawk, of Fairfield; and since that year stragglers into the county from state game lands have at various times been run by the foxhounds packs of the county. Even in 1923 a deer is reliably reported in Conoy Township.

Of the early bear-hunts of the county there is scant record. Doubtless many a well-tamed locality of the present has hidden in its past a bear story that would be worth presenting; but even the traditions of these hunts, as they must have been retold about the old grist mills and taverns, are no longer available. An entry in the diary of the Lititz Moravian Congregation dated October 14, 1766, is the only one immediately at hand. "Last night, it being moonlight" Pastor Bernhard Grube writes "A large bear came into the Brethren House yard; but the brethren became aware of his presence too late. They followed him through Lititz but could not get him." That

bears were not uncommon during this period, even in those parts of the county that were then quite extensively under cultivation, is shown by this record and by one from the same source a few years earlier that tells of the failure of the children to come to the Congregation School from the farms nearby because of rumors of bears in the woods adjoining the village. As a local species, however, the black bear probably became extinct before or very shortly after 1800.

The wild turkey passed out, after serving as a game-bird par excellence, about seventy years ago. The River Hills and Islands were famous turkey grounds. William Coleman of Peach Bottom, born in 1838, well remembers turkeys in fair numbers, particularly about Big Island, off Haines Station. In the bird's last range, the Furnace Hills, a ravine—the Welsh Hahne Deich —is named for him. It is passed on from the hunters of the last generation that several flocks were regularly to be found in this part of Elizabeth Township. The Turkey Hills of Manor and Caernarvon Townships also tell their stories. Stragglers, after the general disappearance, have been even rarer than deer. During the winter of 1894 three wild turkeys were discovered in the Black Swamp, a tract of rough land which runs southwest from Elizabethtown to the river, opposite York Haven. These birds, which are supposed to have crossed the Susquehanna during cold weather, were decoyed and trapped. One of them, a magnificent gobbler approaching Penn's ideal proportions, was mounted and is now in the collection of the late Dr. A. C. Treichler at Elizabethtown. The other two escaped and were shot in the same region about 1895.

the local story of the wild or passenger pigeon is as interesting as it is tragic, for it records to a date more recent than any elsewhere reported the progressive extermination of the most picturesque figure of American bird life.

In the Eighteenth Century pigeons came through the county in flocks so vast that flying closely they would easily have blanketed the whole region, from Conoy to Caernarvon, from West Cocalico to Fulton. To the early settlers they were the manna from God. One charge of shot would furnish a repast for a big family, trapping was not difficult, and conjecturally there was a squab time—for most probably the enormous breeding colonies, which in the early Nineteenth Century covered many square miles of the northern tier counties, in earlier years reached into this region..

An entry in the Archives of the Lititz Moravian Congregation hands down the first local picture of this noble bird. "March 26, 1780. At the Sunrise Service of Easter" writer Grube, "the brightness of the lovely morning was suddenly eclipsed by the passing overhead of countless multitudes of wild pigeons flying with their wonted swiftness from south to north."

The last great flight of pigeons over the county has been accurately reported by two capable observers. The one, the late Dr. M. W. Raub, was a boy of ten at the time and lived in Strasburg Township. The other, Abraham R. Beck, then twelve, saw the same flight at Lititz. He tells of the event in the following account, written in 1907.

"In the spring—March or April—of 1846 a vast migration of wild pigeons, reminding one of those described by Audubon as common in his day and the only instance of that magnitude that I have ever known, passed over Lititz, flying from south to north. It was on a Saturday afternoon. I had taken up my box of water colors for pastime, when one of my companions —Dick Tschudy, chum of my heart—rushed into the room breathlessly announcing the wonderful flight; and then we ran as fast as legs could carry to the road fronting my father's school playground (in the vicinity of the S. W. corner of Cedar and E. Orange Streets) which has the best locality affording open observation. The dense mass of pigeons extended from overhead seemingly—beheld in the prospective—to the eastern horizon, and as far north and south as the eye could reach; and was continuous from about

12:30 to 4:30 P. M. The day as I remember it was blustery and clouded; had it not been for the latter condition the birds must have cast a distinct shadow upon the landscape, so closely were they massed. Of those who went gunning for them I recollect only James H. Mitsch, who took his stand on the Lancaster road (where is now our house) and bagged some ten or twelve. Their crops, upon dissection, were found to contain undigested rice. One mighty detachment of the main flock settled upon the orchard of the farm which, later, we knew as Johnson Miller's, breaking off, with their piled up weight, thick limbs of the apple trees; and another great division whirled down upon Pine Hill, where, roosting in the woods that night, many of the birds were captured. Perhaps the main flock flew to roost as far north as the Furnace Hills, occupying most of the woodland between that locality and Pine Hill."

In the eighteen seventies wild pigeons, though reduced in numbers, were still so plentiful that an observer in Penn Square, watching a strung-out flock aligned above King Street, could not see the end of the passing pigeons in either direction. During this decade they still entered largely in the sporting program of late August, September and October and they were still locally trapped with stool pigeon and spring-net.

About 1880 the species seems to have taken a sharp decline. The only passenger pigeons the writer ever saw were in late August, 1888, when as a thirteen-year-old boy he saw a flock of about one hundred and fifty on the farm of the late Chauncey F. Black, near York. This year marked a general reappearance of the greatly shrunken flocks. A few were killed near Lititz and elsewhere.

Probably the last wild pigeon shot in Lancaster county fell to the gun of William Ream, shooting doves along Mill Creek, in September, 1891. The bird, in juvenal plumage, is in the M. W. Raub collection.

In September, 1910, there seems to have been a reappearance in Lancaster County of the last poor remnant. It is the latest record, so far as the writer has been able to ascertain, in North America and as such is of outstanding interest to the Ornithologists of the country. As to the reliability of the observation no doubt remains in the writer's mind. The fact of it is thrown into clear focus by converging evidence from four independent witnesses, each of whom was perfectly familiar with wild pigeons; and in each case reported the birds were seen about localities that were famous roosts and ranges during former years. Jacob Frey saw a small company at Turkey Hill; W. Frank Gorrecht, fishing in the Susquehanna Broad off Washington Boro, saw seven flying within fifty yards of his boat; a similar flock was seen in a grove near Wenger's Mill, at Brownstown; and Jacob Fry of Frysville, saw five about their former favorite feeding grounds along the Muddy Creek.

The Susquehanna in Lancaster County, for about one hundred and seventy-five years after the first white man entered the region, was perhaps the most famous ducking ground of Penn's domain. Before the culm came down from the coal mines to cover and exterminate the wild celery and other aquatic plants on which wild fowl live, such waters as the broads off Marietta, Washington Boro and Peach Bottom were often literally covered with ducks during spring and fall flights. Well into the eighteen seventies duck-shooting about these favorite feeding grounds was as good as it now is on the flats off Havre-de-Grace; and in primitive days there must have been an even greater abundance for the flintlock fowling pieces. John Smith's log records the extraordinary numbers and varieties of fowl on the upper waters of the Chesapeake. To a far greater degree in earlier years than now the Susquehanna, as a feeding ground, was part of the Chesapeake system. In the seventies, off Marietta, as reported by the older duckers of the town, there were still plenty of canvasbacks, redheads, blackheads, mallards, blackducks, pintails, shovelers, baldpates, green and blue-winged

teal, golden-eyes, ruddy-ducks, buffle-heads and ringnecks with a sprinkling of gadwalls. Now the greater part of what is left of these vast migration companies do not stop in the county at all and several kinds, notably the baldpate, the pintail, the redhead, the shoveler, the ringneck and the gadwall are very rarely seen.

The Canada goose, always a spectacular figure of the vernal and autumnal skies as he wedges his trackless way to and from the north, in earlier days probably stopped to nip the winter wheat more frequently than he now does and he was then doubtless often a worthy addition to the Sunday board. The picturesque Pennsylvania "Dutch" name which this fine fowl bears locally—Awicher Yaeger (eternal huntsman)—is reminiscent of a superstition which is still current in parts of Bavaria. To the early Palatine settler the clanging note of the goose in the black March gale—fully suggestive in the mass and in the night of a pack in full cry—was the lost soul of some riotous huntsman doomed to follow the hounds through eternity.

The whistling swan, as an abundant species of the Chesapeake-Susquehanna system in the Eighteenth Century, was perhaps the most prized game of the early rivermen. This species, after having been reduced to the point of extermination, is now again becoming plentiful under the federal protection that was accorded it about fifteen years ago. The vast mating concourse of swans which assembles regularly in March on the Flats off Havre-de-Grace and usually disperses there to pass northward in pairs and triangles, in 1921 moved en masse up the river to Marietta, where they studded the Broad with several thousand of their snowy forms, and circling in small companies over the town disturbed the night with the din of their excited whinnyings.

Among the old-time hunters whom the writer knew when he was a boy none was more typical of a certain sporting spirit than Joshua Snavely of Lititz (1825-1901). In high degree he showed that glowing love of the game, intruded upon little else, which characterized the triggers of the Mid-Nineteenth Century. How happily and dramatically he would re-live the hunting scenes of his youth! Rising from his rocking chair to maneuver for a favorable position or make the shot—his eyes, hands and shoulders telling most of his story—he would carry himself and the boy back into the happy hunting grounds of the early eighteen forties. From these thrilling accounts of Sunday hunting trips the writer learned of the last of the ruffed grouse and black squirrel in the Millport Hills along the Lititz Creek. The former noble game, after holding a central position in local sports for nearly two centuries, is now a rare bird in the rougher regions only—as in the Furnace Hills and lower River Hills. The black squirrel, a phase of the mountain gray squirrel, locally known as stump ear (sciurus carolinensis leucotis), is only curiosity. Even the great "stump ear" which furnished much good meat for the early settlers and sportsmen up to the eighteen seventies or eighties is nearly gone, being replaced almost entirely in its former ranges by the carolina gray or long ear. Gunners of the eighteen thirties and forties in Northern Lancaster County seem not to have known the long ear; according to tradition the stump ear being the only gray squirrel existing there at that time. The fox squirrel was generaally extinct in the county probably long before the black squirrel, even though a few, evidently re-introduced, have been shot in the northern tier townships within the past few years.

Upland shooting over dogs was probably introduced soon after 1825. Dr. Levi Hull of Lititz had setters and pointers in the early eighteen forties. It is a tradition in the writer's family that George Steinman of Lancaster, the father of the Historical Society's late president, sent a setter by the interrupted canal and railroad route of the eighteen forties to Pittsburgh; only to have the dog immortalize himself by returning the two hundred and eighty miles, through forest and across rivers, to his home in Lancaster.

With the advent of the setter and pointer there followed a half century or more of high-class quail, woodcock and snipe shooting with a large company of followers. The late Richard R. Tschudy of Lititz, and Philip Deichler of Lancaster, were typical sportsmen of the height of this period. Few regions in Pennsylvania were better stocked with game in the eighteen sixties, seventies and eighties. The bountiful farmlands afforded plenty of feed and there was still ample cover in all townships for quail. A dozen or fifteen coveys could easily be found in a day's hunt, there was no bag limit, and returns were only dependent upon the activity of limb and the marksmanship of the sportsmen. Bob White as a local species is now poised between sport and sentiment. Encroaching civilization, an increased population, and the recurrent menace of winter have pressed him hard; but rural opinion during the past decade has cared for him so well that despite several blighting blizzards and the county's 18,000 licensed guns many farms—after a period of the reverse—now have their coveys and Bob's brave whistle has again become quite prominently a part of our pastoral symphony.

With the warm rains of March the snipe, on their northward flight, come into our meadows and swamps often in large numbers, for the county seems to be in a channel of migration. Prior to the passage of a federal law, doubtless of wise economy, stopping all spring shooting, the Wilson's or as they were called jack snipe afforded famous local sport. Many stream courses, notably those of the upper Cocalico, the Hammer, the Chiques above Manheim and the Copper Mine Creeks were easily capable of yielding a score and sometimes two score of snipe to a pair of good guns in late March to mid-April. There was a fascination about the greening springheads and the treacherous tussocks; there was a keen test of all the better qualities of sportsmanship in the fast, twisting game; there was a thrill and a glow about spring snipe shooting which made it, at least in the writer's experience, superior to any forms of hunting in Lancaster County.

Woodcock shooting in the Churchtown Swamp, on the low-lying islands of the Susquehanna and especially in the Big Swamp of Clay Township, was a famous local sport diminishingly up to 1900. In the seventies and eighties parties from Lebanon, Berks and Lancaster Counties, as related by the older sportsmen, would sometimes foregather in the twilight of the Big Swamp at the end of the opening day in July, to compare bags totaling several hundred birds. This great expanse of headwater country, perhaps the largest tract of continous swampland in southeastern Pennsylvania west of the Delaware marshes, before it was cleared, partly drained and invaded by electric car and honking automobile was a sportsman's paradise superior to any in the county. The extreme picturesqueness of the place, even as the writer knew it in its passing glory, and its abundance of July and October woodcock combine to make it the region of all others locally about which there is encircled in his mind a halo of memories and traditions of sport in Lancaster County.

And the Big or Beaver Swamp is coupled brightly in the writer's mind with a notable act of canine intelligence above instinct. As an incident, typical though unsurpassed, in the vast dog-lore which was proudly and affectionately retold by many masters of this half century of high-class upland shooting, it is worthy of record. The writer's field diary, July 2, 1900, tells the story: "Hunting in the thick alder brake of the Big Swamp with Tom Keller (one of the best-known sportsmen of the north-end in the seventies, eighties and nineties) we lost the pointers for ten or fifteen minutes. Suddenly I saw Colonel, the younger dog, racing through the thicket. On seeing me he wheeled and instantly began drawing. I called Tom and we followed the crawling Colonel. He led us about a hundred yards and then stopped dead, backing by a few yards his partner, the staunch old Duke, who had been standing a woodcock during the prolonged period of the incident.

Colonel, quite evidently growing impatient, had broken his point to fetch his master."

The clearing of the farmlands opened local ranges for the upland plover, a bird that probably was scarcely known to the early settlers. In the late Nineteenth Century, especially about the large fields of the central and northern central townships, this fine game-bird was extremely abundant. As a boy the writer often saw two or three hundred plover in a single favored field in Warwick Township. A few years later, with the coming of the close shooting repeater, in company with Frank Thurlow (of worthy prominence among the qualified sportsmen of his generation) he has often shot fifteen or twenty birds of a late summer afternoon.

The golden and black-bellied plovers, scarcely more than memories today, often furnished abundant sport in October for past generations of gunners. The open fields where the stockyards now are, at the end of North Lime Street, Lancaster, were curiously favored as feeding grounds by these transient species, and as late as the eighteen seventies Thomas Thurlow, John Kahl and others often made large bags there.

The lowly cottontail, useful from early days as food, and with the passing away of better game increasingly of sporting value, is perhaps of more interest in projecting the future than in recording the past, for he seems to be the best and perhaps the only hope of the hunters of local generations to come. To the old-time sportsman of the 1870 period the cottontail was little more than a nuisance; a trying temptation for the green setter afield and an unwelcome weight abag.

Fox-hunting flourished as the rural sport supreme in Lancaster County for a hundred years and more. It began probably with the iron masters of the Northern End in the Eighteenth Century. Fox-hunting was a family tradition of the early Grubbs. The infections spirit of the game, doubtless from these English sources, spread to the Pennsylvania Germans of Elizabeth and Clay Townships. Soon after 1800 the "view halloo"—in Pennsylvania Dutch "Dot geht er"—was heard in the Furnace Hills; and the traditional hunters of that early period, the Mooks and the Brendles, were followed by a continuous line, punctuated by such names as Eberly, Keener and Nesinger, in which the sturdy joys of the chase found expression almost entirely in the South German dialect.

In the handed down traditions of fox-hunting in Northern Lancaster County—and they reach with fair certainty to the early years of the last century—there is no record of a time when the red fox was not the chief object of pursuit, though the animal was not a native in the region. Custis, writing in a sporting magazine of about 1830, says in his memories of that most noted of American fox-hunters, George Washington, "the foxes hunted fifty years ago were gray foxes." John Bartram, the Philadelphia naturalist of the Revoltionary period, says that the Indians of the region never knew the red fox before the white man came. English sportsmen of the late eighteenth century, disgusted with the low sporting ethics of the gray fox, imported the English red fox—prince of hound run game—into Long Island and Virginia, whence it spread over its present southern range. It is likely, too, that the iron masters of our region planted the first red foxes here. This has often been done during the past century when they became locally scarce. The present red fox is probably a cross between the English fox and the Canadian red fox. The black phase of this species has appeared in the Furnace Hills twice; once making famous runs for the hounds of old Jacob Eberly about 1880, and again furnishing much sport, without being caught, in the winter of 1900.

The hound stock of the region is coupled in part with the name of Daniel Boone. In a letter to Mordecai Lincoln, who lived near what is now Exeter, Berks county, the famous frontiersman announces that he is bringing Lincoln from Kentucky a well-broke saddle horse and a pack of hounds.

Family records of the late Dr. J. B. Lincoln, who owned the Boone letter, indicate that the horse and hounds made the long trail successfully and proved very satisfactory.

In Southern Lancaster County fox-hunting was the inevitable by-product of English settlement. Here it had more followers and a somewhat different setting and atmosphere from the sport in the continuously wooded and racially different Furnace Hills; but the spirit and aim of fox-hunting was the same in all townships. To hear the music of the hounds, to catch an occasional glimpse of the elusive quarry, to run the fox to earth and possibly to dig or trap (*) him out for another chase—this everywhere was the rule of the game. He who shot a red fox was a tribal outlaw, unworthy of neighborly feeling and with little hope in eternity.

The master fox-hunter of the period of the sport's greatest activity, the Nineteenth Century, and indeed one of the outstanding figures in the rural sports of Lancaster County generally, was Brisbin Skiles. From his early years—he was born in 1817—almost to his death—in 1905—Brisbin's was the banner name of fox-hunting in Lancaster County and it will always hold a central position in the colorful lore of the sport. A self-contained, resourceful and magnetic man was Skiles, with a quiet enthusiasm and a rare skill in fox-hunting which usually kept him near the hounds, despite the fact that his mount was rarely asked to make a jump, and always kept him foremost in the admirations of the "byes" as he called his associates. As "Daddy of them all" Brisbin's tavern at Mt. Vernon, on the Philadelphia pike, was the congregating place of the fox-hunters of the region and it was here in the eighteen seventies and eighties that the spirit of an earlier year came to a sporting glory so heightened that it was caught and reflected in many a hostelry and farm of the region. Brisbin was the central figure of a large company of whom, among many others, were Jake Bair of Vintage, Jake Rutter of New Holland, Joe, Milt and Abe Roop of Andrew's Bridge, Dr. Raub of Quarryville, Ben Myers of White Oak, and Hen Harnish of Pequea Valley. Brisbin's drop hunt, the type of many others, was an interesting phase of a departed local sport. It was an annual affair, usually in January. Many mounted and many more who cared less for the sturdy comforts of the saddle than they did for the stirring conviviality of the event, would

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*The rock trap, one of the several devices of taking a holed fox uninjured, is possibly an invention of the Furnace Hills; for some of the early hunters there were expert stone masons, the red standstones and conglomerates of the region are well adapted for the construction, and the trap itself does not seem to be known elsewhere. A number of the traditional "earths," useful to many generations of foxes and hunters in the Furnace Hills, lend themselves to the purpose of this ingenious trap. All but one of the exits to the rock den having been carefully closed the stone trap is built against the only opening through which the imprisoned fox can come out to feed. It is made of heavy, flat-sided rocks; rectangular, with interior dimensions about 30 inches long by 20 high by 8 wide. Delicately poised on its smooth floor, which inclines sharply toward the hole, there is a "rollstone" usually one of the ancient water-worn rock balls which abound in the region. When the fox, working at a crevice of light purposely left in the heavy masonry in front, kicks this rollstone it slips into the rock-mouthed hole and effectually closes the trap.

The fox is taken out of the trap—or removed from the end of an earth burrow after the hunters have dug down to him—with a "twitch." This consists of a stout, forked stick with a dangling cord connecting the ends of the prongs. The snarling fox is made to snap at the "twitch." With a little patience and skill the noose is lodged and twisted about the upper jaw, back of the canine teeth, and the fox is drawn out, grabbed by the loose skin back of the ears, and muzzled or bagged.

come to Mt. Vernon on that great afternoon. There was the excitement of penning up the various packs as they would come trailing in; there was the surcharged atmosphere of the howling barroom; there was the bountiful roast turkey spread in the dining room; and then when the light was failing there was the drop in a nearby pasture with the light-footed fox sped to his freedom by the shouts of the crowd; and finally the "riding on" of the hounds and the field going away "devil take the hindmost" with a "bye" here and there clinging to the mane and frantically kicking for a saddle grip of his plunging mount.

The drop hunt as a distinctive local sport reached its climax, shortly before the game waned, in the great meet at the Killashandra Farm on February 14, 1906. The hosts of the day, the late B. J. McGrann and his son, Richard, had spared nothing to make the affair the memorable event it turned out to be. All of the hunters of the county and many from beyond, even to the Rose Tree region, were invited. Each club or hunting group was marked distinctively, by pre-arrangement, and each excelled the last in picturesqueness as they would come in with their colors, in satin bows, tied to the caps, the bridles and the collars of the hounds. There was a famous breakfast with oyster-pie and ale and a touch of warmth against the deep, wet snow which covered the ground. No picture of its kind perhaps in the annals of fox-hunting in America could quite equal that which followed the dropping of the fox. With its colors and tones and breadth it will ever remain the masterpiece of the picturesque and spectacular in the sporting department of the writer's mental gallery. For when the great doors of the barn swung open there poured out a roaring Niagara of hounds—256 strong. Nor could the sequel of the chase have been more in contrast elsewhere. For of several hundred riders, some of them in pink and superbly mounted, by some joke among the gods of sport it fell to yellow-bearded Davie Kempfer, of the Blue Ribbon Hunt of Lititz, with a lath for a crop and on a time-honored stallion with a chain-reined briddle, to bring home the fox and claim the silver cup.

The treasured memories of fox-hunting in Lancaster County, however, must finally dwell on its best phase; the picking up of the night trail at windless winter sunrise and the pack going away in melodious discord across the Furnace Hills or over the swales of Salisbury. This kind of hunting with the many situations and occurrences of the local field, together with the leading fox-hunters of the early Twentieth Century about notable places within their respective ranges, several favorite mounts, a number of dogs famous in their day and way, and two foxes—old White Tail of the Furnace Hills and Wild Bill of the southeastern townships—swift and elusive fox characters for several seasons each; these features of local hunting and perchance a bit of its breeze, with claim only for accuracy and compact comprehensiveness of detail, the writer has marshalled under the sheltering caption of

A FOXY DOGGEREL

About Lancaster County

It's a mellow winter morning
    With the upland moist and soft,
While the smoke from woodstove chimneys
    Rises lazily aloft.
It's a morning out of fifty
    And it's pretty safe to say
That from Coleraine to Speedwell
    Every hound will run to-day.

Forge Hill was scarcely dawnlit
When the Nesingers went out,
And soon old Punch and Rattler
Were whimpering about;
And now they've struck a night trail
In behind the Walnut Spring;
And hark! He's off! The pack cuts loose
To make the Hirschthal ring.

There's click of hoof in the Kettle path,
It's Holtzhouse on his black,
And Eckert riding through the brush
To watch their working pack.
For Nettie's got one started
With Dash, Seed Keener's hound,
And Rowdy, Fly, Rose, Range and Nell
Make White Oak Hill resound.

A sprightly redbird flashes up
To balance on a birch;
A gray squirrel scurries nervously
And flattens on his perch.
There's a patter in the withered leaves—
The fox! It's old White Tail!
He stops to listen, flirts his brush,
And streaks it up the vale.

Down about Mt. Vernon wood
There is a merry dash
With Henry Skiles, and wiry son
On white-faced Sandy Flash.*
Their fox has little time to fool
Before that speedy drive.
He'll have to hunt his hole to-day
To finish up alive.

In Sadsbury, by the Chester line,
The run was short and quick;
And the music of the chase is changed
To sound of shovel's click;
For Seldomridge is working hard—
His licking dogs about
And steaming horse tied by the fence—
To dig the redskin out.

What makes the winter crows dart down
There, above the old Bone Mill?
Yes! Look again! You see his brush?
It surely is Wild Bill.
And here they come, full forty strong
Like a pack in Leicestershire,
With Johnny Raub and Norman Neff
A-gallop in the rear.

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*The champion running horse of Lancaster County, owned by Mr. Brubaker (1908-12). Sandy Flash was stabled at Mt. Vernon, and at the end of his breezy career he was buried in the Lancaster Fair grounds.

And over by the Nickel Mine
    There's music in the air,
For Johnny Kurtz has got one going
    With the gray-haired veteran Bair.
Their horses pounding up the road,
    All mud from nose to hocks,
Bring the loafers from the Georgetown store
    To try to see the fox.

Down East Earl way there's been a loss
    Although the going was fine,
And hounds are nosing everywhere
    To straighten out the line.
The "byes" are guessing what went wrong;
    Doc think he went to earth.
While Charley Eaby takes a chew
    And tightens up his girth.

On sunny slope of old Pinch Hill
    Two saddle horses stand,
With thirty long-ears lying 'round—
    None finer in the land.
They're building in a trap up there
    To try to get this fox.
Mann Keener does the setting up
    While Zeamer fetches rocks.

And Slotey's pack is working
    Somewhere down near Martindale;
And Garrett's got one running
    In the Conewago vale.
Old Andy Hershey heaves a sigh
    This perfect hunting day,
And cups a hand against his ear
    To catch a distant bay.

It's a mellow winter morning
    And the upland's moist and soft
While the smoke from woodstove chimneys
    Rises lazily aloft.
The Garden Spot's all music.
    From Wakefield up to Clay,
From Donegal to Churchtown
    Every foxhound's out today.

II. JOSEPH BONAPARTE THE EX-KING OF SPAIN IN LANCASTER

By William Frederic Worner

Joseph Bonaparte, eldest brother of Napoleon, was born January 7, 1768, at Corte, on the island of Corsica. He was educated at the Colloge at Autun, in France. In 1785, he returned to Corsica, and, shortly thereafter, began the study of law at the University of Pisa. He was frequently employed by his brother, the First Consul of France, in various negotiations. The treaty between the United States and France bears his signature.

Following the coronation of Napoleon, Joseph was made commander-in-chief of the Army of Naples. By the decree of March 30, 1806, Napoleon proclaimed Joseph King of Naples. In May, 1808, he was summarily transferred by the Emperor to the throne of Spain. Upon the defeat of the French troops, commanded by Joseph, at Vitoria (June 21, 1813), his rule as King of Spain came to an end.

After the battle of Waterloo (June 18, 1815), he accompanied Napoleon to Rochefort. Each had intended to sail separately for North America. In his last interview with Napoleon, Joseph generously offered to give up the vessel hired for his own escape, but meanwhile Napoleon had determined to surrender himself into the hands of the English.

Joseph managed to elude the British cruisers; and arrived in America safely on August 29, 1815. It was said that he had accumulated great wealth in Spain and Naples; and it was also intimated that he brought considerable property with him. Relative to his arrival in the port of New York, the Lancaster Journal for Wednesday, September 13, 1815, contained the following:

"New York, Sept. 7. Joseph Bonaparte, the Ex-King of Spain, arrived some days since in this city, and is at present at Perth Amboy."

The same issue of the Lancaster Journal contained another news item about the arrival of Napoleon's eldest brother in America. It was copied from the New York Gazette; and, under the caption of "Joseph Bonaparte," reads as follows:

"It will be recollected that the brig Commerce, Captain Misservy, bound to Charleston, arrived here on the 29th ult. [August] from Bordeaux, and landed five passengers; ..... and that it was reported the celebrated Carnot was one of them. We have made some inquiry, from which we are inclined to believe it was not Carnot, but Joseph Bonaparte, (the Ex-King of Spain) his secretary and servants, who were landed here. After receiving those five persons on board the Commerce, Captain Misservy got under way immediately, and beat out to sea with the wind ahead."

That the American people were more or less interested in the movements of the royal fugitive is indicated by the following excerpt copied from the Lancaster Journal of Friday, September 15, 1815:

"Philadelphia. Sept. 12. Although it is a matter of very little importance to the public, we can state it as a fact, that the fugitive [ex] King Joseph, of Spain and Naples is now in this city [Philadelphia]. His present quarters are at the Washington Hall hotel. He is accompanied by two or three French gentlemen, whose names and former rank are not precisely known. He also has an American gentleman in his suite at present.

"Since the above was in type, we are informed that the Ex-King and suite departed from the Washington Hall hotel early this morning for the southward."

The Lancaster Journal for Monday, September 18, 1815, stated that Joseph Bonaparte, Ex-King of Naples and Spain, visited Lancaster borough on Saturday, September 16, 1815. He stopped at the State Arms hotel, which

at that time was kept, in all probability, by Samuel Slaymaker. It stood on the north side of East King street, on or contiguous to the present site of McCrory's five and ten cent store. It will be recalled that it was in this hostelry that General Lafayette was entertained when he visited Lancaster in 1825. The paragraph referred to in the Lancaster Journal concerning Joseph Bonaparte's stay in Lancaster borough, reads as follows:

"The Ex-King of Spain, Joseph Bonaparte, arrived at Lancaster about 5 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, from Baltimore. He was accompanied by three persons—one (a young lad) is said to be his son, the next his secretary, and the third his guide, or equery, being Commodore Lewis, who not long ago commanded some gunboats at New York.

"He stopped at the house of Mr. Slaymaker, where many persons, with full as much curiosity as difference or politeness, crowded to see him; and yet they could see nothing more than a man. He is about 5 feet 10 inches high, tolerably thick set, well made, dark complexion, face neither handsome nor ugly—nothing remarkably strong in his features, wears a plain green coat and white waistcoat. He started at 5 yesterday morning.

"It is expected he will reach Philadelphia this afternoon."

Joseph Bonaparte continued to excite the curiosity of the public mind. It was the custom of the newspapers of the day to print advertisements on the front page, to the exclusion of all news. His name did not appear emblazoned in large letters as it undoubtedly would on the first page of our modern dailies. It is not to be inferred from this that people evinced little interest in his affairs or failed to follow his movements from place to place; on the contrary, they eagerly sought for information concerning him. Tucked away among the local news, on the inner pages of the Lancaster Journal for Wednesday, September 20, 1815, we find this delicious bit of gossip concerning the distinguished foreigner who had so recently been entertained in Lancaster borough:

"By the Baltimore papers, it appears that Joseph Bonaparte left that city on the 13th 'on his way to Washington.'

"We find, on enquiry, that he went no farther than Ellicott's Mills, where he procured a hack, returned through the precincts of Baltimore, and pursued his journey to this place [Lancaster, Pa.] The horses were very indifferent, and he had a tedious journey. The cause of his return from Ellicott's Mills is not known. Perhaps he was not certain before his arrival there that Mr. Madison was at Montpelier, and not at the seat of government. We are sorry to learn that the crowd at Baltimore behaved with uncommon rudeness in gratifying their curiosity to see the Ex-King. It is a shame, it is a disgrace to our country, that a man in his situation could not pass through it, without having doors burst open, to gaze at him. Surely, no matter what was Joseph's former condition, he has thrown himself upon our hospitality, and if we treat him with incivility, it is a proof at least of bad manners.

"He was furnished by Mr. Slaymaker with a light stage or coachee, and a relay of horses, to take him to the city of [Philadelphia]. He had no outriders, nor any servants, unless the person that in our last paper we supposed to be his secretary, might have been an upper or 'chosen servant.' Himself and retinue all travelled in one carriage. He does not speak English."

That the public continued to manifest an interest in the affairs of Joseph Bonaparte is evident from the extract, from the Intelligencer and Weekly Advertiser, a newspaper published in Lancaster, Pa., under date of October 14, 1815:

"It now appears that Joseph Bonaparte (Ex-King of Spain), after his late tour through Philadelphia and Baltimore to Ellicott's Mills, has returned, by the way of Lancaster [Pennsylvania], to New York, and taken up his residence at the house near that city where Lord Courtenay lately dwelt. This house, with handsomely improved grounds, is about nine or ten miles

from New York and pleasantly situated on the banks of the river Hudson, and is well calculated for a comfortable retreat from the cares and perils of royalty."

It cannot be denied that this is a belated notice of Joseph Bonaparte's passage through Lancaster I question seriously whether any modern daily would print a news item nearly one month after the event had transpired.

Joseph Bonaparte subsequently settled on the banks of the Delaware, near Bordentown, N. J., where he engaged extensively in agriculture. During his residence in America, he was known as the Count de Survilliers. He went to England in 1832. In 1841 he was allowed to return to his wife, who had remained in Italy since 1815. He died in Florence, July 28, 1844.

LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY MINUTES.

Lancaster, Pa., November 2, 1923.

The stated meeting of the Lancaster County Historical Society for November was held in their auditorium in the Public Library Building. Owing to the late arrival of the President the business meeting was opened by Professor H. H. Beck, one of the Vice Presidents.

The official reports were read by the respective officers except the Secretary's minutes which are published in the monthly Journal. The Librarian gave the following report of exchanges and gifts for the month:

EXCHANGES—The Washington Historical Quarterly; American Historical Society Quarterly; Wayne County, Michigan, Quarterly; Journal of American Philosophical Society.

SPECIAL DONATIONS—Report of the Tenth Landis Family Re-union, from Mr. D. B. Landis; Delaware County Almanac, also from Mr. Landis; A portrait in oil of the late Simon S. Rathvon, painted by J. Jay Libhart, and presented by Mrs. Charles H. Wacker, 724 North Twentieth Street, Philadelphia; A large number of old picture frames, from William B. Lorenz and Charles Brown; An old walking stick made from wood taken from the oldest school-house in New Holland. This cane was presented by Isaac Sheaffer to the late James Pyle Wickersham, through whose son it was acquired by Mr. Charles Brown, who now presents it to the Historical Society; About three hundred rare photographs made by Charles Warfel, Millersville, from Mrs. Florence Haverstick, Millersville, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Worner, Librarian, further stated that thanks were due Miss Gertrude Haldy for repairing an oil painting, also several members who helped to label and mark various articles in the Museum and Library.

There was one new application for membership, whose election according to the by-laws lies over until the next regular meeting of the Society. Three new members were elected, as follows: The Rev. A. A. Hughes, Manheim; Pennsylvania; Mr. Adam L. Miller, Witmer, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Bair Yeager, Y. W. C. A. Secretary, Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Beck reported that he had sent a photograph each of Wheatland, the residence of President Buchanan, and the Military Hospital, Lititz, as instructed by the Society at October meeting, to the Ketterlinus publishers who had asked for photographs of Lancaster for historical purposes.

A communication was read from the Emmerich Lecture Bureau asking the Society to present the Indian dramatist, Chinquilla, to a Lancaster audience under the Society's auspices. The matter was referred to the Secretary to ask for further information.

A communication from the Automobile Club referring to the prospective Highway through the Southern End of the County, was unanimously approved, and the Secretary was instructed to communicate this action to the Club.

The President announced that he had had a visit at his office of Mr. E. W. Shultz, New Britain, Connecticut, a member of our Society who said, among other nice things, that he received and read with much appreciation all of our Journals as they appear.

There were two papers presented for the evening's entertainment—Historical Sketch of Rural Field Sports in Lancaster County, written and read by Professor Herbert H. Beck, Lititz, Pennsylvania, of Franklin and Marshall College; Joseph Bonaparte, Ex-King of Spain in Lancaster. Written by Mr. W. F. Worner and read by Miss Elizabeth Eaby, Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

Interesting remarks, supplementary to the papers were made by A. K. Hostetter, C. H. Martin, D. B. Landis, and H. Frank Eshleman. Mr. Beck gave some interesting information on Joseph Bonaparte as an anthropologist. The Secretary related the story of the death and burial of "Sandy Flash" one of the horses mentioned in the paper by Mr. Beck.

On motion, adjourned at the usual hour.

ADALINE B. SPINDLER, Secretary.

PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

Lancaster County Historical Society

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1923

"History herself, as seen in her own workshop"

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON IN LANCASTER: OBSERVANCE OF HIS DEATH

By William Frederic Worner

VISIT OF ZACHARY TAYLOR TO LANCASTER: OBSERVANCE OF HIS DEATH

By William Frederic Worner

DAVID CROCKETT IN LANCASTER

By William Frederic Worner

GENERAL SAM HOUSTON IN LANCASTER

By William Frederic Worner

VOL. XXVII. NO. 10

PRICE FIFTY CENTS PER COPY

LANCASTER, PA.
1923.

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON IN LANCASTER: OBSERVANCE OF HIS DEATH

By William Frederic Worner

The county and city of Lancaster, Pa., were honored by a visit from General William Henry Harrison, the hero of Tippecanoe, on Friday, October 7, 1836. He was a candidate, for the first time for the Presidency of the United States, having been nominated by the Whig conventions in Indiana, Ohio and Maryland, and by the Anti-Masonic convention at Harrisburg, Pa. In less than one month after he visited Lancaster, he was defeated at the polls by Martin Van Buren, who was elected President of the United States. General Harrison's visit to Lancaster is worthy of note, since the town was at that time a veritable hot bed of the Anti-Masonic party.

The committee appointed for the reception of General Harrison consisted of Emanuel C. Reigart, Col. George Mayer, Hugh Mehaffy, Major David Miller, John Ehler and George Ford. They proceeded to the borough of Mount Joy where they received their illustrious charge from the hands of the Harrisburg delegation.

The Examiner and Herald for Thursday, October 13, 1836, a weekly newspaper published in the interest of the Anti-Masonic party, contained the following in reference to the visit:

"A cavalcade of citizens and farmers met the train of carriages four miles from Lancaster. The General and two of the committee, Emanuel C Reigart and Col. George Mayer, rode in front in a splendid black coach, drawn by four fine horses of the same color. Half a dozen vehicles and some horsemen brought up the rear. When the General's carriage drove up to the stand where the city cavalcade was awaiting him, the large porch of the tavern was crowded with farmers. From the whole assemblage he received a respectful salute, and alighting from the carriage gave to all an opportunity of greeting with a cordial welcome their distinguished visitor."

Der Volksfreund und Lancaster Beobachter, a German newspaper published in Lancaster, under date of Tuesday, October 11, 1836, states that the General's coach was drawn by "four beautiful brown horses." I have not been able to learn at which tavern on the Harrisburg turnpike the reception took place. It may have been on the porch of the old Black Horse hotel, though I have no grounds for hazarding this guess other than that the Black Horse hotel is nearly four miles from the heart of Lancaster City.

The Examiner and Herald further states:

"A mile nearer the city [Lancaster], he was again compelled to halt in courtesy to and to return the salutations of another assemblage of 'sovereigns'. From thence the procession proceeded without further interruption to the city, on nearing which the cavalcade opened and, passing the carriages on either side, preceded the General and his suite to his lodgings at the White Swan [hotel], where the veteran alighted amid an immense crowd, greeted by three loud and hearty cheers for the 'Hero of Tippecanoe'".

Der Volksfreund und Lancaster Beobachter says that "he was escorted to the city of Lancaster by several hundred citizens on horseback and in carriages, where the cavalcade arrived at about half past four in the afternoon. The General was escorted to the tavern of Mrs. [Rosina] Hubley, surrounded by a large concourse of citizens, all of whom were eager to get a look at the old hero and patriot, and, if possible, to greet him with a hearty shake of the hand."

The White Swan tavern stood on the corner of Penn square and South Queen street, on the present site of the annex to Watt & Shand's department

store and the People's Shoe and Hat-Cleaning Parlor. For more than a century is was one of Lancaster's leading hotels. It will be recalled that it was in this old hostelry that George Washington and John Adams, when Presidents of the United States, were entertained when they visited Lancaster Borough. Here, too, Jerome Bonaparte stopped when he passed through the borough on his way to Baltimore. It was eminently fitting, therefore, that this tavern should have been selected by the committee appointed for the reception of General Harrison, as the place in which to entertain the Hero of Tippecanoe during his sojourn in Lancaster City.

Here, at the very portals of this ancient hostelry, the distinguished guest was briefly addressed by James Porter, Esq. He was, however, prevented from making a suitable reply, owing to the press and confusion of the crowd. Rarely, in his whole life, was the General more disposed or more anxious to speak, yet it was impossible for him to do so owing to the turbulent spirit of the gathering that was assembled before the White Swan hotel.

Relative to the discourteous treatment of General Harrison in Lancaster, a word of explanation should be given. The Hero of Tippecanoe was prominent in a very exciting campaign. He was the candidate of the Anti-Masonic party, and partisan feeling ran high. Nearly all the data appearing in this monograph was taken from the Examiner and Herald and Der Volksfreund und Lancaster Beobachter, organs of the Anti-Masonic party. Both newspapers of the opposing party, the Lancaster Intelligencer and the Lancaster Journal, for October, 1836, are missing and no copies can be found. In quoting from the Anti-Masonic weeklies I am giving what was, undoubtedly, a partisan view of the whole affair. In order the better to understand the situation in Lancaster at that time one excerpt from a vitriolic account that appeared in the Examiner and Herald for Thursday, October 20, 1836, will suffice:

"We hope that our country friends will bear in mind the shameful and disgraceful manner in which General Harrison was treated by the Masonic mob during his recent visit to this city. Let them remember that their candidate for the Presidency, instead of being treated with the courtesy due to every stranger who visits us, was publicly scoffed at insulted and abused by the Masonic party. The very dogs that throng our streets are treated with more respect and allowed greater privileges than were extended to this war-worn veteran. Whenever he appeard in public, disgusting caricatures and lying banners met his eye; and when he attempted to walk our streets he was followed by a mob and his ears saluted with fiendish and savage yells."

It seems that a number of boys were hired by the opposing faction to heckle General Harrison whenever he attempted to speak. The Examiner and Herald, in commenting on the rude behavior of the crowd, further states:

"A soldier's honor is a sensitive plant and is keenly alive to the rude touch of calumny, whether it proceed immediately through the hands of a blackguard mob or immediately from those who were its instigators."

General Harrison stood for some minutes on the steps of the White Swan hotel to receive the congratulations of the crowd that surrounded him and pressed to the door. He then went into the hotel and partook of dinner, at which he spoke briefly but pertinently in reply to a complimentary toast.

In the evening he was entertained at the home of Emanuel C. Reigart, which at that time was located on the south side of West King street, where Herr & Zimmer, dealers in house furnishings, now have their store. It was in Mr. Reigart's home that General Harrison received his friends and such of the "citizens generally as could divest themselves of the trammels of opposite party prejudices." Several Democrats were among the numerous visitors.

About ten o'clock on Saturday morning, October 8, 1836, General Harrison left Lancaster, accompanied by the committee, and was escorted, as on his arrival, by a cavalcade of citizens. He had accepted an invitation to stop

over a few hours in the borough of Columbia, on his way to York, Pa.

On reaching Locust Grove, he was greeted by three loud and hearty cheers from a large assemblage of patriots, citizens and farmers, who had come to welcome him to Columbia. Immediate after, a band struck up the spirit-stirring tune of "Hail Columbia." The Examiner and Herald says that "the effect was inconceivably fine. The gallant old soldier, who had just passed through the hammock of an enemy infinitely more savage, and possessing not a little of the generosity of the Indian, must have felt his wounded spirit lifted up, healed and re-invigorated, by the enthusiastic outpouring of the gratitude and joy of his fellow citizens."

The cavalcade, having received a considerable accession of carriages, proceeded on its way to Columbia. The streets of the borough were lined with interested spectators. The procession stopped before the door of the old Washington hotel, which at that time stood at the corner of Walnut and Front streets. On alighting from his coach, General Harrison received from Dr. Richard E. Cochran, on behalf of his fellow citizens, a warm and eloquent tender of the hospitalities of the borough.

The Examiner and Herald states:

"The reply of General Harrison was as beautiful as it was prompt. It confirmed all that we had previously learned of the happy facility and pertinacity with which this extraordinary man always expresses himself on the most sudden and unlooked-for occasions. The speech of the General was responded to by three cheers."

After partaking of dinner, the General crossed the bridge to Wrightsville. In the latter town he was met by the York committee and an immense crowd of people. On receiving the distinguished guest from the Lancaster and Columbia committees, Charles A. Barnitz, of York, delivered an address.

As already stated, at the opening of this paper, General Harrison was defeated and Martin Van Buren was successful at the ensuing election. This, however, did not prevent Harrison's admirers from making another attempt to place him in the highest position within the power of the people. At the Whig convention which met at Harrisburg, Pa. on December 4, 1839, he was nominated, a second time, for the Presidency of the United States, and was elected, after one of the most exciting and picturesque campaigns the people of the United States have ever seen. He was inaugurated March 4, 1841. Exactly one month later, on Sunday, April 4, 1841, at 12:30 A. M., he died in the White House at Washington, D. C.

On Monday morning, April 5, 1841, as soon as the sorrowful news of President Harrison's death was received in Lancaster, the bells of the churches were tolled. At eight o'clock, on the evening of the same day, in obedience to the call of John Mathiot, Mayor of Lancaster, the citizens met in the old court house (which stood in the center of Penn square) and adopted resolutions expressive of their united and sincere regret at the death of the President. The following were chosen officers of the meeting: President, John Mathiot, Esq.; vice presidents, Godfried M. Zahm, George H. Bomberger, Samuel Dale, Dr. George B. Kerfoot and Henry Keffer; secretaries, A. E. Roberts and William Shuler.

The committee appointed to report a preamble and resolutions, expressing the sense of the meeting, consisted of Emanuel C. Reigart, James Cameron, John W. Forney, Alexander H. Hood and Israel Carpenter. The committee appointed to carry out the resolution recommending that the day of President Harrison's funeral be properly observed in Lancaster, consisted of Henry Keffer, Peter McConomy, John F. Steinman, Dr. George B. Kerfoot and William B. Reed.

The meeting was eloquently addressed by John K. Findlay, Emanuel C. Reigart, James Buchanan (who was United States senator at the time) Nathaniel Ellmaker, James Cameron, George M. Steinman, Alexander H. Hood. John W. Forney (who was only twenty-four years of age, and who

subsequently became one of America's leading journalists and politicians) and George Ford, all of whom bore honorable testimony to the departed patriot and statesman. Their remarks were listened to with profound attention. James Buchanan, though belonging to the political party that opposed General Harrison, was unusually eloquent and impressive. He spoke not only as a statesman and patriot should speak on such an occasion, but as a true-hearted American, and he elicited general approbation in the course of his remarks.

On Wednesday, April 7, 1841, the day of General Harrison's funeral, the bells of the churches in Lancaster were muffled and tolled throughout the day; minute guns were fired at intervals, and from twelve o'clock, noon, the stores and taverns were closed and business generally suspended. The military companies and a large number of citizens, met and formed in funeral procession under the command of Major Frederick Hambright, and marched through the principal streets of the city. About six o'clock the crowd dispersed, nothing having occured to mar the harmony of a day that was given up to mourning.

On Monday morning, April 12, 1841, in conformity with arrangements of the committee appointed for that purpose, the military companies and many of the citizens of Lancaster, formed in procession at the old court house at ten o'clock and proceeded to Trinity Lutheran church, where an eloquent funeral oration on the death of the late President of the United States, was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Samuel Bowman, rector of Saint James's Episcopal church. The opening prayer was made by the Rev. George F. Bahnson, of the Moravian church; the closing prayer by the Rev. Mr. Pool, of the Methodist Protestant church; and the benediction by the Rev Dr. John C. Baker, pastor of Trinity Lutheran church.

Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, the church was crowded, and Dr. Bowman's discourse was listened to with closest attention. The Lancaster Intelligencer for Tuesday, April 13, 1841, states that "it was a production worthy of that gentleman's high character. During the delivery more than one eye was suffused with tears. It was beautifully appropriate and eloquent." It was printed in full in the Examiner and Herald of Wednesday, April 21, 1841.

The churches of the city and the Mechanics Institute were robed in mourning. As a testimony of respect, the officers of the city and county, and citizens generally, were requested to wear crape on the left arm for a period of thirty days.

It will be seen from the foregoing that at no place in the United States was the death of President Harrison more appropriately solemnized than in Lancaster——the town in which he had received such rude treatment less than five years before.

The body of President Harrison was interred for a short time in Washington, D. C., until the tomb at North Bend, Ohio, could be prepared for its reception. Concerning the pilgrimage of the corpse to its final resting place the Examiner and Herald for Wednedsay, June 30, 1841, contained this paragraph:

"The remains of the 'Good President' were taken through Columbia, [Pa.] on Monday last on the way to North Bend. Several military companies were in attendance."

THE WHITE SWAN HOTEL

This widely-known hostelry stood on the south-east corner of Penn square and South Queen street, Lancaster, Pa.; and in it were entertained such distinguished persons as George Washington, John Adams, Jerome Bonaparte, William Henry Harrison and Zachary Taylor. Spire of Trinity Lutheran church in the distance.

THE OLD COURT HOUSE

This ancient building stood in the center of Penn Square. Here George Washington was entertained at a banquet on July 4th, 1791; and on July 29th, 1825, General Lafayette was also tendered a complimentary dinner. It was in this venerable structure that General Sam Houston delivered an eloquent address to a packed audience on July 6th, 1848.

VISIT OF ZACHARY TAYLOR TO LANCASTER: OBSERVANCE OF HIS DEATH

By William Frederic Worner

Monday, March 5th, 1849, General Zachary Taylor was inaugurated President of the United States. Five months later, when "Old Rough and Ready," as he was affectionately called by his admirers, was making a grand tour of Pennsylvania and New York, the city and county of Lancaster, Pa., were honored by a visit from him. He left Washington, D. C., on Thursday, August 9th, 1849, and arrived in York, Pa., at one o'clock on the afternoon of the following day. He was met at the boundary line between Maryland and Pennsylvania by a delegation of twenty-five citizens of York, headed by Governor William F. Johnston of Pennsylvania.

After a banquet and a reception, which were held in the Washington House in York, the distinguished visitor, accompanied by Governor Johnston, was escorted by the York committee as far as Columbia, where he arrived late in the afternoon. At the eastern end of the bridge that spans the Susquehanna river from Columbia to Wrightsville, the President and his party were heartily received by a committee and citizens from the borough of Columbia and vicinity. The Wahre Amerikaner, a German newspaper published in Lancaster under date of August 15th, 1849, says: "The committee had several carriages in waiting at this place in which the guests took their seats. A parade was then formed and marched down Front street to Locust street, up Locust to Second street, and down Second to the residence of Peter Haldeman, Esq. At this place the crowd was given an opportunity of approaching nearer the distinguished visitors and of extending to them a hearty welcome. After this was over, the parade was resumed and moved down Second street to Walnut, and then down Walnut to the railroad."

Here the President was received by a committee from Lancaster which had journeyed to Columbia to receive him. It was composed of the following prominent citizens: Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, Capt. Joseph Reynolds, Alexander L. Hayes, Col. George W. Hamersly, James Buchanan, John C. Van Camp, William Gleim, Ellis Lewis, Emanuel C. Reigart, Dr. George B. Kerfoot, Reah Frazer, William Frick, Isaac E. Hiester, William Buckius, Hiram B. Swarr, Nathaniel Ellmaker, Col. David W. Patterson, Carpenter McCleary, William Mathiot, David Longenecker, Christopher Hager, John F. Long, George W. McElroy, Samuel Cormeny, Capt. Jacob Snyder, John Ehler, Gen. George Ford, A. Herr Smith, John Bear, Col. Edward C. Darlington, William Carpenter, Jacob Myers, Bonom Sampson, Thomas Baumgardner and Gilbert Hartley.

Shortly after seven o'clock, on the evening of August 10th, the President, accompanied by his son-in-law, Dr. Robert C. Wood, and Governor Johnston, arrived in Lancaster and was enthusiastically welcomed by a large concourse of citizens

A cavalcade, under the direction of Gen. George Ford, chief marshal, met the President at the point where the railroad crosses the Harrisburg turnpike, near the northwestern boundary of Lancaster City. Here an immense crowd of people had gathered and anxiously awaited the arrival of the illustrious guest.

Der Volksfreund und Lancaster Beobachter, a German newspaper published in Lancaster under date of Tuesday, August 14th, 1849, states:

"On his arrival at this point the President was greeted by the assembled crowd of people with loud acclamations. The throng was so great and all were so eager to shake the hand of the man who had so gloriously defended the honor of his country and adorned it with such brilliant military feats, that it was difficult to take the President from the railroad coach through the crowd to the carriage intended for him."

After this had been accomplished and the procession properly formed by the chief marshal and his assistants, the President was escorted, amidst the loud acclamations of the people, to the quarters reserved for him in the old White Swan hotel in Penn square, which at that time was kept, I am inclined to think, by Henry Kendig. His arrival was announced by the firing of cannon and the ringing of bells, which continued until he reached his hotel. The procession was accompanied by a band of music. The national colors were displayed on the old court house, which stood in Penn square. This was the same building in which George Washington dined in 1791, when he, as President of the United States, honored the borough of Lancaster with his presence. Three hundred and thirty-six sperm candles were used to illuminate the court house in President Taylor's honor. (See Vol. 12, page 194, Proceedings of the Lancaster County Historical Society.)

The President and Governor Johnston, and others who accompanied them, were driven from the railroad to the White Swan hotel in carriages, while the citizens followed on foot. The Lancaster Intelligencer of August 14th, 1849, the President's political opponent, sarcastically remarked: "As the escorting cavalcade proceeded down North Queen street, we were struck with the silence and utter indifference displayed by the people - - - - - What gave the city a most gloomy appearance more appropriate for a funeral cortege than the reception of a President, was the closing of the store windows."

Despite the "sour grape" attitude of the Intelligencer, we are glad to state that politics were forgotten for the time being. All parties united in the reception of the President, which was spirited and in good taste throughout. General Taylor came to Lancaster, after repeated and pressing invitations; and the welcome accorded him on this occasion was such as only the Chief Magistrate of the Nation should receive. The hearty manner in which he was entertained by the people of Lancaster city and county must have been gratifying in the highest degree, to him and his friends.

Upon reaching the White Swan hotel, the historic old hostelry in which George Washington and John Adams lodged when they visited Lancaster as Presidents of the United States, Thaddeus Stevens, chairman of the committee of arrangements, addressed the President as follows:

"Mr. President:—I am directed by the citizens of Lancaster to bid you welcome to their town and county. They were among your earliest, and have been your constant admirers; and they rejoice to have the opportunity to become personally acquainted with you.

"They have been attentive observers of your public career. As commander of our armies they have seen and appreciated your military skill,—— your cool and daring courage. They have seen you, while deploring the existence of war, gathering its greenest laurels; and by your valor and humanity shedding upon our arms the brightest, the mildest, and the purest lustre that can shine through blood.

"Called to that station which is more honorable and more elevated than the throne of the proudest kings, they are glad to see you seeking by personal observation for facts which may guide your judgment and render your administration useful to your country. May you traverse every portion of Pennsylvania, learn its capabilities, see its prosperity and its sufferings. Observe how large a portion of its untold treasures are yet buried in the bosom of the earth, and ascertain what is necessary for their full and speedy development, in order that you may the better decide how far these great interests are worthy of the fostering care of government. Pennsylvania hopes that after full examination you will come to the conclusion that the labor of the people is entitled to the protection of the nation, that such protection is equally beneficial to agriculture, manufactures, commerce and the mechanic arts and sciences, bound together by one common band. In this hope I believe every Pennsylvanian agrees. I would not touch debatable ground,

as on this occasion all parties have magnanimously united, so that every good man may be able hereafter to enliven the evening of his days by recounting to his children's children, how he had seen, and perchance taken by the hand, the patriot hero, who had often exposed his life in his country's cause, and had always been successful.

"In the name, therefore, of our whole people, I bid you a hearty welcome."

To this address President Taylor, amidst great applause, replied as follows:

"Mr. Chairman:—The distinguished compliment paid me by the citizens of the town and county of Lancaster whom you represent, in welcoming me so cordially on my arrival here, and in tendering me their hospitality, has filled me with feelings of gratitude which I have not language to express. The warm, indeed I may say enthusiastic, character of my reception convinces me that the many kind invitations I have had to visit Lancaster came from the heart of your intelligent and patriotic citizens. I have come to Pennsylvania, with no political purposes in view, that I might witness in person her agricultural, manufacturing and mining operations, and I am gratified to know that thus far the people have welcomed me, without distinction of party, to this renowned commonwealth. I have come among you, too, in a plain and unostentatious manner, feeling that I would nevertheless receive kindness and hospitality wherever I visit or sojourn. In this spirit the people met at my first entrance into the state; and in this spirit they have escorted me from place to place.

"I am more than gratified, Sir, at your flattering notice of my military career in Mexico. It must be recollected, however, that our successes there are mainly due to the strong arms and bold hearts of freemen, regulars and volunteers, who participated with me in those hard-fought battles; and none, I am pleased to say, on either line of operations, were more conspicuous or more faithful to duty than the sons of Pennsylvania.

"In regard to the development and protection of the great industrial interests of Pennsylvania, her agriculture and manufactures, her iron and coal, no one takes a deeper interest in them than myself, or will more heartily co-operate with the national legislature in recommending or carrying out such measures as will facilitate the objects referred to.

"In conclusion, I thank you, and through you, the citizens of the city and county of Lancaster, for my warm reception on this occasion."

Shortly after he had withdrawn into the hotel he appeared at a window in the second story and spoke a few words to the vast throng gathered in front of the building. From this place Governor Johnston also briefly addressed the assembled thousands, but, unfortunately, his remarks were not preserved.

Der Volksfreund und Lancaster Beobachter further states:

"At half past eight o'clock the President sat down to a sumptuous supper with the reception committee, the mayor of the city, the presidents of both branches of city councils and a number of citizens. At about ten o'clock the President withdrew and retired to rest. The court house, on the tower of which the national flag waved, was illuminated during the evening in a brilliant manner."

The President rose at five o'clock on Saturday morning. Without having previously made his intention known, he visited the central market, where he had an opportunity of shaking hands with a number of his Lancaster friends and of seeing a market that is famed far and wide for the excellency and variety of its farm products. As soon as the distinguished visitor was recognized the throng of people about him became so great that he was obliged to beat a hasty retreat. Afterwards, accompanied by Governor Johnston and several citizens, he visited the cotton factory, of which Lancaster was justly proud, and expressed his great pleasure at what he saw there.

The ladies of Lancaster called upon him in large numbers and were most cordially received in the upper parlor of the White Swan hotel from eight until nine o'clock. In referring to this, Der Volksfreund und Lancaster Beobachter says that in order "to show him their respects some ladies presented the President with very beautiful garlands and bouquets of flowers, which he accepted with much pleasure." Later, such of the gentlemen as were able to force their way through the crowd paid their respects to the President in the parlors on the first floor of the ancient hostelry. He was, however, soon obliged to decline shaking hands, as the hearty grasp of the citizens of Lancaster would have squeezed his hand to a jelly. Afterwards the President took a seat before an open window in the upper story of the White Swan hotel where he could at least be seen by the vast crowd of people gathered in the street below.

At half past ten o'clock a procession was formed and marched to Penn square and halted before the door of the White Swan hotel. Concerning this part of the program Der Volksfreund und Lancaster Beobachter states:

"The President, accompanied by several members of the reception committee, stepped into the open carriage drawn by four horses standing in readiness for him, and the cavalcade moved in the following order: Chief marshal and his adjutants; Band; Second assistant marshal; Escort of mounted citizens; Third and fourth assistant marshals; President's carriage; Governor's carriage; Carriage containing members of the cabinet; Reception committee in carriages; Officers and soldiers of the American army in carriages; Mayor of the city and members of city councils; First assistant marshal and adjutants; High Sheriff of the county and his deputies; Judge and officers of the court; Mounted citizens; Assistant marshal; Citizens on foot; Conestoga wagons; Citizens in carriages. The procession marched through some of the main streets of the city, where the President was greeted with cheers and the waving of neckerchiefs by thousands of ladies who appeared at the windows. The procession then moved to the railroad crossing on the Harrisburg turnpike, where, at about twelve o'clock noon, the President stepped into the car of a railroad train intended especially for him."

Accompanied by Governor Johnston, he was consigned to the care of a committee from Harrisburg, which had come to Lancaster for the purpose of escorting the Chief Magistrate of the Union to the capital of Pennsylvania.

Before leaving Lancaster, the chairman of the Harrisburg committee introduced the "Old Hero" to a committee composed of Mount Joy's most prominent citizens. The latter had come to Lancaster by special train, in company with the Harrisburg committee, for the purpose of introducing the illustrious President to the patriotic population of Mount Joy as he passed through that village en-route to Harrisburg.

The Examiner and Herald for Wednesday, August 15th, 1849, states:

"Notwithstanding the shortness of notice, the concourse of people at Mount Joy was very great. When the train stopped at the depot, the crowd was so dense that it was with the greatest difficulty that the venerable chairman of the committee could conduct the distinguished guest to the rooms provided for his reception."

When the President entered the spacious parlors of the hotel he found them crowded with ladies. The greetings were warm and many. The President extended his hands to the ladies, and bowed down to kiss and bless the children. He clasped with fervor the hand of one aged father whose hair was silvered with the frosts of many winters and with full heart ejaculated: "You resemble an aged patriarch surrounded by his family." The Examiner and Herald records that the remark was a correct one and forcibly called to mind "the pertinence of other laconic expressions attributed to the war-worn veteran under widely different circumstances."

After partaking of refreshments, the distinguished visitors departed, leaving with all parties in Mount Joy "a most favorable impression and a

CIVIC PROCESSION,

For the reception of His Excellency, the

President of the United States,

On Friday evening, August 10, 1849

TRUMPETER MOUNTED.

AIDS. — CHIEF MARSHAL. — AIDS.

Maj. D. B. Vondersmith, Mr George F Hoover } **Maj. Gen. Geo. Ford.** { Maj Chas M. Howell, Dr H A Smith

BAND.

Second Assistant Marshal. HENRY F. BENEDICT.

Escort of Citizens on Horseback, dressed as follows:—Black coat with blue ribbon on the left breast; white pantaloons and black hat.

4TH ASST MARSHAL. Walter G. Evans, Esq. } **President's Carriage.** { 3D ASST MARSHAL. William W Shaffner.

ESCORT.

Governor's Carriage.

Member of Cabinet's Carriage.

Committee of Arrangement in Carriages.

Officers and Soldiers of the Mexican War, in do.

His Honor, the Mayor, and the Presidents and members of the Select and Common Councils, of the city of Lancaster, in carriages.

ESCORT.

AID. Daniel B Ehler } FIRST ASST MARSHAL. FRANCIS KEENAN, ESQ. { AID Henry Harman

High Sheriff of Lancaster county and Deputies.

Judges and Officers of the Courts.

Citizens on Horseback.

Citizens on Foot.

Conestoga Teams.

Citizens in Carriages.

The Chief Marshal, Assistant Marshal, Aids, and Committee of Escort, consisting of citizens dressed as designated in the programme, will assemble at "the Manor Hotel," (Boley's) West King st, on FRIDAY, at 5 o'clock P. M. precisely.

Carriages, Citizens on horseback, on foot, and all others will take their places in the line on the Harrisburg turnpike, at the intersection of the Railroad.

Order and Arrangement for Saturday.

For the purpose of escorting His Excellency, President TAYLOR, to the Harrisburg Railroad on Saturday morning, the 11th instant, the Procession will be re-formed agreeably to the order for Friday, at 8½ o'clock, A. M. in Orange street, the right on Duke street, facing South and displaying West. At 10½ o'clock, it will then proceed by the following route down Orange street to North Queen, up Queen to the President's Quarters. After the President is in line, the procession will move out East King street to Middle, down Middle to South Queen, up South Queen to West King, out West King to Charlotte, up Charlotte to Orange, down Orange to Prince, and out Prince to the Harrisburg Turnpike. The procession will then halt, when the President, Governor and members of the Cabinet will move to the right of the line, which will then pass in review before them.

☞ All Banners, Emblems, Insignias and Mottoes of a political character, are prohibited from being introduced into the line. By order of

GEORGE FORD,
Chief Marshal

C. M. HOWELL, *D. B. VONDERSMITH.* } Aids.

PROGRAM ARRANGED FOR PRESIDENT TAYLOR'S RECEPTION

UNIV. OF CALIFORNIA

THADDEUS STEVENS

Known as "The Great Commoner." In behalf of the citizens of Lancaster, he delivered an Address of Welcome, from the steps of the White Swan hotel, to President Zachary Taylor when he visited Lancaster August 10th, 1849.